1721

BOTANICAL TABLES,

containing the different Familys of

BRITISH PLANTS.

distinguish'd by a few obvious parts of Fructification rang'd in a SYNOPTICAL method.

Then spring the living herbs, profusely wild,
O'er all the deep-green earth, beyond the power
Of Botanists to number up their tribes:
Whether he steals along the lonely dale,
In silent search; or thro' the forest, rank
With what the dull incurious weeds account,
Bursts his blind way; or climbs the mountain rock,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow.

Thomson's Seas.



T. Lailhe del. *J. Heath sc.*

To the Queen

Madam

Extremely flattered with your Majestys gracious Condescension I place this Work composed solely for the Amusement of the Fair Sex under the Protection of your Royal Name, happy in having this last opportunity of testifying the Respect and Veneration with which I ever have been and ever shall be

Your Majestys

most devoted and

most obedient

humble Servant

Bute

Harmar sculp.

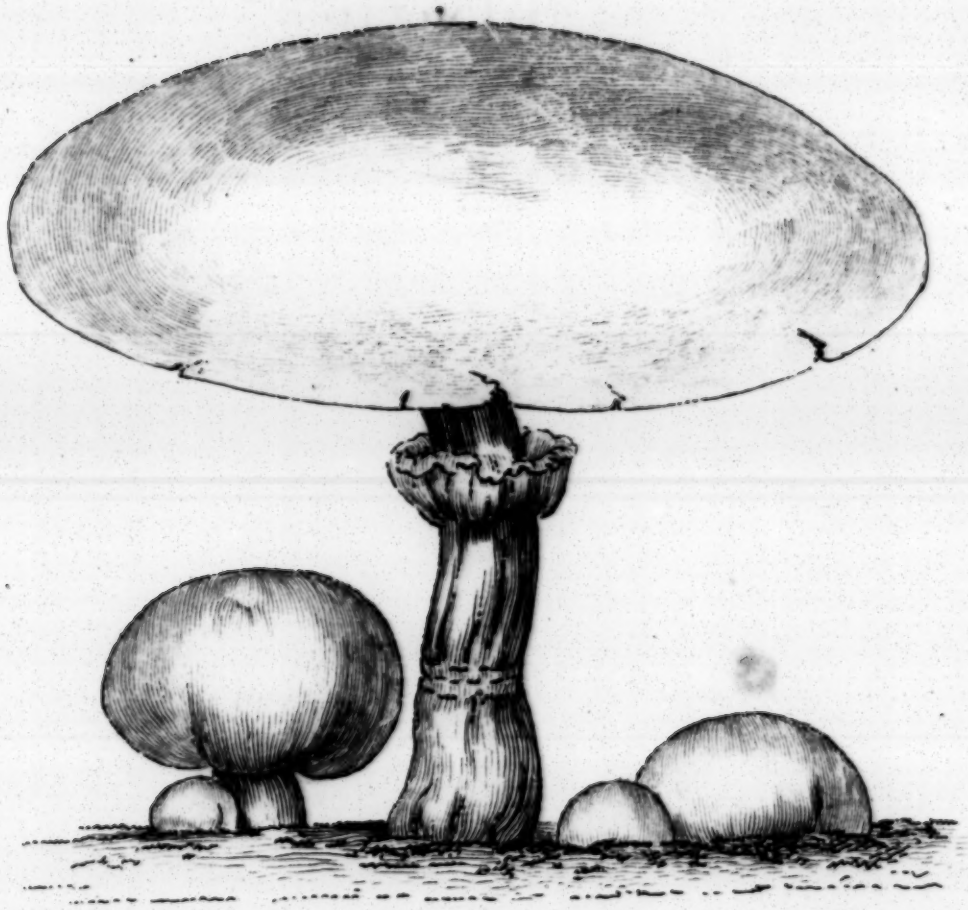
GENERAL PLAN OF THE TABLES.

PLANTS WITH FLOWERS.

- Inconſpicuous.
  - Without Roots or Leaves — FUNGUSES — TAB. 1.
  - With Roots & Leaves but no Stems — FERNS — TAB. 2.
  - With Roots and Stems but no Leaves — CRUSTACIATES — TAB. 3.
  - With Roots, Leaves and Stems — MOSSES — TAB. 4.
- Conſpicuous.
  - Without Cup or Petal — DENUDATES — TAB. 5.
  - With either Cup or Petal, or Both
    - Aſſembl'd together.
      - Without any common Cup
        - On Spikes or Pannicles — GRASSES — TAB. 6.
        - On Linear Katkins — JULIFERS — TAB. 7.
        - On globular or conical heads — CONFEDERATES — TAB. 8.
      - On Clubs within a Sheath — SHEATHS — TAB. 9.
      - On Rays of 2 Stages Umbrella ſhap'd — UMBRELLS — TAB. 10.
      - With a common Cup.
        - Petals uncup'd.
          - All with ½ Brims — IMBRICATES — TAB. 11.
          - The outward Row only, with ½ Brims like Rays — RADIATES — TAB. 12.
          - Without Brims — FLORETS — TAB. 13.
        - Petals Cup'd — AGGREGATES — TAB. 14.
    - Seperated.
      - Incomplete, the Chives in one Flower, the Pointal in another.
        - On the ſame Root — ASSOCIATES — TAB. 15.
        - On ſeperate Roots — DISSOCIATES — TAB. 16.
      - Complete.
        - Unveil'd
          - With the Cup alone — UNPETAL'D — TAB. 17.
          - With the Petal alone — UNCUP'D — TAB. 18.
        - Veil'd with both Cup and Petal.
          - Regular.
            - Of one Petal — 1 PETAL — TAB. 19.
            - Of two — 2 PETALS — TAB. 20.
            - Of three — 3 PETALS — TAB. 21.
            - Of four — 4 PETALS — TAB. 22.
            - Of five — 5 PETALS — TAB. 23.
            - Of ſix — 6 PETALS — TAB. 24.
            - Of more than ſix — MANY PETALS — TAB. 25.
          - Irregular.
            - One Petal — MASQUES — TAB. 26.
            - More Petals than one — DISSIMULARS — TAB. 27.

TAB. I. FUNGUSES.

1	MUSHROOM.
2	AGARICK.
3	FIR AGARICK.
4	MOREL.
5	SPUNGE MUSHROOM.
6	SMOOTH MUSHROOM.
7	HELL'D MUSHROOM.
8	OBLONG MUSHROOM.
9	PUFF BALL.
10	MOULD.



Mushroom.



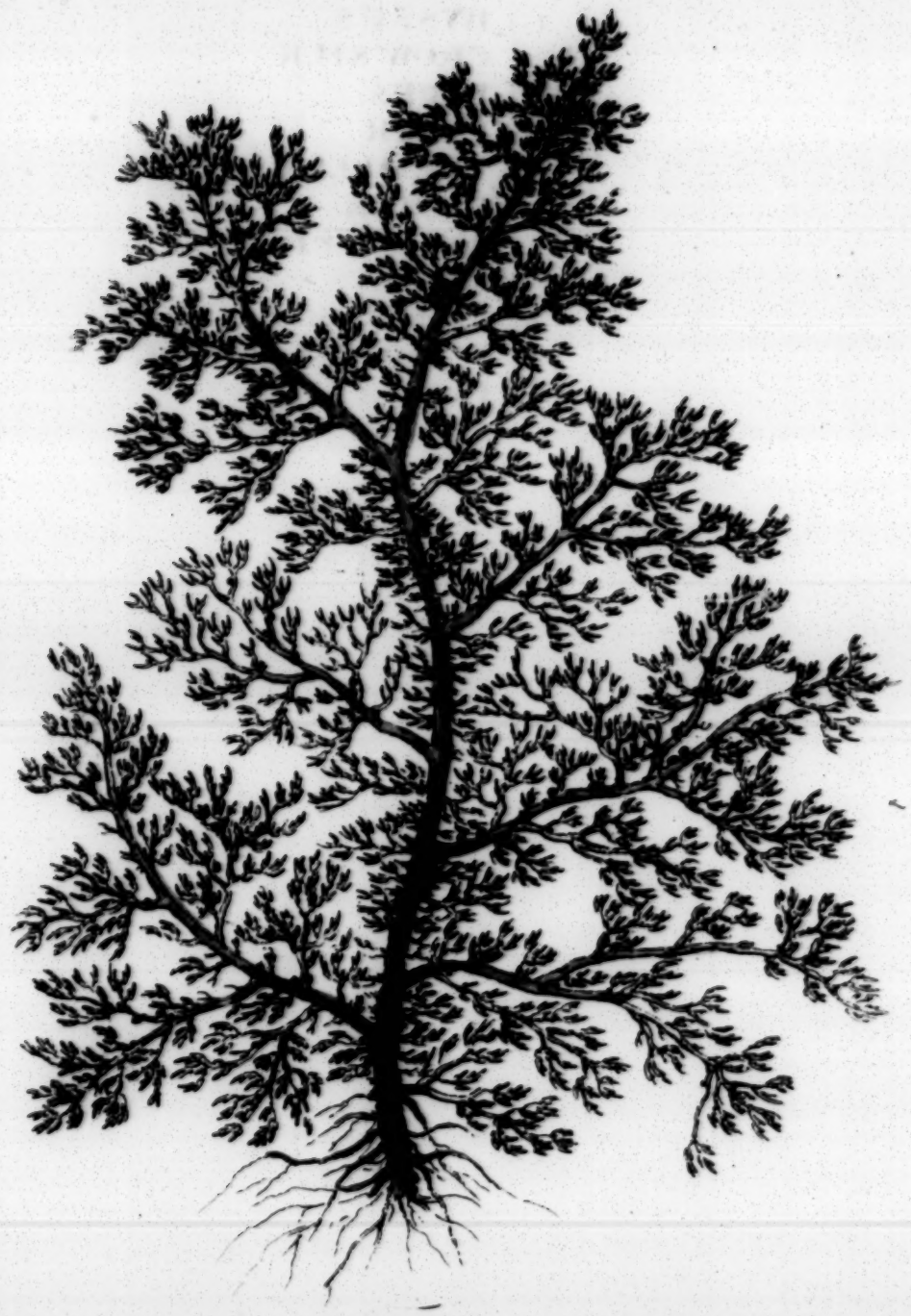
Miller del. & Sc.

TAB. II. FERNS.

1	ADDERS TONGUE.
2	FLOWERING FERN.
3	FORK'D MAIDENHAIR.
4	BRAKES.
5	SPLEENWORT.
6	POLYPODY.
7	MAIDENHAIR.
8	DWARF MAIDENHAIR.

TAB. III. CRUSTACIATES.

1	BYSSUS
2	CROW SILK
3	FUCUS
4	LAVER
5	TREMELLA
6	LICHEN
7	ANTHOCEROS
8	RICCIA
9	LIVERWORT
10	VETCH LIVERSWORT
11	BLASIA



Fucus.



Phascum.

TAB. IV. MOSSES.

1	LICHENASTER
2	HYPNUM
3	BRYUM
4	MNIUM
5	GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR
6	SPLACHNUM
7	WATER MOSS
8	PHASCUM
9	BOG MOSS
10	CLUB MOSS
11	DUCKS MEAT
12	PEPPER GRASS
13	QUILL WORT
14	WATER HORSE TAIL
15	HORSE TAIL

TAB. V. DENUDATES.

Chives 1 Herbaceous	1	WRECK ROD.
	2	MARES TAIL.
Mixt	3	GLASSWORT.
Chives 2 woody	4	ASH.
Chives 4 herbaceous	5	GRASS WRECK.
Chives many herbaceous	6	WET WEED.


Zanichellia.
Ash Tree.



Cocks Foot

Reed Grass

Soft Grass

J. Miller del et Sc

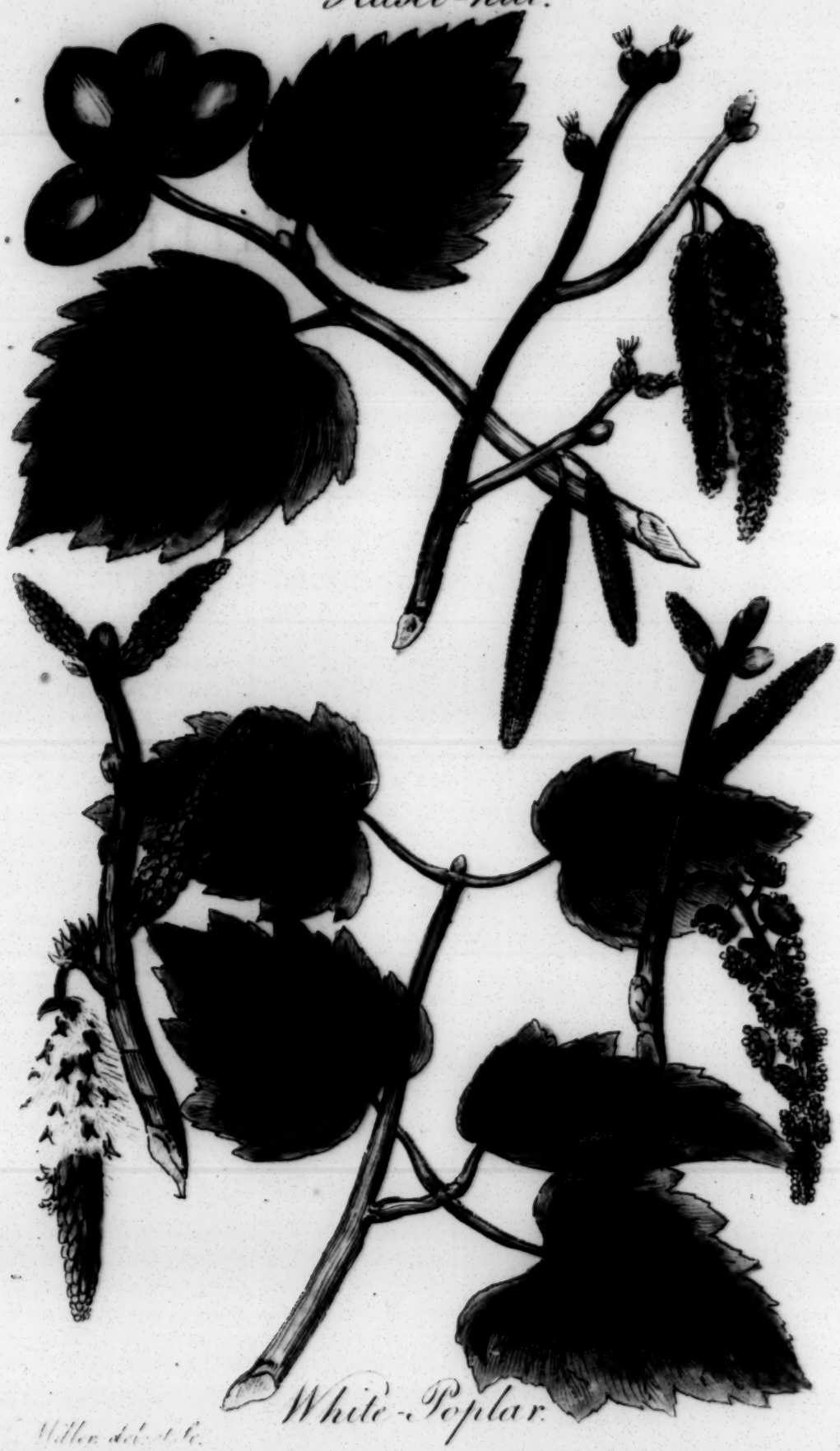
TAB. VI, GRASSES.

- Complete, herbaceous.
  - Floricle 1.
    - Chives 2 — 1 VERNAL GRASS.
    - Chives 3.
      - Styles 1 — 2 MAT GRASS.
      - Styles 2 — 3 FOX GRASS.
        - 4 CANARY GRASS.
        - 5 CATS-TAIL GRASS.
        - 6 MILLET.
        - 7 BENT.
        - 8 COCKS-FOOT.
        - 9 FEATHER GRASS,
        - 10 REED GRASS.
        - 11 PANICK GRASS.
        - 12 HARD GRASS.
        - 13 MELIC,
        - 14 DARNEL.
        - 15 HAIR GRASS.
        - 16 OAT GRASS.
        - 17 DOGS TAIL.
        - 18 MEADOW GRASS.
        - 19 QUAKE GRASS.
        - 20 FESCUE GRASS.
        - 21 BROME GRASS.
        - 22 WHEAT GRASS.
        - 23 LYME GRASS.
        - 24 BARLEY GRASS.
  - Floricles 6 — 25 BOG RUSH.
    - 26 RUSH.
  - Floricles none — 27 CLUB RUSH.
    - 28 SWEET GALENGALE.
- Incomplete, floricles none, herbaceous. — 29 COTTON GRASS
  - 30 CYPERUS
  - 31 REED MACE
  - 32 BUR REED
  - 33 SOFT GRASS
  - 34

TAB. VII. JULIFERS.

ASSOCIATES woody		
KATKIN round.	1	BEECH.
KATKINS cylindrical.	2	CHESNUT.
	3	OAK.
	4	HAZLE.
	5	HORNBEAM.
	6	BIRCH.
KATKINS branch'd	7	PINE & FIRR.
DISSOCIATES' woody		
KATKINS oblong barren.	8	JUNIPER.
	9	GALE.
	10	WILLOW.
	11	POPLAR.
FRUIT bearing	11	POPLAR.
	10	WILLOW.
	9	GALE.
	6	JUNIPER.

Hasel-nut.



White-Poplar.

Millan del. & Sc.



Wake-Robin.

TAB. IX. SHEATHS.

Herbaceous.

{	1	CUCKOW PINT.
{	2	GRASS-WRECK.
{	3	WET-WEED.

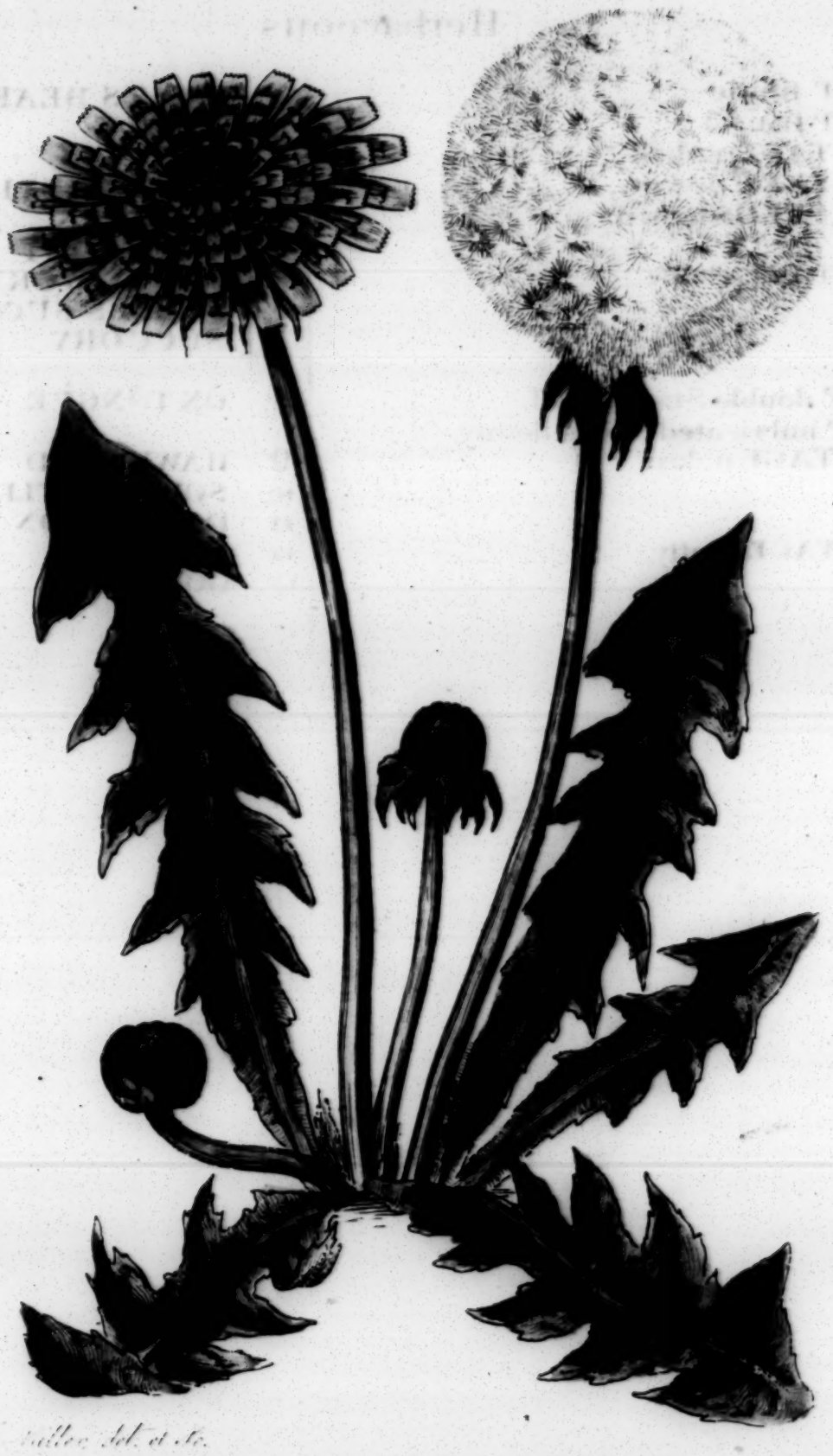
TAB. X. UMBRELL'D V PETAL'D FLOWERS, HERBACEOUS.

- MANTL'D.
  - FLOWERS uniform.
    - PETALS regular..
      - 1 SANICLE.
      - 2 EARTH NUT.
      - 3 SAMPHIRE.
      - 4 LOVEAGE.
      - 5 HOGS FENNEL.
      - 6 HARES EAR. Umbrell'd.
      - 7 HONEWORT.
      - 8 WATER PARSNEP
      - 9 SMALLAGE
      - 10 STONE PARSLEY.
      - 11 ANGELICA.
    - PETALS Irregular.
      - 12 MASTER WORT.
      - 13 HEMLOCK.
      - 14 WATER HEMLOCK.
      - 15 HEART-WORT.
      - 16 CARAWAY.
  - FLOWERS difform.
    - 17 COW PARSNEP
    - 18 BIRDS NEST
    - 19 WILD PARSLEY Umbrell'd.
    - 20 HEDGE PARSLEY.
    - 21 FOOLS PARSLEY.
    - 22 SPIGNEL.
    - 23 DROP-WORT.
    - 24 CORIANDER
    - 25 SHEPHERDS NEEDLE.
    - 26 CHERVIL.
    - * 27 MARSH HEMLOCK.
- MANTLES none
  - FLOWERS uniform.
    - 27 WATER PARSNEP ſp.
    - 28 FENNEL.
    - 29 ALEXANDERS.
    - 30 CARAWAY ſp.
  - FLOWERS difform
    - 31 WILD PARSNEP
    - 32 BURNET SAXIFRAGE
    - 33 GOUT WEED



Angelica.

Dandelyon



Miller del. et Sc.

TAB. XI. IMBRICATES.

Herbaceous.

CUP single	1	GOATS BEARD
CUP fring'd.		
STAGE naked.		
SEED downy,	2	WALL LETTICE
SEEDS naked	3	MAITHEN
	4	DEVILS BIT
STAGE chaffy	5	NIPPLE WORT
	6	SWINES SUCCORY
	7	SUCCORY
CUP double Stage naked	8	OX TONGUE
CUP imbricated Seeds downy		
STAGE naked	9	HAWKWEED
	10	SOW THISTLE
	11	DANDELYON
STAGE chaffy	12	LETTUCE
	13	GOSMORE

TAB. XII. RADIATES.

Herbaceous.

CUP many leav'd. STAGE naked. SEED naked.	1	DAISIE.
	2	WOLFSBANE.
SEEDS downy.	3	COLTS FOOT.
	4	RAGWORT.
	5	MARSH-FLEABANE.
STAGE chaffy.	6	HEMP-AGRIMONY.
CUP imbricated. STAGE naked. SEED naked.	7	FEVERFEW
	8	CORN-MARYGOLD.
SEED downy.	9	SIMSON.
	10	GOLDEN-ROD.
	11	ASTER.
	12	ELECAMPANE.
STAGE chaffy.	13	YARROW.
	14	CAMOMILE.

Marigold.



J. Miller del. et Sc.



Cudweed.

Blew-Bottle

Carlina.

TAB XIII. FLORETS.

Herbaceous.

- PETAL very short 5-4 tooth'd tube
  - CUP many leav'd.
    - STAGE chaffy
      - 1 HEMP AGRIMONY.
      - 2 BUTTER BURR.
      - 3 GROUNDSEL.
  - CUP imbricated
    - STAGE naked
      - SEED naked
        - 4 TANSY.
        - 5 MUGWORT.
      - SEED downy — water
        - 6 HEMP AGRIMONY.
        - 7 SPIKENARD.
        - 8 CUDWEED.
    - STAGE chaffy
      - 9 WORMWOOD.
      - 10 LAVENDER COTTON.
- PETAL very long Brims forming a large head
  - CUP leafy
    - 11 CARLINE THISTLE.
  - CUP imbricated
    - SCALES prickly at the points
      - 12 THISTLE.
      - 13 COTTON THISTLE.
    - SCALES prickly at the points and sides
      - 14 MILK THISTLE.
    - SCALES prickly at the base
      - 15 STAR THISTLE.
      - 16 BARNABY THISTLE.
    - SCALES hairy
      - 17 GENTLE THISTLE.
      - 18 BURDOCK.
    - SCALES serrated
      - 19 BLUE-BOTTLE.
    - SCALES ciliated
      - 20 KNAPPWEED.
    - SCALES naked
      - 21 SAW WORT.

TAB. XIV. AGGREGATES

Herbaceous

ABOVE — PETAL 1	1	TEAZEL.
	2	SCABIOUS.
PETALS 4	3	CORNEL Aggrigate
PETALS 5	4	ERYNGO.
	5	SHEEPS SCABIOUS.
	6	PRICKLY SAMPHIRE.
	7	MARSH PENNYWORT.
BENEATH	8	THOROUGH WAX
	9	COWSLIP
	10	NASMYTHIA
	11	THRIFT



Teasel.

Pennywort.

L. Wallace del. & Sc.



Lesser Nettle.

TAB. XV. ASSOCIATES.

VEIL'D. CUP common, Herbaceous	1	BURDOCK.
VEIL'D. CUP particular. PETAL 1 Herbaceous	2	BRYONY.
	3	BURNET.
	4	GRASS PLANTAIN.
PETAL 1 Woody	5	BOX.
VEIL'D. PETAL 3 Herbaceous	6	ARROW HEAD.
UNVEIL'D Herbaceous. CUP 1 leav'd	7	DUCKS MEAT.
	8	HORNWORT.
CUP 3 leav'd	9	AMARANTH.
CUP 4 leav'd	10	WATER MILLFOIL.
	11	NETTLE.

TAB. XVI, DISSOCIATES.

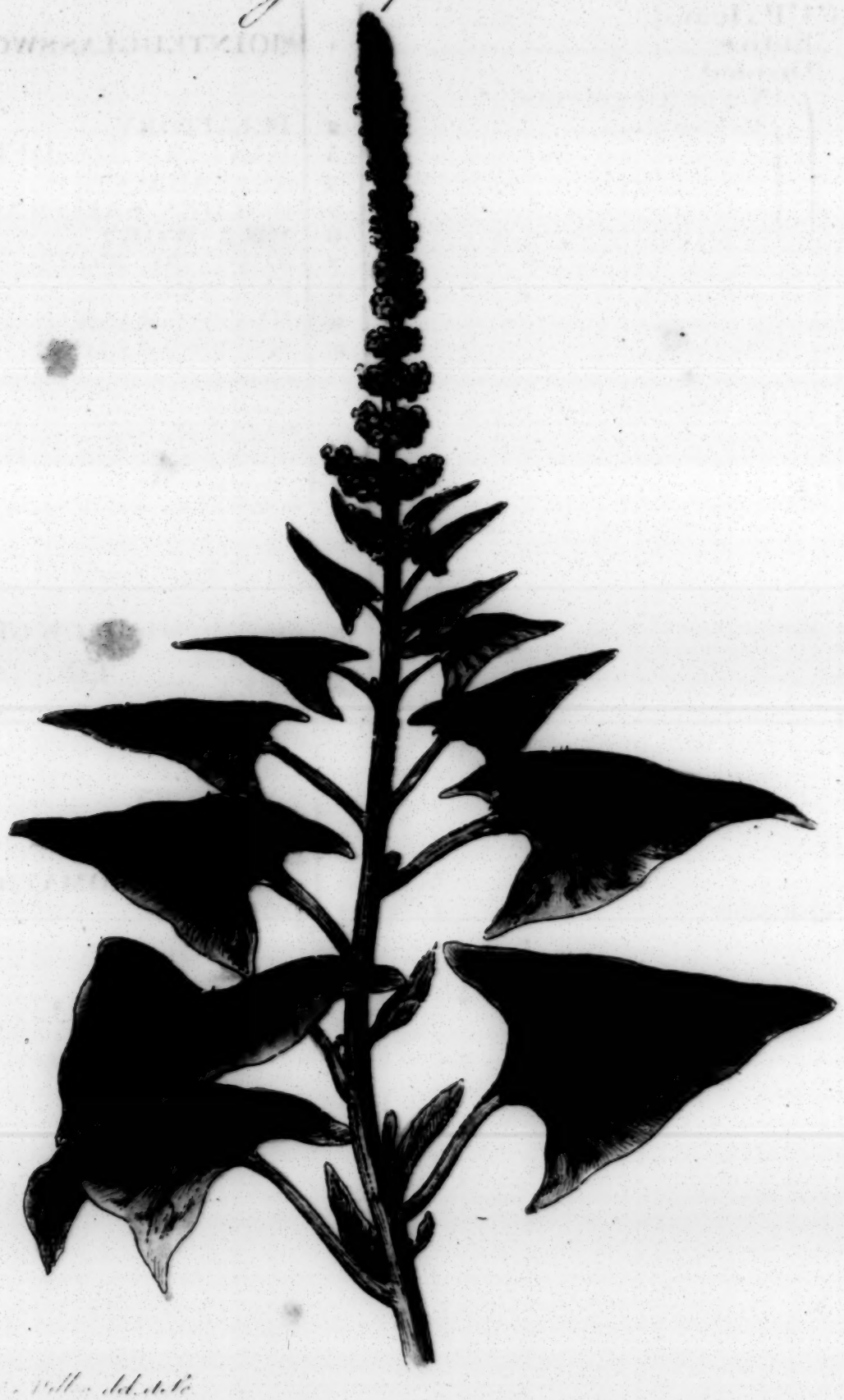
BARREN.		
VEIL'D.		
PETALS 3.		
Herbaceous	1	FROG-BIT.
Woody	2	BERRY-HEATH.
PETALS 4 herbaceous	3	ROSE-ROOT.
PETALS 5 herbaceous	4	CAMPION. } Difsociates
	5	LYCHNIS. }
UNVEIL'D.		
CUP or PETAL 1 leav'd.		
Divided in 2	6	SALLOW-THORN.
Divided in 3 herbaceous	7	MERCURY.
Divided in 4 woody	8	MISSELTOE.
	9	BUCKTHORN.
Divided in 5, herbaceous	10	VALERIAN. incomplete
Divided in 6	11	BLACK-BRYONY.
CUP 4 leavd, herbaceous	12	NETTLE. Difsociate
	13	HOP.
CUP 6 leav'd woody	14	BUTCHERS-BROOM.
CUP double	15	SORREL.
CUP none	16	YEW
FRUIT BEARING.		
VEIL'D.		
Above the fruit.		
Herbaceous	1	EROG-BIT.
Woody	17	JUNIPER.
Below the fruit		
PETALS 3 woody	2	BERRY HEATH
PETALS 4 herbaceous	3	ROSE ROOT
PETALS 5 herbaceous	4	CAMPION
	5	LYCHNIS
UNVEIL'D		
Above the fruit	10	VALERIAN
	11	BLACK BRYONY
Beneath the fruit		
CUP 1 leav'd.		
Herbaceous	13	HOP
	12	NETTLE
	7	MERCURY
Woody	6	SALLOW THORN
	9	BUCKTHORN
CUP 4 leav'd woody	8	MISSELTOE
	16	YEW
CUP 6 leav'd woody	14	BUTCHERS BROOM
CUP double herbaceous	15	SORREL



Nettle

M. Nicholl del et sc.

Goosefoot.



TAB. XVII. UNPETAL'D.

CUP 1 leav'd. Entire	1	JOINTED GLASSWORT.
Divided. IN 4 or 5 segments. Herbaceous	2	PELLITORY.
	3	BASTARD TOADFLAX.
	4	ASARABACCA.
	5	GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.
	6	MILK-WORT.
	7	RUPTURE WORT.
	8	KNAWEL.
	9	KNOT-GRASS.
Woody	10	BERRYALDER.
	11	ELM.
IN many segments	12	LADYS-MANTLE.
	13	PARSLEY-BREAKSTONE.
	14	WATER PURSLINE.
Cup 4 leav'd, herbaceous	15	PEPPER-WORT.
	16	LADYS SMOCK unveil'd.
	17	WATER-MILFOIL.
Cup 5 leav'd. Herbaceous	18	Creeping WHITLOW GRASS.
	19	ORACH.
	20	BEET.
	21	POLYCARPE.
	22	GOOSEFOOT.
Mixt	23	CHERLER.
CUP 6 leav'd herbaceous	24	SALT WORT.
	25	RUSH.
	26	CALAMUS AROMATICUS.
Cup double	27	DOCK sp.

TAB. XVIII. UNCUPP'D FLOWERS.

REGULAR.		
ABOVE.		
PETAL 1, Herbaceous divided.		
IN 4 segments	1	LITTLE FIELD MADDER
	2	WOODROOF.
	3	WILD MADDER.
	4	BED STRAW.
	5	CROSS WORT.
	6	GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE.
IN 6 segments.		
CHIVES 3	7	SAFFRON.
CHIVES 8	8	NARCISSUS.
PETALS 3, herbaceous	9	SNOW-DROP.
PETALS 4, herbaceous	10	BED-STRAW
BENEATH.		
PETAL 1, divided,		
IN 4 segments, woody.	11	SPURGE LAUREL.
IN 5 segments, herbaceous.	12	MILK-WORT.
IN 6 segments. herbaceous.	13	SPARAGUS.
	14	LILLY of the VALLY.
	15	MEADOW SAFFRON.
	16	HYACINTH.
PETALS 2 herbaceous	17	STARWORT.
PETALS 4,		
Herbaceous,	18	POND-WEED.
	19	MEADOW-RUE.
Woody,	20	TRAVELLERS JOY.
PETALS 5, herbaceous	21	HELLEBORE.
	22	MARSH MARYGOLD.
PETALS 6, herbaceous	23	FRITILLARY.
	24	GARLICK.
	25	LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL
	26	MOUNTAIN SAFFRON.
	27	SCOTS ASPHODEL.
	28	STAR of BETHLEHEM.
	29	SQUIL.
PETALS 5 or more, herbaceous	30	FLOWERING RUSH.
	31	ANEMONE,
PETALS many, herbaceous	32	GLOBE FLOWER.
IRREGULAR, herbaceous.		
ABOVE.		
PETAL 1.		
Entire,	33	BIRTHWORT.
Divided in 5 segments	34	VALERIAN.
IN 6 segments.	35	IRIS.
PETALS 6.	38	ORCHIS.
	37	SATYRION.
	36	TWAYBLADE
	39	HELEBORINE,
	40	LADYS-SLIPPER.
BENEATH, herbaceous.		
PETALS 5,	41	LARKS-SPUR.
PETALS many.		
PETALS 10	42	COLUMBINE.
PETALS 8, diciduous	43	BIRDSNEST



Columbine.

Flowering Rush.



Miller del &c

TAB. XIX. I PETAL.

- Above the fruit divided.
  - In 4.
    - Cup 1 leav'd.
      - Herbaceous
        - 1 MADDER.
        - 2 WOODROOF.
        - 3 SHERARDIA.
        - 4 BED STRAW.
        - 5 MOSCHATEL.
      - Woody
        - 6 BILBERRY
    - Cup 2 leav'd herbaceous
      - 7 BURNET SAXIFRAGE.
  - In 5.
    - Herbaceous
      - 8 BELL FLOWER.
      - 9 PIMPERNEL
      - 10 HORN'D RAMPIONS.
    - Mixt
      - 11 ELDER.
    - Woody
      - 12 WATER ELDER.
      - 13 VIBURNUM.
- Below the fruit.
  - Entire herbaceous
    - 14 CONVOLVULUS.
  - divided.
    - In 4.
      - Cup 1 leav'd
        - 15 PLANTAIN.
      - Herbaceous
        - 16 CENTUNCULUS.
      - Woody
        - 17 PRIVET.
      - Cup 4 leav'd woody
        - 18 HEATH.
      - In 4 or 5 herbaceous
        - 19 GENTIAN.
        - 20 DODDER.
    - In 5.
      - Cup single.
        - Chives 4.
          - Herbaceous
            - 21 MUDWORT.
            - 22 MONEYWORT.
          - Woody
            - 23 HOLLY.
        - Chives 5.
          - Germ 1.
            - Button intire
              - Herbaceous
                - 24 PRIMROSE
                - 25 PIMPERNEL
                - 26 WILLOW HERB
                - 27 GREEK VALERIAN
                - 28 WATER VIOLET
                - 29 THORN APPLE
                - 30 NIGHTSHADE
              - Woody
                - 31 DEADLY NIGHTSHADE
            - Button divided herbaceous
              - 32 AZALEA
              - 33 BUGBEAN
          - Germ 2 woody
            - 34 FELLWORT
          - Germ 4 or 4 fid herbaceous
            - 35 PERIWINCLE
            - Button entire
              - 36 COMFREY
              - 37 MADWORT
            - Button divided
              - 38 SCORPION GRASS
              - 39 HOUNDS TONGUE
              - 40 ALKANET
              - 41 SMALL BUGLOSS
              - 42 BUGLOSS COWSLIP
              - 43 CROMWELL
              - 44 BORRAGE
        - Chives 10
          - Herbaceous
            - 45 NAVELWORT
            - 46 WOOD SORREL
            - 47 WILD ROSEMARY
          - Woody
            - 48 STRAWBERRY TREE
      - Cup double herbaceous
        - 49 SEA MALLOW
        - 50 MARSH MALLOW
        - 51 MALLOW
    - In many parts
      - 52 CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN
      - 53 YELLOW WORT

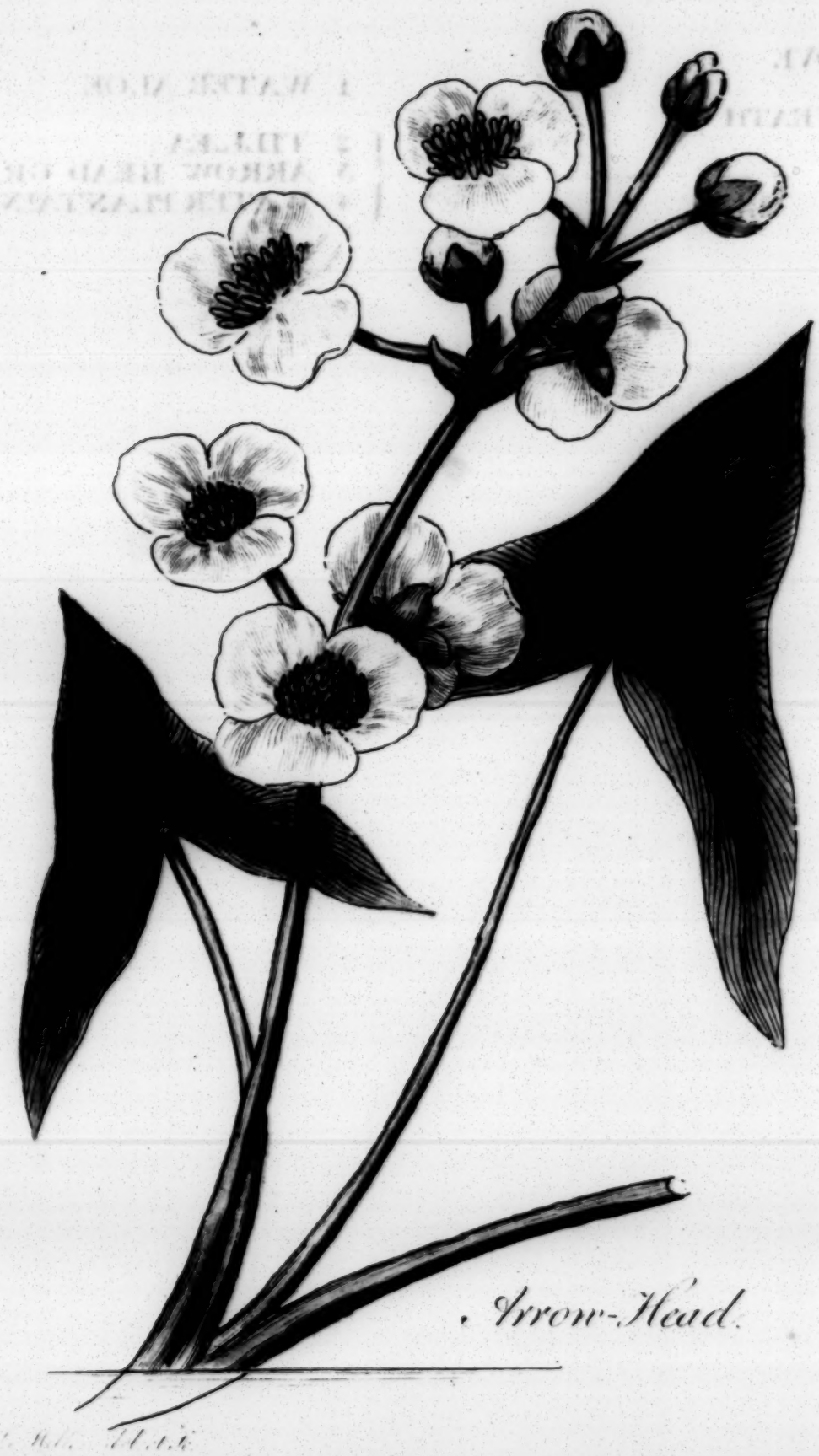
TAB. XX. TWO PETALS.

{ HERBACEOUS.
{ ..... ENCHANTERS-NIGHTSHADE.

Enchanters-Nightshade.



J. Miller del. & sc.



. Irrow-Head.

TAB. XXI. III PETALS.

- ABOVE
  - 1 WATER ALOE
- BENEATH
  - 2 TILLÆA.
  - 3 ARROW HEAD GRASS
  - 4 WATER PLANTAIN.

TAB. XXII. IV PETALS.

ABOVE		
Herbaceous	1	WILLOW HERB
Woody	2	DOG-WOOD
BENEATH		
CUP 1 leavd		
CHIVES 4 Woody	3	SPINDLE TREE
CHIVES many herbaceous	4	SPURGE
	5	TORMENTIL
CUP 2 leavd herbaceous	6	POPPY
	7	CELANDINE
CUP 4 leavd		
CHIVES 2 herbaceous	8	PEPPER WORT ſp
CHIVES 4 herbaceous	9	BASTARD CHICKWEED
	10	PEARL WORT
	11	LADYS SMOCK veild
CHIVES 6		
PODS ſhort		
Entire herbaceous	12	GOLD of PLEASURE
	13	AWLWORT
	14	WHITLOW GRASS
	15	SCURVY GRASS
	16	CRESS ROCKET
	17	WATER ROCKET
Entire or divided herbaceous	18	PEPPER WORT ſp.
Divided herbaceous	19	SEA ROCKET
	20	WOAD
	21	TREACLE MUSTARD
POD long herbaceous		
CUP cloſing	22	TOOTH WORT
	23	HEDGE MUSTARD
	24	WALL FLOWER
	25	ROCKET
	26	WALL CRESS
	27	CABBAGE
	28	CHARLOCK
	29	TOWER MUSTARD
CUP expanded	30	WATER CRESS
	31	LADYS SMOCK
	32	MUSTARD
BERRY herbaceous	33	SEA COLE
CHIVES 8 herbaceous		
STYLE 1	34	BIRDS NEST
STYLES 4	35	PARIS
	36	WATER WORT
	37	ALLSEED
	38	ROSE ROOT
CHIVES many	39	HERB CHRISTOPHER



Willow-Herb

Gilbert del et Sc.



Clove-Pink.

Mrs. del. et sc.

TAB. XXIII, V PETALS.

ABOVE		
CUP 1 leav'd		
CHIVES 5 woody	1	CURRANT
CHIVES 10 Herbaceous	2	KIDNEYWORT
CHIVES many Woody	3	WILD SERVICE
	4	SERVICE
	5	MEDLAR
	6	PEAR and APPLE
CUP double Herbaceous	7	AGRIMONY
BENEATH		
CUP 1 leav'd		
SEGMENTS 5		
CHIVES 5		
Herbaceous	8	GRASS of PARNASSUS
	9	SUNDEW
Woody	10	BERRY ALDER
	11	BLADDER NUT
	12	IVY
CHIVES 6 Herbaceous	13	SEA HEATH
CHIVES 8 Woody	14	MAPLE
CHIVES 10		
STYLE 1 Herbaceous	15	WINTER GREEN
STYLE 2 Herbaceous	16	SOAPWORT
	17	SAXIFRAGE
	18	PINK
STYLE 3 Herbaceous	19	CAMPION COMPLEAT
	20	CATCH FLY
STYLE 4 5 Herbaceous	21	COCKLE
	22	LYCHNIS COMPLEAT
CHIVES many	23	STONE CROP
Herbaceous	24	DROPWORT
	25	St JOHNSWORT
Woody	26	LIME
	27	PLUMB
	28	ROSE
SEGMENTS many	29	BRAMBLE
Herbaceous	30	HERB BENNET
	31	STRAWBERRY
	32	MARSH CINQUEFOIL
	33	SIBBALDIA
Mixt	34	CINQUEFOIL
CUP 5 leav'd		
CHIVES 3 Herbaceous	35	POLYCARPON
	36	CHICKWEED
CHIVES 5	37	FLAX
10	38	MOUSE TAIL
STYLES 3	39	STITCHWORT
	40	SANDWORT
STYLES 5	41	MOUS-EAR CHICKWEED
	42	SPURRY
	43	CRANES BILL
CHIVES many Herbaceous	44	ROCK ROSE
	45	RANUNCULUS
CUP double Herbaceous	46	SEA MALLOW
	47	MARSH MALLOW
	48	MALLOW

TAB. XXIV . VI PETALS.

CUP 1 leav'd herbaceous	1	LOOSESTRIFE
CUP 6 leav'd woody	2	BARBERRY

Loosestrife.



J. Miller del et sc.



Houseleek

TAB. XXV. MANY PETALS HERBACEOUS.

CUP 1 leav'd	1	BENNET.
	2	HOUSELEEK.
CUP 3 leav'd	3	PILEWORT.
CUP 4 5 leav'd	4	WATER LILLY.
CUP 5 leav'd	5	ADONIS.

TAB. XXVI. MASQES.

- ABOVE.
  - Herbaceous ..... 1 CARDINAL.
  - Woody ..... 2 HONEYSUCKLE.
- BENEATH, Herbaceous
  - SEED naked.
    - CHIVES 2, Herbaceous ..... 3 WATER HOREHOUND.
      4 SAGE.
    - CHIVES 4 Herbaceous
      - PETAL divided
        - IN 4 ..... 5 MINT.
        - IN 5 ..... 6 VERVAIN.
      - PETAL gaping.
        - HELMET none ..... 7 BUGLE.
          8 GERMANDER.
        - HELMET Entire ..... 9 MOTHERWORT.
          10 ARCHANGEL.
          11 NETTLE HEMP.
          12 DEAD NETTLE.
          13 BLACK HOREHOUND.
          14 SELF-HEAL.
          15 BASTARD BALM.
        - HELMET Entire or divided 16 BETONY.
          17 HEDGE NETTLE.
        - HELMET divided 18 GROUND IVY
          19 HOREHOUND.
          20 CALAMINT.
          21 CAT-MINT.
          22 BASIL.
          23 MARJORAM.
          24 THYME.
          25 SKULLCAP
    - CHIVES 5.
      - CUP 5 parted ..... 26 VIPERS BUGLOSS.
        27 BUGLOSS.
  - SEED cover'd.
    - CHIVES 2.
      - PETAL divided ..... 28 BROOK LIME.
      - PETAL gaping ..... 29 BUTTERWORT.
        30 HOODED MILFOIL.
        31 FUMITARY
    - CHIVES 3 Petal divided ..... 32 WATER CHICKWEED
    - CHIVES 4 Petals gaping
      - CUP divided in 4 ..... 33 TOOTHWORT
        34 BARTSIA
        35 COW WHEAT
        36 EYEBRIGHT
      - CUP divided in 5 ..... 37 RATTLE
        38 LOUSEWORT
        39 FOXGLOVE
        40 BROOMRAPE
        41 FIGWORT
    - CHIVES 5, ... 42 TOADSFLAX
      43 MULLEIN
    - CHIVES 10. 44 HENBANE
      45 TREFOIL CLOVER



Bastard Balm. *Mullein.* *Snapdragon.*

Miller del. et Sc.



Water-Rocket. Whin Dyers-Weed.

E. Miller. del. et. fe.

TAB. XXVII, DISSIMULARS.

PETALS 4, Herbaceous.

- CHIVES 6. — 1 — STONE CRESS
- CHIVES 8. — 2 — MILK-WORT.
- CHIVES 10.
  - FILAMENTS 10 united.
    - Herbaceous. — 3 — REST-HARROW.
      4 — KIDNEY-VETCH.
    - Woody,
      CUP 2 lip'd. — 5 — BASE-BROOM,
  - FILAMENTS 9 united, 1 seperated, herbaceous.
    6 — HORSE-SHOE-VETCH.
    7 — PEA,
    8 — TREFOIL.
    9 — TARE.
    10 — BIRDS FOOT
    11 — MILK-VETCH.
    12 — VETCH.
    13 — VETCHLING.
    14 — BITTER-VETCH.
    15 — SAINTFOIN.
    16 — BIRDS-FOOT-TREFOIL.
    17 — LUCERN.

PETALS 4.

- Herbaceous, — 18 — CRANES-BILL irregular
  19 — BALSAM.
  20 — VIOLET.
- Mixt.
  21 — WINTER-GREEN irregular
- Woody.
  22 — WHIN.
  23 — BROOM.

PETALS many, herbaceous.

24 — DYERS-WEED.

INTRODUCTION.

THE narrow bounds of human life, has in all ages been a general complaint; and yet, ſhort as our exiſtence is, how many find the day too long, how many tedious hours are paſt in abſolute idleneſs, where even thought is baniſhed: nor does this prevail in ſolitude only, nor is it peculiar to any age, rank or ſex; we meet with it in the greateſt cities, as well as in the deſert; even the fire of youth, with all its train of pleaſures, can't eſcape the infection: and tho' ſome may be leſs ſubject to this malady than others, yet there are few, from the Monarch to the Peaſant, who do not labour under it, when either thro' neceſſity or choice they retire from active buſineſs, to what they think a life of eaſe and happineſs. Increaſing age, pain and ſickneſs, decay of parts and weakened memory, bring on too often this miſerable diſorder, to which we muſt give the name of *Ennui*, as there is none in our language

to

to expreſs it. A thirſt for Science, and a long habitude with Books, appear at firſt ſight good precautions againſt it: I fear, however, theſe will often prove nugatory. The love of novelty is one great incitement to ſtudy, but old age deprives us of that advantage; after a length of years, employed in reading, tracing every diſcovery, ſucking every flower, we ſhall meet with little worthy our attention; for although the Preſs groans with freſh publications, and libraries are continually augmenting, original works ſeldom appear; the ſhelves are adorned with pompous editions of old books, old treatiſes and ideas, improved or mangled, altered or repeated in a modern ſtyle, perhaps with more elegancy, though leſs ſtrength. Hiſtory, and ſuch light reading, ſeems the beſt calculated for the decline of life; but hiſtorical facts, received by unguarded Youth with the utmoſt credulity, Age, grown ſuſpicious by long experience, views with diffidence: the cautious eye of that advanced period, reduces true genuine hiſtory into a very narrow compaſs, preferring the avowed amuſing fictions of *Orlando*, or the *Arabian Nights*, to the bulk of hiſtorians, whoſe pens guided by ignorance, vanity, prejudice, or paſſion, publiſh falſhood in the garb of truth, and write with a determined purpoſe to deceive.

Hiſtory

Hiſtory will, therefore, prove a feeble reſource. Indeed with regard to books in general, how many are there incapable of making uſe of them, or whoſe ſcanty fortunes puts it out of their power.

This is a melancholy picture of Human Life; and the painting it in ſuch ſtrong colours, might appear cruelty, if there was no means of alleviation: I haſten, therefore, to point out an efficacious remedy, ſure to palliate if not to cure this wearing diſorder. We had recourſe to Books, and they have failed us—There remains, however, an immenſe volume no building can incloſe, containing infinitely more matter than the *Alexandrian* or *Vatican* collection could boaſt of—belonging to no one in particular—the gift of Heaven to all the human race. In the peruſal of its ample pages, all ranks, ages, and capacities may find inſtruction, pleaſure, and amuſement, with an endleſs variety ſuiting equally the ignorant unlettered perſon, and the moſt enlightened genius.

It ſeems unneceſſary to inform the reader that this amazing volume is the Book of Nature, comprehending the whole viſible creation, where every cir-

circumſtance relative to the heavens, and to the earth we inhabit, is exhibited in the moſt legible characters: here is an inexhauſtable fund of novelty and amuſement, with one great advantage over all other purſuits, the contemplation of Nature's works gradually leads us to the omnipotent architect, to Nature's God, which cannot fail exciting in a generous breaſt, the utmoſt gratitude, love and admiration; for the Book of Nature is a ſacred writing, and a proper peruſal of it becomes an act of religion.

To all, therefore, whoſe hours hang heavy on their hands, who pine under the miſery of *Ennui*, I earneſtly recommend the peruſal of this noble volume—the motions of the HEAVENLY BODIES; the nature of AIR, WATER, FIRE and EARTH, will be found there moſt admirably delineated, and explained.

Some elevated minds may attempt to penetrate into the whole range of Nature's works, but in ſuch an extenſive field, where one minute circumſtance often proves ſufficient to occupy a long life, a choice ſhould be made of the part beſt ſuited to each perſon's turn and inclination.

The

The ſtudy of the celeſtial orbs certainly holds the firſt rank; but that demands a tincture of mathematical learning, and the neceſſity of being expoſed to the night air becomes an inſuperable objection to thoſe for whom this treatiſe is intended.

The productions of the earth and water are ra nged into three great orders; ANIMALS, VEGETABLES, and MINERALS; called the three Reigns of Nature: each of theſe furniſh innumerable varieties to a curious eye, and have their reſpective advocates and admirers.

A thorough knowledge of minerals, can only be attained by chymical proceſſes, ſubject to many dangerous accidents from poiſonous fumes, and vitiated air; though it muſt be confeſſed we owe to them, the bulk of our diſcoveries relative to the internal compoſition of bodies.

Animals are allowed to intereſt us moſt, but there are few can be preſent at anatomical operations without diſguſt and horror: in other reſpects the nature of many tribes muſt ever remain unknown, and concealed from our eyes in their different elements, of air and water.

None of theſe objections attend the ſtudy of vegetables, we can trace the plant from the firſt germination —from the embryo ſtate, through every period of its growth, to its final decay. Here are no offenſive operations, no noxious vapours, but on the contrary, exquiſite odours; with an amazing variety of brilliant colours, and wild fantaſtic forms—which ever way we turn, to the hill or valley, the foreſt or the brook, every ſtep affords a new object, while air, exerciſe and health, attend the pleaſing purſuit.

I have long thought this delightful part of nature was peculiarly ſuited to the attention of the Fair Sex—the blooming flower claims the next place to them in elegance and beauty—Botany under their protection would ſoon become a faſhionable amuſement. A few minutes might certainly be employed on ſuch a ſubject, without encroaching on any dedicated to pleaſure. Some unuſual words may at firſt create diſguſt; this will, however, be in a great meaſure diminiſhed by means of a gloſſary, explaining every term whether of Latin or Engliſh origin.

But if after all; *Petals*, *Chives*, and *Pointals* continue to offend a delicate ear, let them be fairly compared with

with the names occurring in every new mode and fashion; and I will venture to affirm, these exceed our Botanical language, as much in harshness as in novelty: besides, such foreign importations are the produce of one season only—the next year bringing with it a new vocabulary: whereas the dress of vegetables never changing, a few uncommon terms once made familiar, all difficulty is over.

The natural history of the vegetable world is an immense field, branching out into a great variety of articles; whereof one alone, has been often sufficient to employ a whole life in its investigation—While some have endeavoured to catch nature in the first bursting of the summits, and to remove the veil which shades the formation of the seed; others have employed their talents in dissecting the internal vessels of the plant, with the mode in which the sap carries on the whole process of vegetation, in the production of buds, leaves, and flowers.

The INCREASE of PLANTS, independent of the seed, has been carefully enquired into; and it was found, that

that every part of the root or ſtem; nay even the buds and leaves; are capable of producing perfect plants.

The TEXTURE of the BUDS, LEAVES, &c. compoſe large volumes——the CULTIVATION of VEGETABLES ſuited to their reſpective climates, has furniſhed us with an immenſe number of different treatiſes; nor have the manifold advantages we derive from them been omitted——their Uſes applied to FOOD, MEDICINES, ARTS, and MANUFACTURES; ae moſt intereſting articles, copiouſly treated of; nor has the aſtoniſhing Reſemblance or ANALOGY BETWEEN VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL LIFE been omitted.

Laſtly, by the aſſiſtance of Chymiſtry, vegetables are diſcovered to be the principal inſtruments, by which moſt of the operations, changes, compoſitions, and decompoſitions in nature, are produced. They combine the elementary fire, aſſociate the different elements, compoſe all animal matter, and give birth to innumerable phenomena, foreign to our preſent purpoſe—obſervations on many of theſe ſubjects may however be one day added to this little tract, if health permit me to collect and methodiſe my ſcattered ſheets.

But

But in all theſe reſearches ſome regular diſtribution of vegetables is indiſpenſibly neceſſary; for, in writing the natural hiſtory of a plant, we muſt firſt ſuppoſe its name, and the principal characters by which it is diſtinguiſhed from all others to be known. Various arrangements have been thought of for this purpoſe. The one now attempted, differs in ſo many things from any hitherto publiſhed, that it appears neceſſary to premiſe a ſlight view of the riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of Botany; this will furniſh me with an opportunity of explaining, my reaſons for departing from opinions generally received, and ſupported by very reſpectable authorities, as well as the principles on which the following Tables are conſtructed.

As the immenſe number of plants, rendered it impoſſible for the ſtrongeſt memory to retain their names, recourſe has been had to various arrangements, wherein all thoſe agreeing in ſome one general character were kept together in a body; to this was given the name of CLASS; other diſtinctions ſeparated theſe Claſſes into ORDERS, and inferior orders; every Family, called a GENUS, had a fixed diſtinguiſhing character aſſigned to it; but theſe Families containing frequently ſeveral

plants that vary remarkably amongſt themſelves, though agreeing in the general character, the moſt remarkable of theſe differences were ſelected, and by this means an inferioror SPECIFIC CHARACTER was formed.

The diſtinctions made uſe of by many early Botanical writers, were looſe, uncertain, and nugatory: ſome choſe for their general and ſpecific characters the medicinal virtues of plants; others, the ſtature, place of growth, reſemblance of leaves, &c. but theſe abſurd arrangements have been long neglected, and others formed, from the different parts of fructification, the ſhape, conſiſtency, &c. of the ſtem and leaves.

The moſt eſteemed of our modern authors have eſtabliſhed the Genera ſolely on the fructification, which includes the flower and fruit, and left the ſtem, leaves, habit, &c. for the ſpecific characters. The various parts of fructification have produced many different Syſtems; for by ſome the fruit with its diſtinctions was taken to form the Claſſical characters; others preferred the Flower; of theſe, one choſe the Cup, another the Petal, a third the Chives, a fourth the Pointal. The Petals, viewed in different lights, gave birth to freſh

diſtri-

diſtributions, according to their regularity, ſhape, or diviſions. Laſtly, from various combinations of all theſe arrangements, new methods are daily publiſhing; each affirmed to excel every thing thought of before; which ſeldom fail to produce many literary contentions, and paper wars.

In order to form ſome judgment of the claim theſe Syſtematicks make to preference, it will be neceſſary to examine the received opinions relative to what is deemed a perfect arrangement.

Plants had no ſooner been examined with attention, than a ſtriking reſemblance was obſerved between many Families.——Nature's diſtributions thus diſcovered, all diviſions and claſſes correſponding with them, were reputed natural; every method roſe in reputation according to the number it contained of theſe natural Claſſes. The keeping plants together, therefore, ſuppoſed united by nature, became the great buſineſs of every Methodiſt; to which facility, perſpicuity and certainty (the true objects of methodical diſtributions) were frequently ſacrificed, ſo that the difficulty of diſcovering

covering an unknown plant, increaſed in proportion to the ſuppoſed perfection of the method.

Such are the conſequences attending the chimerical purſuit of a natural method—ſome good has however aroſe from it, for as in chymiſtry many excellent things have been diſcovered, though the philoſopher's ſtone remains unknown, ſo it has fared with Botany——both ſciences are greatly improved, with ſearching after an ideal phantom——not that any conſiderable additions have been made of late to the firſt diſcoveries; the Graſſes, Bulbous rooted, Compoſite, Umbrelled, Labiated, Leguminous, Siliquous, and Katkin plants, were all ranged in Claſſes during the laſt century; and ſeveral others, like the Mallows, Orchiſes, Ranunculuſes, &c. formed diſtinct Orders in the old methods.

The moſt valuable modern improvements conſiſt in the general, and ſpecific characters of plants—of theſe the celebrated LINNÆUS ſtands the unrivalled author. Before him the deſcriptions of the Genera were very imperfect; and thoſe of the ſpecies quite unintelligible —the likeneſs to ſome other Plants; the ſize; a name of ſome perſon or country affixed, were the uſual

modes

modes of diſtinction. The characters of the Linnæan Genera are drawn from all the parts of the fructification. They ſeem admirably adapted to our preſent limited knowledge of the vegetable race; but the frequent alterations made in them are alone ſufficient to contradict the ſtrong aſſertion of their being formed by nature, and reduce them to the arbitrary, though ſagacious compoſitions of the eminent author.

To this philoſophical Botaniſt, ſpecific characters are entirely owing—he examined with an eagle's eye the minuteſt parts of the Plants, and diſcovered ſeveral that were before unknown or neglected. He diſtinguiſhed the ſpecies by various circumſtances attending the leaves, ſtem, &c. to which he ſometimes, though too ſeldom, joined habit. Beſides theſe characters (a work of immenſe labour) LINNÆUS has enriched the natural hiſtory of vegetables with a multitude of curious and intereſting obſervations—he has exited an unuſual attention to this branch of ſcience, and chalked out the line many eminent authors follow implicitly, though ſome have not the candour to acknowledge it.

I have thus far endeavoured to do juſtice to this excellent perſon—as a philoſophic Botaniſt, he ſtands unrivalled—but his Botanical ſyſtem is by no means, in my opinion, equal to his other works; for waving all other conſiderations, it is ſufficient at preſent to obſerve, that there are more exceptions to his claſſical characters; more plants ranged under heads they do not ſuit; than in any one method I am acquainted with. This proceeds in ſome meaſure from the idea of uniting a natural with an artificial Syſtem—two objects ſo extremely different, that no mode of combining them, can ever with any probability be expected.

A perfect natural method, in which the whole tribe of vegetables range under Claſſes, Orders and Genera, by obvious and certain characters, without ſeparating affinities, or mixing improper plants, would undoubtedly ſurpaſs all other diſtributions; rendering them uſeleſs and unneceſſary—but how extremely limited is our knowledge of the vegetable kingdom for ſo arduous an undertaking.

The generous ardour of a BANKS, a VAN RHEEDE, &c. have enriched our herbals with many new diſcovered

vered beauties—yet how ſmall a portion of the globe did they examine—— what immenſe treaſures lay yet unknown in the untrodden regions of Aſia, India, New Holland, Africa and America——what ample harveſts for future Botaniſts, when theſe vaſt countries come to be thoroughly explored. But ſuch improvement demand the labours of many ſucceſſive generations, the united obſervations of millions. So that this darling ſcheme, if ever attainable, muſt be reſerved for a far diſtant period.

Let us however ſuppoſe the wiſhed for day arrived, the various pages of Nature's volume ſpread open, and every plant expoſed to view——would it, in this caſe be an eaſy taſk to aſſign each a proper place cloſe to its neareſt relations, with unexceptionable diſtinguiſhing characters, of Claſs, Order and Genus? I doubt it much; for I obſerve the great difficulty that exiſts at preſent in diſtribution of the reputed natural tribes. How many genera are ſeparated by arbitrary, trifling and uncertain diſtinctions; ſo little to be depended on, that one and the ſame ſpecies is often by different authors allotted to very different genera, and the works even of Linnæus abound with frequent

altera-

alterations of this nature. From theſe conſiderations I incline to think, a natural method impoſſible at preſent; nay, I am tempted to go further, for I ſuſpect it never can be attained. This may appear to be a bold aſſertion, but when I ſee all Nature compoſed of one intire chain, whoſe links are ſo intimately connected and blended together, that the tranſition from animals to vegetables, from them to minerals, is ſcarcely perceptible; how much more difficult will it be to diſcover a real ſeparating line in a ſmall branch of any one Reign. I am therefore convinced, that if the whole vegetable creation lay before us, the gradations from one plant to another muſt be ſo inſenſible, that our boaſted energical characters would vaniſh, and ſpecific diſtinctions prove our only guide.

On the whole, therefore, I not only think theſe attempts to a natural method nugatory, but hold them to be ſubverſive of the ſole and proper uſe of ſyſtematical arrangements——the bringing us acquainted with an unknown plant.

In ſuch a ſevere attack on the moſt diſtinguiſhed Botanical writers, I ſhould be diffident of my own judgment, but fortunately my opinions exactly correſpond

reſpond with the ideas of the moſt enlightened naturaliſts this age can boaſt of—amongſt whom the Count de BUFFON holds the firſt ſtation—He has adorned Natural Hiſtory with all the powers of eloquence; carrying his reſearches back to the creation of this planetary ſyſtem; whence through a long ſeries of revolving years, he marks the various changes of the globe we inhabit; giving, by the magic of his ſtyle, an air of certainty to whatever his fertile imagination ſuppoſes probable.

This admirable author has in the preface to his Natural Hiſtory, beſtowed ſeveral pages on modern ſyſtems, proving clearly the abſurdity of attempting to methodiſe ſubjects, as yet imperfectly known. He thus explains himſelf: 'It is not only impoſſible to 'give a general ſyſtem, a perfect method of all natural 'hiſtory, but equally ſo of any one of its branches; for 'to do this, every part muſt be included, and the whole 'divided into Claſſes, Genera and ſpecies: but Na-'ture proceeds by unknown ſteps, and cannot ſubmit 'to ſuch diviſions; for it paſſes from one ſpecies, and 'often from one genus to another, by imperceptible 'ſhades; ſo that many ſpecies will be found of a mid-

'dle kind, ſo much reſembling thoſe adjoining, that 'there will be no knowing where to place them 'which alone deſtroys all ideas of a general arrange-'ment.'*

Mr. Bonnet, another excellent Naturaliſt, makes on this ſubject the following remarks: 'What are we 'to judge of theſe pompous vocabularies given us 'for natural Syſtems? I think I ſee a ſchool boy at-'tempting to form an index to a large folio of which 'he has only read the title and ſome of the firſt pages: 'but of theſe firſt paſſages of Nature's volume, how 'many paſſages are yet unknown?'—Again—'Our 'claſſes and genera will be frequently diſturbed by 'new diſcoveries; and as every thing goes by ſhades 'in the world of nature, the diviſions will frequently 'interfere, and cannot be natural——they may be 'convenient, but to that conveniency we ſacrifice more 'real advantages.'

Supported by ſuch authorities, I don't heſitate to repeat, that the ranging vegetables into natural Claſ-ſes, Orders, and Genera, is an aerial ſcheme—inſtead of

* Hiſtoire Naturel, tom. 1. p. 13.

of which, we ſhould endeavour to collect all kindred plants together, without attempting to methodiſe them by partial characters, drawn from a few parts, like that of the fructification, &c.——for this purpoſe every circumſtance relative to a plant muſt be carefully examined——root, ſtem, branches, buds, flowers, &c. not omitting the habit, virtues, uſes, &c. placing thoſe neareſt to each other that in moſt things bear the ſtrongeſt reſemblance. Orders ſo formed conſtitute the ſolid baſis of Natural Hiſtory, demanding the greateſt accuracy, and the experience of the moſt conſummate Botaniſts. Such is the opinion of BUFFON——and on this plan are compoſed the fragments of LINNÆUS and the families of ADANSON.

Having thus ſhewn the futility of attempting a natural ſyſtem, let us now ſee to what purpoſe an artificial one (ſtrictly ſo called) may be applied——this will take little time, for there appears to be but one, one only uſe to be made of ſuch an arrangement; and that it has in common with a dictionary: in the latter we ſearch for the meaning of a word, or name already known; whereas in the former, we endeavonr to find the unknown name by the deſcription previouſly made.

To

To do this effectually, there muſt be no exception whatever to the characters drawn; affinity, natural connexion, &c. muſt all give way to certainty and facility. On this foundation the vegetable tables have been formed——they are intended to anſwer the purpoſe of an inverted dictionary, and nothing more. It may however happen, that they contain no inconſiderable number of theſe celebrated natural orders; but this is not the part in which their merit conſiſts, nor has it been much attended to.

The utility of ſomething like this occurred to me early in life—and after many years experience, my opinion remains the ſame. Had the perſon employed by me, formerly, to execute this ſcheme, lived to give a new edition of his work, the many errors (unavoidable in ſo vuluminous an undertaking) carefully corrected, might have anſwered every purpoſe——but his death left the whole deſign ſo imperfect, ſo altered from the original idea, that I diſcovered with difficulty the out-line of my plan. It became neceſſary therefore to review the whole ſubject——in doing which, I incline to think ſome conſiderable improvements have been made, both in the diſtribution and characters.

The

The general diſtinctions of claſſes, in mere artificial methods, may be taken from any part of the fructification when viſible; as the Cup, Petals, Chives, Pointals, Seed——nor is the choice of much importance, provided the characters formed upon them, are ſtrictly adhered to; but this circumſtance is abſolutely neceſſary, and admits of no exception. Thoſe here made uſe of are commonly drawn from the Petals, as the moſt obvious parts. In unpetaled Flowers the Cup anſwers the ſame purpoſe; and the number of Chives and Pointals form the diviſions and orders of the Denudates, or naked Flowers.

In the arrangement of the Tables I have followed the order Nature dictates, beginning with the moſt ſimple Plants, whoſe Flowers are hid from ſight, proceeding gradually to others of a more beautiful appearance, for this purpoſe the whole Race of Vegetables is divided into thoſe whoſe fructification is *inviſible* or *viſible*.

In the 1ſt are Plants deprived of roots and leaves, like *Muſh-rooms*, *Agarics*, *Puff-balls*, with ſome of a Gelatinous ſubſtance FUNGOUSES. Tab. I.

The 2d contains the old eſtabliſhed family of *Ferns* which have roots and leaves without ſtems FERNS. Tab. II.

In the 3d the Plants have roots and ſtems but no proper leaves, and are chiefly of a ſhelly or tough horny compoſition; here is the numerous tribe of Liverworts, though the greater part inhabit the ſea ſhores and ſalt water CRUSTACIATES. Tab. III.

In the 4th are the *Moſſes*, thoſe have not only roots and leaves, but alſo ſtems ſupporting a kind of fructification, approach nearer the following tribes MOSSES. Tab. IV.

Of

Of Plants, with a viſible fructification, ſome few are deprived of both Cup and Petal; theſe occupy the 5th Table, and are called DENUDATES. Tab. V.

The reſt have all a Cup or Petal, or both together; but as the poſition of the Flowers is very different, ſome aſſembled together, in others ſeparate, they are from that circumſtance divided into two diſtinct heads, each of which branch out into other ſubdiviſions.

Flowers are aſſembled in two different ways, without a common Cup, or with one which incloſes the whole groupe.

Plants belonging to the firſt kind compoſe the five following Tables.

When the Flowers are in ſpikes or pannicles with graſſy leaves they are called GRASSES. Tab. VI.

If

If in long threads, jules,
or katkins, JULIFERS. Tab. VII.

In this Table there are no
Britiſh Plants CONFEDERATES. Tab. VIII.

When the Flowers are
cluſtered on a pillar or club
within a Sheath, they form
the SHEATHS. Tab. IX.

When in rays, iſſuing from
one point, diſpoſed in double
rows, one above another,
ſpreading like an Umbrella, UMBRELLS. Tab. X.

Flowers aſſembled in one common Cup are diſpoſed in four Tables; in the three firſt the ſummits are united, in the laſt they are ſeparated, or, if otherwiſe, which rarely happens, each Petal has a proper Cup, beſides the common one.

The

The Petals in the firſt Table have all brim ſegments, which lie on one another like the tiles of a houſe; theſe are IMBRICATES. Tab. XI.

In the 2d the outward row have a ſegment of a brim, which expands like rays, hence termed RADIATES. Tab. XII.

The Petals in the 3d are tubular, without any brim, called FLORETS. Tab. XIII.

The Flowers with ſeparate ſummits, except the caſe of the Petals, having a proper Cup, are included in one Table, called AGGREGATES. Tab. XIV.

We now come to the far greater part of Vegetables, whoſe flowers are produced ſeparately; amongſt theſe one great diſtinction immediately occurs, ſome few being incompleat.

 Where

Where Plants are incompleat, the Chives, Germ, and Pointal are never found together, the Chives being in one Flower, the Germ and Pointal in another; and theſe ſometimes on the ſame, ſometimes on different ſtocks: on this account they are ſeparated into two Tables.

Chive and Pointal Flowers growing on the ſame ſtock, compoſe the one ASSOCIATES. Tab. XV.

And when on ſeparate ſtocks, the other DISSOCIATES. Tab. XVI.

Of the compleat Plants ſome are unveiled, with the Cup or Petal ſingle, others veiled when both are preſent.

When they have a Cup without Petals they are called UNPETALED. Tab. XVII.

When with Petals and no Cup. UNCUPT. Tab. XVIII.

Veiled

Veiled Flowers are divided into regulars and irregulars.

Regular Flowers conſiſt of Petals of the ſame ſhape and ſize.

Irregular when of different forms and dimenſions.

The regulars are diſtributed in ſeven Tables, according to the number of Petals; viz.

ONE PETAL. Tab. XIX.
TWO PETALS. Tab. XX.
THREE PETALS. Tab. XXI.
FOUR PETALS. Tab. XXII.
FIVE PETALS. Tab. XXIII.
SIX PETALS. Tab. XXIV.

And when more than ſix Petals

Many PETALS. Tab. XXV.

The irregulars compoſe two Tables; all thoſe of one Petal go under the name of

MASQUES. Tab. XXVI.

When

When of more than one Petal, they are called **DISSIMULARS. Tab. XXVII.**

Such is the diſpoſition made of the Britiſh Plants, which will be more fully explained in the following obſervations on the general tables of Vegetables, ſince both are formed upon the ſame plan; the Order to which any Genus belongs may be eaſily diſcovered in either of them; but as there are many genera frequently ranged in the ſame Order, more information becomes neceſſary; for this purpoſe generical characters are added to the Tables, in which the moſt ſtriking points of diſtinction are ſelected, and nothing added that is not abſolutely neceſſary, reſerving the reſt of the characters here omitted, to be taken notice of in the explanation of the Figures intended for this work.

I ſhall now add a few remarks on ſome circumſtances peculiar to theſe Tables, with ſome examples to facilitate the manner of employing them.

It has been already oberved, that certainty is the eſſence of an artificial ſyſtem, and that no exceptions, what-

whatever, to the Claſſes, Orders, &c. muſt be tolerated. This is attended with great difficulty ; for there are ſeveral eſtabliſhed genera, containing ſpecies very diſtinct from each other ; ſo that while ſome ſuit the Genus and Claſs they rank under, others are widely different ; forming a ſtrong argument againſt our modern natural methods, confirming the opinion before given, that Nature makes no diſtinctions, but that of ſpecies. There is a remedy for this evil, which has been too often made uſe of; conſiſting in the formation of new genera to include theſe troubleſome ſpecies. TOURNEFORT and LINNÆUS have practiſed this frequently : more than half the common names of plants have been altered again and again ; and the utmoſt confuſion produced. However, as the Linnæan names are generally received, the grievance will in ſome meaſure ceaſe, provided there are no more innovations. On this account, I ſeldom alter the Linnæan Vocabulary, though I have ſometimes thought it neceſſary to reſtore old Genera that LINNÆUS mix'd with others. In order therefore to remove this difficulty, without having recourſe to the violent method of ſeparating eſtabliſhed Genera, I proceed thus :

Wherever a ſpecies differs from the character of the Table, or Order, the Genus is placed in, I repeat that Genus either in the ſame Table, or in others, with a character ſuited to that difference. When this happens in the ſame table, Sp. for ſpecies, is added to the name; if there are ſpecies belonging to another Table, the name of the Table follows the Plant—One or two examples will explain my meaning thoroughly.

One ſpecies of Lady's Smock, in the fourth table, has four chives, the other ſix; ſo the Genus is repeated in the correſponding orders, and Sp. is added to the name.

The Valerians ſet all methods at defiance; ſome of the ſpecies belong to five different Claſſes of the Linnæn Syſtem. It is there nnder the Triandia; but there are ſpecies with 1, 2, 3, and 4 Chives, beſides one with incomplete flowers. This Genus is in my Uncupp'd Irregular Flowers, and repeated in the Diſſociates. Uncupp'd added to the name in the firſt caſe, ſhews the Genus is repeated in another Table, and the ſame holds in the laſt.

The like method is conſtantly purſued with every ſpecies diſagreeing to the character of the Table, or Order, the Genus is placed in; and to prevent all miſtakes, as much as poſſible, I repeat the Genus in doubtful caſes. Thus the Sea Milkwort will be found both in the Uncupp'd and Unpetal'd Tables: it having, according to ſome authors, a Petal, with others a Cup. In ſhort, nothing has been omitted to promote certainty and facility in the diſcovering an unknown plant; and I have no doubt of ſucceeding in this point, provided the generical characters are juſtly drawn—In theſe I have chiefly followed LINNÆUS; but not without verifying them in all the plants I have had opportunity to examine, and making proper alterations when neceſſary. Abſolute perfection however cannot be expected in this matter. How many plants have we characters of, that were never ſeen in Europe—theſe muſt be taken from the deſcriptions of travellers, or from dried ſpecimens, leading frequently into error. This LINNÆUS often complains of, and from hence proceeds the frequent alterations made in the different editions of his works. Nor does this prevail only in exotick plants; there are many in different parts of Europe, ſome even in our own country, little known,

and

and imperfectly deſcribed. LINNÆUS, and that excellent Alpine Botaniſt, HALLER, were conſtantly employed in correcting theſe defects: They are no more; but their loſs is in ſome meaſure repaired by the univerſal Taſte now prevailing for this delightful branch of Natural Hiſtory: new diſcovered plants are brought continually from every quarter of the globe, with excellent deſcriptions: the Linnæan characters are daily improved, and others compoſed after his method with the greateſt accuracy.

Another circumſtance alluded to, regards the diſtinction of vegetables into trees, ſhrubs, and herbs: the former were in diſtinct claſſes, but are now generally mixed with herbs. For this innovation ſeveral reaſons are aſſigned: the woody Subſtance or height are not allowed ſufficient diſcriminating characters; nor is the diſtinction made by Buds to be depended on, for many large trees are found in America without buds. And laſtly, as ſeveral Genera are compoſed of a mixture of trees, ſhrubs, and herbs, ſuch diſtinctions ſeem unnatural. Theſe are certainly ſtrong objections againſt ſeparating plants on account of their ſtature. But after all, will the moſt illiterate peaſant heſitate one

minute

minute to diſtinguiſh between Moon Trefoil and Snails and Caterpillars. Will he believe that the Sorrel Tree of twelve feet high and the Dock of four inches are one family. Why are we to reject ſo evident a mark of diſtinction, becauſe a few dubious plants, like the Herbaceous Willow and Dogwood, exiſt? How many circumſtances of this nature attend the eſtabliſhed Genera? However, not to oppoſe the preſent received opinion, I have left the Woody Plants in the ſame Tables, and Orders, with the Herbaceous tribe; where the words WOODY, and HERBACEOUS, ſufficiently diſtinguiſh them; to theſe is ſometimes added the term mixt, when the Genus is compoſed of both kinds, which ſeldom happens in the Britiſh Plants; but this is not intended for a ſeparating character, as a mixed plant may be either Herbaceous or Woody. Each Genus, therefore, under this denomination, has a character ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from either the Woody or Herbaceous, with which it is joined.

The conſtruction of the Tables thus explain'd, we ſhall next ſhow the manner of employing them.

Suppoſe we begin with the yellow Flowers growing in tufts all around us.

Their having flowers, cuts off the firſt four Tables.

The Petals ſhow it does not belong to the fifth Table.

The next conſideration relates to the ſituation of the Flowers: Do they grow detach'd, or are they united? They are detach'd; ſo have nothing to do with aſſembled flowers that are in Table ſixth to fourteenth incluſive.

Are they complete or incomplete?—they have both Chives and Pointals, ſo cannot belong to the fifteenth or ſixteenth Table.

Are the veiled or unveiled?—Having Cups and Petals, they are veiled, excluding the ſeventeenth and eighteenth Tables.

Do they appear regular or irregular?—perfectly regular—by which we get rid of the two laſt Tables; the

the Plant muſt therefore be amonſt the *complete, veiled regulars,* and of theſe there are ſeven Tables, according to the number of Petals.

This Plant has five Petals, and conſequently belongs to the twenty-third Table.

Having got thus far, the orders of the five Petals muſt be look'd over.

Are the Flowers above or beneath the Germ ?—Beneath.

How many Cup Leaves ?—One.

How divided ?—In five ſegments.

How many Chives ?---A great number.

Is the Plant Herbaceous or Woody ?—Herbaceous.

We may now be certain that our Plant belongs to the order of the one-leaved Cup beneath, divided in five

five ſegments, and to the ſub-order of, *many Chives herbaceous*, in which there are but two genera.

Turning to the Generical Characters, we find that the Chives in the firſt, grow on the Cup, and that the Germs are five or more; but in the ſecond Genus, the Chives are united at the bottom in five diſtinct bodies, with only one Germ, which ſhews the Plant to be *Saint John's Wort*; as that, and that alone, agrees with this character.

By the ſlighteſt inſpection, the manner in which the Tables are divided into Orders may be ſeen, however, to prevent all miſtakes, I ſhall add the following circumſtances neceſſary to be attended to.

The Titles of the Tables ſhew that the Petals are numbered, One to Six incluſive; and all exceeding Six, compriſed under the general Title of MANY.

The Segments of the Petals are ſtated, One to Ten or Twelve incluſive; when more, they rank under MULTIFID.

The

The Cup Segments, and Leaves, are One to Five inclusive; more than these are called MANY Segments or Leaves.

The Chives are number'd as far as Ten; all above that, go under the common name of MANY Chives.

The Pointals, Styles, Germs, and Cells, or Valves of the Seed Vessels, commonly visible in the Germs, are number'd to Five inclusive; the word MANY taking in all above the number.

In Orders composed of several Plants, the divisions of Style, Germ, and Seed Vessel, become necessary distinctions, and are therefore generally specified; when omitted in any Genera of such Orders, it is a mark that these parts are simple, and undivided, and have nothing particular about them.

With regard to the species of British Plants, there is no one distinguishing circumstance of consequence omitted. Attention has been paid to Habit in the Specifick Characters. The height of Plants is even taken notice of: for tho' the nature of the Soil, and

ſituation, will have great effect on the growth of Vegetables; yet in many Families, there are found Species differing ſome feet in height; which then becomes the moſt obvious mark of diſtinction.

Colour is alſo mentioned, tho' of late ſo much exploded. When Flowers are ſubject to vary in their Colours, it will always be taken notice of. With this precaution, Colour will be found a uſeful addition to the character; perhaps much more ſo than many of the circumſtances attending the Leaves.

That excellent naturaliſt BONNET, has ſhown, by the moſt convincing experiments, the great uncertainty of all characters taken from the ſituations of Leaves; call'd in the Linnæan Language, DETERMINATION; and I am afraid the ſhape, STRUCTURA, is not always to be depended on, but of all this, more will be ſaid in the obſervations on the General Tables.

Thus, having compleated my intended Plan, I quit the Pen with hearty wiſhes, that thoſe, in whoſe hands theſe Tables chance to fall, may meet with as much pleaſure,

pleaſure, and amuſement, in making uſe of them, as I have had in their Formation.

Note, In order to make the numbers in the Tables correſpond with thoſe in the General Diſtribution of Vegetables, the *Eighth Table* is added, though there are no Britiſh Plants belonging to it.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GENERICAL CHARACTERS

OF

BRITISH PLANTS,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARTS
ON WHICH THEY ARE
COMPOSED.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

FOR the better underſtanding the following Characters, it appears neceſſary to premiſe a few obſervations, on the manner they were formed, and the parts of the Plant, on which their conſtruction depends; of all the improvements made by LINNÆUS in Botany, his Generical Characters claim the pre-eminence, thoſe he has adapted to the ſpecies of Plants are admirable, but many of them are liable to error, depending on ſoil, ſituation and other things, theſe circumſtances frequently altering the appearance of the Leaves, Stem, &c.

are

are apt to beed confuſion, and uncertainty, whereas in the Genera, nothing of this kind exiſts; or if any deviation from the ordinary appearance happens, it is quickly perceived, and eaſily accounted for; the old writers on Botany have treated Plants like apothecaries; Philoſophy and Natural Hiſtory, was never thought of by men whoſe ſtudies were confined to the ſingle, though beneficial purpoſes, of Medicine and Pharmacy; their Characters both of Genera and Species conſiſted in little more than the place or ſituation the Plant was found in, or the name of the firſt perſon who happened to write upon it. HERMAN, MORYSON, TOURNEFORT, RAY, RIVINUS and BOERHAAVE, in the end of the laſt century and begining of this, endeavoured to fix the Genera on ſome certain foundations, for which purpoſe they gave the preference to the Fruit and Seeds, TOURNEFORT and RIVINUS adding the Petal, the firſt with a view to its form, the laſt to its diviſions; and BOERHAAVE, though inclining to HERMAN, added ſomething from them all; ſuch was the ſtate of Botany till LINNEUS, in 1738, produced his Claſſes Plantarum, of this he gave ſeveral Editions altered and corrected, the laſt in 1767, and an Abſtract, entitled the Philoſophia Botanica, not long before his death, containing

new

new Genera with many alterations in thoſe already formed; this, though publiſhed by MURRAY at Gottingen, was compoſed under the immediate direction of LINNEUS, who in all theſe different Editions uniformly confines the Characters of Genera to the Fructification, leaving every other part of the Plant to the conſtruction of the Species; this has new modelled the whole ſtudy of Botany, which from the before mentioned æra only, merits the name of a ſcience; ſo greatly is the Vegetable Kingdom indebted to the Swediſh Philoſopher, who by plain and correct deſcriptions has extricated it from the heap of unmeaning terms, and uſeleſs rubbiſh, under which it had been ſo long immerged. In moſt of the ſyſtems publiſhed ſince the Linnean Genera, his Characters are adopted, as in thoſe of LUDWIG, HALLER &c. but they have all departed from his excellent method of placing every part of the Fructification in a ſeparate article. In the form he has left the Characters, they are the only ſolid foundation on which any future ſyſtem can be formed; the moſt artificial muſt depend on them, and ſo muſt thoſe where a natural arrangement is attempted; but of theſe laſt, I have already delivered my opinion ſo fully, that it becomes unneceſſary to ſay more on the ſubject in this place.

LINNEUS, as I before obſerved, confines his Generical Characters to the Fructification; of thoſe no one part is omitted, and ſome are inſerted that were ſeldom taken notice of before. I ſhall now run over each in particular, and ſpecify any additions or alterations I have thought neceſſary to make in them; the Flower is the firſt part deſcribed, which conſiſts of

I. THE WRAPPER. *Perianthum.*

Entire or divided, when remote from the Petals, it is called.

1. The Mantle. *Involucrum.*
2. The Sheath. *Spatha.*

When adjoining, it has the various names of

3. The Cup. *Calix.*
4. The Fringe. *Caliculus.*
5. Hood of Moſs. *Calyptra.*
6. Ring of Funguſſes. *Annulus.*

II. THE PETAL. *Corolla.*

1. Regular. *Regularis.*
2. Irregular. *Irregularis.*
3. One Petal, entire or divided.

4. Two or more Petals, entire or divided.
5. Bell-ſhaped. *Campaniformis.*
6. Tubular. *Tubularis.*
7. Cylindrical. *Cylindricus.*
8. Funnel-ſhaped. *Infundibuliformis.*
9. Salver-ſhaped. *Hypocrateriformis.*
10. Glaſs-ſhaped. *Cyathiformis.*
11. Sawcer-ſhaped. *Rotacæus.*

Different parts of all theſe are called.

12. The Claws. *Ungues.*
13. The Tube. *Tubus.*
14. The Brim. *Limbus.*
15. The Nectary. *Nectarium.*

III. THE CHIVES

Placed on

1. The Petal.
2. The Cup.
3. The Pointal.
4. The Seed Bed.

And compoſed of

5. The Filaments. *Filamenta.*
6. The Summits. *Apices.*
7. The Duſt. *Farina.*

the

The Flower is followed by the Fruit, conſiſting of

I. THE GERM. *Germen.*

II. THE POINTAL. *Piſtilum.*

Divided into

1. The Style. *Stylus.*
2. The Button. *Stigma.*

III. THE SEED VESSEL.

Different kinds of which are

1. The Capſule. *Capſula.*

Containing,

1. The Valves. *Valvulæ.*
2. The Cells. *Loculamenta.*
3. The partitions. *Diſſipimenta.*
2. The Shell. *Siliqua.*
3. The Shellicle. *Silicula.*
4. The Pod. *Legumen.*
5. The Follicle. *Folliculus.*
6. The Apple. *Pomum.*
7. The Berry. *Bacca.*
8. The Drupe. *Drupa.*
9. The Nut. *Nux.*
10. The Cone. *Strobilus.*

IV. THE SEED. *Semen.*

To which belongs

1. The Scar. *Hilus.*
2. The Seed Coat. *Arilla.*
3. The Heart. *Corculum.*
4. The Cotyledons. *Cotyledones.*
5. The Down. *Pappus.*
6. The Down Stalk. *Stipes.*

Theſe different parts, to the amount of 57, are fully ſufficient for all purpoſes of diſtinction, and many more than there is occaſion for in the limited Flora of a particular Country, where the orders can never contain any great number of Genera. As the Characters of theſe orders are perfectly diſtinct, a few remarkable circumſtances become ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the Genera from each other; this is the caſe of the Britiſh Plants, for which reaſon I omit in their Characters, all parts that are not abſolutely neceſſary; to enumerate others would be uſeleſs, and tend rather to confound than to explain the matter treated of; but theſe omiſſions are fully ſupplied, by figures containing every part of the Fructification in the different Genera, not

The Flower is followed by the Fruit, consisting of

I. THE GERM. *Germen.*

II. THE POINTAL. *Pistilum.*

Divided into

1. The Style. *Stylus.*
2. The Button. *Stigma.*

III. THE SEED VESSEL.

Different kinds of which are

1. The Capsule. *Capsula.*

Containing,

1. The Valves. *Valvulæ.*
2. The Cells. *Loculamenta.*
3. The partitions. *Dissipimenta.*

2. The Shell. *Siliqua.*
3. The Shellicle. *Silicula.*
4. The Pod. *Legumen.*
5. The Follicle. *Folliculus.*
6. The Apple. *Pomum.*
7. The Berry. *Bacca.*
8. The Drupe. *Drupa.*
9. The Nut. *Nux.*
10. The Cone. *Strobilus.*

the

IV. THE SEED. *Semen.*

To which belongs

1. The Scar. *Hilus.*
2. The Seed Coat. *Arilla.*
3. The Heart. *Corculum.*
4. The Cotyledons. *Cotyledones.*
5. The Down. *Pappus.*
6. The Down Stalk. *Stipes.*

Theſe different parts, to the amount of 57, are fully ſufficient for all purpoſes of diſtinction, and many more than there is occaſion for in the limited Flora of a particular Country, where the orders can never contain any great number of Genera. As the Characters of theſe orders are perfectly diſtinct, a few remarkable circumſtances become ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the Genera from each other; this is the caſe of the Britiſh Plants, for which reaſon I omit in their Characters, all parts that are not abſolutely neceſſary; to enumerate others would be uſeleſs, and tend rather to confound than to explain the matter treated of; but theſe omiſſions are fully ſupplied, by figures containing every part of the Fructification in the different Genera, not

only of the Britiſh Plants, but of all others hitherto deſcribed, which I have had accurately drawn and partly engraved, our native Genera are already done, and follow theſe Generical Characters that make part of this work: they are executed in the moſt correct manner by Mr. Miller, an able and worthy Artiſt, who joins the love and knowledge of Botany, to the ſkill of his profeſſion; moſt of them were taken from growing Plants, ſome one ſpecies is ſelected in every Genus, whoſe Fructification is minutely delineated, no one part of the Flower or Fruit is omitted; and when any of theſe happen to be too ſmall for the eye to diſtinguiſh them, they have been examined by the Microſcope, and figures conſiderably magnified are placed by the others in their natural ſize. Laſtly, the different parts in each Plate are numbered, and their names ſpecified in the oppoſite explanations; they are all ranged under their proper heads, and numbered in the ſame manner with the Genera in the Tables. The ſame method is follow'd in the Generical Deſcriptions, with the addition of double lines to ſeparate every order found in the Tables, ſo that the order ſuiting the unknown Plant once diſcovered, the number of any one Genus in it, directs the eye to the ſame order in the Characters; thus, ſuppoſe we find

a Plant with one Petal below the Fruit, divided in 5 ſegments, with a ſingle Cup and ten Chives, this leads us to examine the XIXth TABLE, and on looking over the orders, we find one and only one agreeing to this deſcription, in which there are 4 Plants, No. 45—48. On turning to the Generical Characters, any one of theſe numbers carry us to the order in which they are placed, ſeparated as before obſerved, with double lines; the 4 Plants are Gromwell, Borrage, Navelwort and Wood Sorrel. Suppoſe our Plant has a bell'd Petal, that cuts off Gromwell which is funnel'd, and Borrage ſawcer'd; it muſt therefore be one of the two laſt; on examining this we obſerve it has a 5 parted Cup; which does not ſuit the Navelwort for that has a 5-fid one; again, the bottom of the Petal ends in divided claws, this circumſtance ſhews it to be No. 46, the Wood Sorrel, for no other Plant in any of the Tables will anſwer to this Character. If, however, we deſire a further deſcription of the Character, on turning to the plates of the XIXth TABLE, at Gen. 46 we ſhall ſee it drawn out at length, and the ſame method followed, will lead to the diſcovery of every unknown Plant.

CHA-

CHARACTERS

OF THE

GENERA.

TABLE I.

FUNGUSSES.

GENUS. I.

MUSHROOMS *Agaricus.*

FUNGUS horizontal, laminated beneath.

GEN. II.

AGARICK *Boletus.*

FUNGUS horizontal, porous beneath.

GEN. III.

FIR AGARICK *Hydnum.*

FUNGUS horizontal, prickly beneath, with awl'd fibres.

GEN. IV.

MOREL *Phallus.*

FUNGUS ſmooth beneath, above lined in net-work.

GEN. V.

SPUNGE MUSHROOM *Clathrus.*

FUNGUS roundiſh, compoſed of hollow net-work, connected by glutinous threads.

GEN. VI.

SMOOTH MUSHROOM *Helvella.*

FUNGUS of various ſhapes, ſmooth above and beneath.

GEN. VII.

BELL'D MUSHROOM *Peziza.*

FUNGUS bell'd, orbicular, convex, flat, pulpy, oblong ſeed.

GEN. VIII.

CLUB MUSHROOM *Clavarea.*

FUNGUS oblong, ſmooth often like coral.

GEN. IX.

PUFF-BALL *Lycoperdon.*

FUNGUS roundiſh, filled with minute ſeed.

GEN. X.

MOULD *Mueor.*

Fungus conſiſting of a mucilaginous maſs, with little ſtalked veſicles.

TABLE II.

FERNS.

GENUS I.

ADDERS TONGUE *Ophioglossum.*

A long ſpike, with oppoſite Capſules, ſplitting tranſverſly.

GEN. II.

FLOWERING FERN *Oſmunda.*

Branched globular Capſules, ſplitting horizontally.

GEN. III.

FORK'D MAIDENHAIR *Acroſtichum.*

The whole back of the leaf covered with minute ſeed.

GEN. IV.

BRAKES *Pteris.*

The ſeminal lines parallel to the margin, and nerves of the leaves.

GEN V.

SPLEENWORT *Aſplenium.*

The ſeminal leaves few, parallel, on the diſque of the leaf, making an acute angle with the nerves.

GEN. VI.

POLYPODY *Polypodium.*

The ſeeds are round dots on the back of the leaf.

GEN. VII.

MAIDENHAIR *Adiantum.*

Seed veſſels ſolitary, oval, cover'd by the reflex'd margin of the leaf.

GEN. VIII.

DWARF MAIDENHAIR *Trichomanes.*

Seed veſſels reſembling a Cup, at the outward edge of the leaf ſegments, the Capſule ending in a thread.

TABLE III.

CRUSTICIATES.

GENUS I.

BYSSUS.

Simple, uniform, downy, or powdery fibres.

GEN. II.

CROWSILK *Conferva.*

Unequal tubercles in very long capillary filaments, aquatic.

GEN. III.

FUCUS.

Leathery branches with veſicles mixt, and in ſome plants, a gelatinous ſubſtance containing ſeeds; commonly aquatic and marine.

GEN. IV.
LAVER *Ulva.*

Fructification diſperſed in a tranſparent membrane without leaves; commonly aquatic and marine.

GEN. V.
TREMELLA.

An uniform pellucid, membranaceous, gelatinous, foliacious ſubſtance; commonly aquatic.

GEN. VI.
LICHEN.

A large ſhining receptacle of various forms, on the ſame or a diſtinct plant, a white duſt ſprinkled over the leaves.

GEN. VII.
ANTHOCEROS.

An entire cylindrical truncated cup on ſome plants, and four or ſix parted cups on others.

GEN. VIII.

RICCIA.

Small erect threads along the leaf nerves, or in the whole leaf, oblong Capſules, full of ſeed on the ſame or diſtinct plants.

GEN. IX.

LIVERWORT *Marchantia.*

A ſtalked multifid ſhield Cup, from whence ſprings new leaves, alſo in ſome plants a bell'd entire unſtalk'd Cup, full of powder.

GEN X.

VETCH LIVERWORT *Targionia.*

A two-valv'd Cup including a globular body.

GEN. XI.

BLASIA.

A cylindrical Cup full of ſmall grain, and in ſome Plants no Cup, with Capſules immerged at the baſe margin.

TABLE IV.

MOSSES.

GENUS. I.

LICHENASTER *Jungermania.*

A double tube, one within the other, out of which riſes a ſmall thread, ſupporting a globular body, ſplitting into four parts, full of powder.

GEN. II.

HYPNUM.

Capſules with long ſtalks, with cover and veil, on a wrapper.

GEN. III.

BRYUM.

Capſules with long ſtalks, cover and veil, but no wrapper.

GEN. IV.

MNIUM.

Some have Capſules cover'd and veil'd, others with ſoft powdery heads.

GEN. V.

GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR *Polytrychum.*

Cylindrical Capſules, with a colour'd cover, and conical woolly veil.

GEN. VI.

SPLACHNUM.

Pear-ſhap'd ſtalk'd Capſules, beneath a very large colour'd receptacle, with a conical veil.

GEN. VII.

WATER MOSS. *Fontinalis.*

Pitcher-ſhap'd Capſules, with a cover and conical pointed veil.

GEN. VIII.

PHASCUM.

Cylindrical Capſules, with a pointed cover, the mouth ciliated.

GEN. IX.

BOG MOSS *Sphagnum.*

Cylindrical Capſules on the top of the branches, with a minute obtuſe cover.

GEN. X.

CLUB MOSS *Lycopodium.*

Capſules full of powder, unſtalk'd, in the wings of the leaves.

GEN. XI.

DUCKS MEAT *Lemna.*

Capſule compoſed of a green leaf, the lower part white and undulated, containing between the two membranes a cellular body, and bladders full of water.

GEN. XII.

PEPPERGRASS *Pilularia.*

Globular four-cell'd bodies, beneath the root, full of ſeed.

GEN. XIII.

QUILLWORT *Iſoetes.*

An oval two cell'd Capſule full of ſeed.

GEN. XIV.

WATER HORSE TAIL *Chara.*

Commonly two globular Germs at the leaf-wings, with three-fid Buttons.

GEN. XV.

HORSETAIL *Equiſetum.*

An oval oblong ſpike, ſpliting at the baſe in ſeveral valves.

TABLE

TABLE V.

DENUDATES.

GENUS. I.

WRECKWROD *Zanichella.*

GEN. II.

MARES TAIL *Hippuris.*

Globular Germs at the leaf wings, with one Chive, and an awl-ſhaped Pointal.

GEN. III.

GLASSWORT *Salicornia.*

A ſquammoſe head without leaves, one Chive at the diviſion of each ſcale.

G E N. V.

A S H *Fraxinus.*

Two Chives fixed to the bottom of a bottle-ſhap'd Germ, which becomes a tongue-ſhaped ſeed, incomplete pointal'd Flowers, often mixt.

G E N. VI.

G R A S S W R A C K *Zoſtera.*

Flowers in ſpikes on the tops of the branches, on theſe are Germs ſurrounded by four ſummits without filaments.

G E N. VII.

W E T W E E D *Ruppia.*

Leaves piped below, including ſpikes in which are ſeveral Germs crowned with many Chives.

TABLE VI.

GRASSES.

GENUS I.

VERNAL GRASS *Anthoxanthum.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, bearded.

NECTARY two-leaved, cylindrical.

STYLES two.

GEN. II.

MATGRASS *Nardus.*

HUSK none.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the outward longeſt, bearded and wrapping up the inward one.

GEN. III.

FOX GRASS *Alopecurus.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE one-valv'd, with a beard iſſuing from the baſe, longer than the ſpicule.

STYLES reflected.

GEN. IV.

CANARY GRASS *Phalaris.*

HUSK two-valv'd, keel'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd leſs than the huſk, the outward one longeſt.

BUTTONS hoary.

GEN. V.

CATS-TAIL GRASS *Phleum.*

HUSK linear, two-valv'd, keel'd, fork'd at top.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, one of which two fid, the outward one incloſing the other.

STYLES reflected.

BUTTON plumoſe.

GEN. VI.

MILLET *Milium.*

HUSK two valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, ſhort unequal, ſhining.

BUTTON pencil'd.

GEN. VII.

BENT *Agroſtis.*

HUSK two-valv'd, valves ſharp pointed, equal.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, leſs than the Huſks, valves unequal.

SUMMITS arrow'd.

BUTTON plumoſe.

GEN. VIII.

COCKS FOOT *Dactylis.*

HUSK two-valv'd, one longer, the other ſhorter than the floricle.

FLORICLE two-valv'd.

SUMMITS forked.

STYLE downy.

GEN. IX.

FEATHER GRASS *Stipa.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the outward one ending in a very long beard like a feather.

STYLES hairy, joined at bottom.

BUTTON downy.

GEN. X.

REED *Arundo.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, with a downy ſubſtance at bottom as long as the floricle.

SUMMITS feather'd.

STYLES reflex'd.

GEN. XI.

PANICK GRASS *Panicum.*

HUSK three-valved, the third ſmall behind the others.

FLORICLE two-valved, one ſmaller and flatter.

BUTTON plumoſe.

GEN. XII.

HARD GRASS *Ægilops.*

HUSK two-valv'd, valves much ſtriated, and variouſly bearded.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the outward one with a double or triple beard, the inward one erect unbearded.

BUTTONS hairy.

STYLES reflex'd, incomplete chiv'd flowers mixed.

GEN. XIII.

MELIC *Melica.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, an embryo of another floricle wrapt up in the larger valve, and compoſed of two ſmall obtuſe valves.

GEN. XIV.

DARNEL *Lolium.*

CUP one-leav'd.

HUSK one-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, upper one linear and ſhort.

STYLE reflex'd.

BUTTON plumoſe.

GEN. XV.

HAIR GRASS *Aira.*

HUSK two valv'd.

FLORICLE two unequal valves.

SUMMITS forked.

STYLE briſtly.

BUTTON downy.

GEN. XVI.

OAT GRASS *Avena.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, lower valve terminated by a crooked beard.

SUMMITS bifork'd.

POINTAL reflex'd downy.

GEN. XVII.

DOG's TAIL *Cynoſurus.*

MANTLE on one ſide three-leav'd.

HUSK two-valv'd, valves linear.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the outward one longeſt, a central leafy ſeed bed.

GEN.

GEN. XVIII.

MEADOW GRASS *Poa.*

HUSK two valv'd.

FLORICLE two valv'd, pointed and larger than the huſk.

STYLES reflex'd hoary.

SUMMITS the ſame.

GEN. XIX.

QUAKE GRASS *Briza.*

Huſk two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the upper one leaſt.

STYLES reflex'd.

BUTTON plumoſe.

GEN. XX.

FESCUE GRASS *Feſtuca.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, upper one largeſt and pointed.

STYLE ſhort, reflex'd.

SPICULES on oblong branch'd ſtalks.

GEN. XXI.

BROME GRASS *Bromus.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the upper largeſt, a fid with rather erect beards.

STYLES ſhort, reflex'd.

GEN. XXII.

WHEAT GRASS *Triticum.*

HUSK two-valv'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, outward, one bellying obtuſe with a point.

STYLES reflex'd.

BUTTON plumoſe.

GEN. XXIII.

LYME GRASS *Elymus.*

HUSKS four-leav'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, the outward one bellying and bearded.

STYLES hairy, inflex'd.

GEN. XXIV.

BARLEY GRASS *Hordeum.*

HUSK ſix-leav'd.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, loweſt bellying, angled, and terminated by a long beard.

STYLES reflex'd.

GEN. XXV.

BOG RUSH *Schænus.*

HUSK, two-valv'd.

FLORICLES ſix imbricated.

BUTTON two-fid.

GERM three-cornered.

GEN. XXVI.

RUSH *Juncus.*

HUSK two-valv'd under the flower.

CUP ſix-leav'd.

BUTTONS three, inflated, downy.

GERM three-corner'd, pointed.

GEN. XXVII.

CLUB RUSH *Scirpus.*

HUSKS chaffy, imbricated, dividing the flowers.

FILAMETNS longer.

BUTTONS three capillary.

GERM very ſmall.

SEED downy.

GEN. XXVIII.

SWEET GALENGALE *Cyperus.*

HUSKS with two ſides chaffy, imbricated, dividing the flowers.

BUTTONS three capillary.

GERM very ſmall.

SEED ſmooth.

GEN XXIX.

COTTON GRASS *Eriophorum.*

HUSKS chaffy and imbricated, on all ſides dividing the flowers.

BUTTONS 3, capillary.

GERM very ſmall.

SEED with down longer than the huſks.

GEN. XXX.

CYPERUS *Carex.*

CHIV'D.

STAGE oblong, imbricated.

HUSKS one-leav'd, ſcaley.

FILAMENTS 3.

SUMMITS erect, linear.

POINTAL'D.

STAGE the ſame.

SEED-MANTLE ſwelling and two or three toothed.

BUTTONS two or three.

GERM three-corner'd within the mantle.

GEN. XXXI.

RED MACE *Typha.*

CHIV'D.

STAGE cylindrick.

HUSK three-valv'd, obſolete.

FILAMENTS 3.

SUMMITS oblong, pendent.

POINTAL'D.

STAGE cylindrical.

HUSK woolly and hairy.

STYLE awl-ſhap'd.

BUTTON hairy.

SEED in hairy down.

GEN. XXXII.

BUR-REED *Sparganium.*

CHIV'D.

STAGE roundiſh.

HUSK three linear leaves.

FILAMENTS 3, hairy.

SUMMITS oblong.

POINTAL'D.

STAGE the ſame.

HUSK 2 fid.

BUTTON 2 fid.

GERM ſtyl'd.

GEN. XXXIII.

SOFT GRASS *Holcus.*

HUSK two-valv'd, unbearded.

FLORICLE two-valv'd, villous, the outward one ending often in a rigid briſtle. Inward one minute.

CHIVES 3 ſometimes ſeen.

STYLES 3 capillary.

BUTTONS pencil-form'd, incomplete chiv'd flowers mixed, ſmaller than the former.

TABLE VII.

JULIFERS.

GENUS I.

BEECH *Fagus.*

CHIV'D.

Cup bell'd 5 fid, feathery.

Chives 8 or more, oblong ſummits.

POINTAL'D.

Cup 4 tooth'd.

Styles 3 prickly, reflex buttons.

Germ 2 ſeeded, cover'd by the cup.

GEN. II.

CHESNUT *Caſtanea.*

CHIV'D.

CUP bell'd, five-leav'd.

CHIVES ſix or more, oblong ſummits.

KATKINS lax.

POINTAL'D.

CUP common multifid.

CUP proper 5 or 6 fid.

STYLES 3 or 6 buttons reflex'd.

GERM 2 or 3 ſeeded.

GEN. III.

OAK *Quercus.*

CHIV'D.

CUP 5 or 4 fid, ſegments often notch'd.

CHIVES 4 or more, large double ſummits.

KATKINS lax.

POINTAL'D.

CUP entire, leathery.

STYLE 5 fid.

GERM ſmall, 1 ſeeded.

GEN. IV.

HAZLE *Corylus.*

CHIV'D.

CUP 3 fid, ſcaly, middle ſegments broadeſt.

CHIVES 8 or more.

POINTAL'D.

CUP two-leav'd, leathery, ſcarce viſible during the flowering.

STYLES 2, red, buttons very large.

GEN. V.

HORNBEAM *Carpinus.*

CHIV'D.

CUP ſcaly, ciliated.

CHIVES many, double, downy ſummits.

POINTAL'D.

CUP 6 fid, 2 ſegments larger than the reſt.

STYLES 2 capillary colour'd.

GERMS two.

GEN.

G E N. VI.

BIRCH *Betula.*

C H I V ' D.

Scales with 3 or more flowers.

Cup 3 fid or 4 parted, 1 ſegment larger than the reſt.

P O I N T A L ' D.

Scales with 2 flowers.

Cup 3 fid.

Germ egg'd.

Seed wing'd.

G E N. VII.

PINE or FIR *Pinus.*

C H I V ' D.

Cup ſcaly, four-leav'd, gaping.

Filaments many united at bottom, ſummits upright.

P O I N T A L ' D.

Cup ſcaly, 2 flower'd, imbricated.

Style awl-ſhap'd.

Germ ſmall.

GEN. VIII.

JUNIPER *Juniperus.*

CHIV'D.

SCALES ſhort, broad.

CHIVES 3 growing to the ſcales, ſcarce viſible.

GEN. IX.

GALE *Myrica.*

CHIV'D.

SCALES 1, moon-ſhap'd, concave, obtuſely pointed.

CHIVES 4 or 6, large erect 4 ſided ſummits.

GEN. X.

WILLOW *Salix.*

SCALE 1 oblong flat, with a ſmall blunted gland in the middle.

CHIVES 1 to 5, commonly 2 ſummits, double 5 cell'd.

GEN. XI.

POPLAR *Populus.*

CHIV'D.

SCALE 1 oblong with ragged ſides.

NECTARY tubular with an egg'd pointed brim.

CHIVES 8, ſhort, four-ſided large ſummits.

GEN. VIII.

JUNIPER *Juniperus.*

POINTAL'D.

CUP minute, 3 parted, growing to the Germ.

PETALS 3, acute, permanent.

STYLES 3.

BERRY 3 ſeeded.

GEN. IX.

GALE *Myrica.*

POINTAL'D.

SCALE 1 flower'd, moon-ſhap'd.

STYLES 2.

GERM berry'd with 1 ſeed.

KATKINS oblong.

GEN. X.

WILLOW *Salix.*

POINTAL'D.

SCALES 1 flower'd, open, oblong.

STYLES 2 very ſhort, 4 fid button.

SEED downy.

KATKINS long.

GEN. VIII.

JUNIPER *Juniperus.*

CHIV'D.

SCALES ſhort, broad.

CHIVES 3 growing to the ſcales, ſcarce viſible.

GEN. IX.

GALE *Myrica.*

CHIV'D.

SCALES 1, moon-ſhap'd, concave, obtuſely pointed.

CHIVES 4 or 6, large erect 4 ſided ſummits.

GEN. X.

WILLOW *Salix.*

SCALE 1 oblong flat, with a ſmall blunted gland in the middle.

CHIVES 1 to 5, commonly 2 ſummits, double 5 cell'd.

GEN. XI.

POPLAR *Populus.*

CHIV'D.

SCALE 1 oblong with ragged ſides.

NECTARY tubular with an egg'd pointed brim.

CHIVES 8, ſhort, four-ſided large ſummits.

GEN. VIII.

JUNIPER *Juniperus.*

POINTAL'D.

CUP minute, 3 parted, growing to the Germ.

PETALS 3, acute, permanent.

STYLES 3.

BERRY 3 ſeeded.

GEN. IX.

GALE *Myrica.*

POINTAL'D.

SCALE 1 flower'd, moon-ſhap'd.

STYLES 2.

GERM berry'd with 1 ſeed.

KATKINS oblong.

GEN. X.

WILLOW *Salix.*

POINTAL'D.

SCALES 1 flower'd, open, oblong.

STYLES 2 very ſhort, 4 fid button.

SEED downy.

KATKINS long.

GEN. XI.

POPLAR *Populis.*

POINTAL'D.

SCALE 1 flower'd, fring'd.

NECTARY tubular.

STYLE none, 4 fid button.

GERM 2 cell'd, acute.

SEED downy.

KATKINS lax, oblong.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE IX.

SHEATHS.

CUCKOW PINT *Arum.*

Sheaths green without, purple within, incloſing a colour'd Club, on which are many Germs, with ſeveral ſummits without Filaments on the upper part of the Club.

TABLE

TABLE X.

UMBRELLS HERBACEOUS.

GENUS I.

SANICLE *Sanicula.*

UMBRELL few Rays.

UMBRELLINE many crowded Rays.

MANTLE fixt one ſide.

MANTLET ſurrounding, ſhorter than the flowers.

PETALS turn'd down.

GERM prickly.

FRUIT oval pointed, rough.

GEN. II.

EARTH-NUT *Bunium.*

UMBRELLS many Rays.

UMBRELLINE ſhort crowded Rays.

MANTLE many linear ſhort Rays.

MANTLET the ſame length of the Umbrell.

PETAL tipps turn'd down.

GERM egg'd.

GEN. III.

SAMPHIRE *Crithmum.*

UMBRELLS both hemiſpherick, many Ray'd.

MANTLE ſeveral reflex leaves.

MANTLET more linear leaves, the length of the Umbrells.

PETALS egg'd inflex'd.

FRUIT egg'd, flatten'd.

GEN. IV.

LOVEAGE *Liguſticum.*

UMBRELLS both, many Ray'd.

MANTLE 7 leav'd, membranaceous.

MANTLET 2, ſeldom three-leav'd, membranaceous.

PETAL tips roll'd in.

FRUIT oblong, angled, five-furrow'd.

GEN. V.

HOGS FENNEL *Peucedanum.*

UMBRELLS many long ſlender Rays.

UMBRELLINE ſpreading.

MANTLE many linear reflex'd leaves.

MANTLET longer.

PETALS yellow incurv'd oblong.

FRUIT egg'd, wing'd, ſtreak'd.

GEN. VI.

HARES EAR *Bupleurum.*

UMBRELLS both, ½ erect, ſeldom above 10 rays.

MANTLE many leav'd.

MANTLET five-leav'd, longer than the Umbrelline.

PETALS involute.

FRUIT roundiſh, flatten'd, ſtreak'd.

GEN. VII.

HONEWORT *Siſon.*

UMBRELLS unequal, ſix Rays.

UMBRELLINE ten unequals Rays.

MANTLES both from three to five unequal Rays.

PETALS flattiſh, inflected.

FRUIT egg'd, ſtreak'd.

GEN. VIII.

WATER PARSNEP *Sium.*

UMBRELL rather concave.

UMBRELLINE flat.

MANTLE many reflex'd lanc'd leaves.

MANTLET many linear ſmall leaves.

FRUIT roundiſh, ſmall, ſtriated.

GEN. IX.

SMALLAGE *Aplum.*

UMBRELL few Rays.

UMBRELLINE more Rays.

MANTLE 1 leaf like thoſe of the plant.

MANTLET few leaves or none.

FRUIT egg'd, ſtreak'd.

GEN. X.

STONE PARSLY *Athamanta.*

UMBRELLS many ſpreading Rays.

UMBRELLINE fewer Rays.

MANTLES both, many broad leaves.

PETALS hearted, inflected.

FRUIT 3 ribb'd with membranaceous wings.

GEN. XI.

ANGELICA *Angelica.*

UMBRELL many Rays, roundiſh.

UMBRELLINE globular.

MANTLE 3 or 5 leaves,

MANTLET 8 ſmall leaves.

PETALS lanc'd, ſlightly inflected, deciduous.

FRUIT roundiſh, angular, ſolid.

GEN. XII.

MASTER WORT *Imperatoria.*

UMBRELL many Ray'd, flattiſh.

UMBRELLINE unequal Rays

MANTLE none.

MANTLET many ſlender Rays.

PETALS notch'd, reflected.

FRUIT flat, margin'd, hump'd in the middle.

GEN. XIII.

HEMLOCK *Conium*

UMBRELLS both, many Rays.

MANTLE 3 to 5 broad deflex'd leaves.

MANTLET 3 leav'd, or one 4 fid leaf, on 1 ſide of the Umbrelline.

PETALS hearted, notch'd, inflected.

FRUIT roundiſh, 5 ſtriated.

GEN. XIV.

WATER HEMLOCK *Cicuta.*

UMBRELLS both roundiſh, with many Rays.

MANTLE 1 leaf or none.

MANTLET many, narrow leaves.

PETALS ſlightly irregular.

FRUIT roundiſh, furrow'd.

GEN. XV.

HEART-WORT *Selinum.*

UMBRELLS both, flattiſh with many Rays.

MANTLE cloſe linear reflected leaves.

MANTLET the ſame leaves ſpreading.

FRUIT oblong, flattiſh, ſtraited in the middle of each ſide.

GEN. XVI.

CARAWAY *Carum.*

UMMBRELL long, ten-ray'd.

UMBRELLINE crowded Rays.

MANTLE one leaf or none.

MANTLET none.

PETALS obtuſe, tipps turn'd in.

FRUIT egg'd, oblong, ſtriated.

GEN. XVII.

COWN PARSNEP *Sphondylium.*

UMBRELL large irregular, many rays.

UMBRELLINE many Rays.

MANTLE one or two leaves, or none.

MANTLET ſeveral unequal capillary leaves.

PETALS outward, large and very irregular, thoſe of the Diſk nearly equal.

FRUIT flat, indented, ſtriated with broad wings.

GEN. XVIII.

BIRDS NEST *Daucus.*

UMBRELLS both many Rays.

MANTLE many jagged or pennated leaves.

MANTLET entire leaves.

PETALS, two of the Rays very large 2 fid.

FRUIT egg'd, cover'd with rigid leaves.

GEN. XIX.

WILD PARSLEY *Caucalis.*

UMBRELLS unequal, few Rays, often three.

UMBRELLINE ſeveral Rays, the five outward ones largeſt.

MANTLE leaves correſponding to the umbrells.

MANTLET the ſame as the umbrelline, often five.

PETALS of the diſque regular, incomplete chiv'd, of the Rays irregular, complete.

FRUIT oblong, ſtriated, rough.

GEN. XX.

HEDGE PARSLEY *Tordylium.*

UMBRELL many unequal rays.

UMBRELLINE the ſame but very ſhort and flat.

MANTLE entire ſlender leaves.

MANTLET jagged ſhort leaves.

PETAL the outward one of the Rays very large and divided.

FRUIT roundiſh, flatted and tooth'd.

GEN. XXI.

FOOLS PARSLEY *Æthuſa.*

UMBRELL unequal Rays.

UMBRELLINE ſmaller.

MANTLE none.

MANTLET three leaves on one ſide.

PETALS ſlightly difform.

FRUIT channel'd.

GEN. XXII.

SPIGNEL *Meum.*

UMBRELLS both many Rays.

MANTLE one long leaf ſcarce viſible, or none.

MANTLET one leaf jagg'd more conſpicuous.

PETALS of the outward Ray large.

FRUIT deeply furrow'd, almoſt wing'd.

GEN. XXIII.

DROP WORT *Oenanthe.*

UMBRELLS few Rays.

UMBRELLINE ſeveral ſhort Rays.

MANTLE one leaf or none.

MANTLET ſeveral ſmall leaves.

CUPS more viſible than uſual in theſe plants.

FRUIT egg'd, crown'd with the Cup.

GEN. XXIV.

CORIANDER *Coriandrum.*

UMBRELLS few Rays.

UMBRELLINE more Rays.

MANTLE one leaf or none.

MANTLET three linear leaves.

PETAL, one of the outward row very large and 2 fid.

FRUIT ſpherical.

GEN. XXV.

SHEPHERDS-NEEDLE *Scandix.*

UMBRELL few rays.

UMBRELLINE more Rays.

MANTLET ſeveral leaves.

FLOWERS of the diſque incomplete pointal'd.

FRUIT long, bill-ſhap'd.

GEN. XXVI.

CHERVIL *Chærophyllum.*

UMBRELLS both ſpreading.

MANTLE none.

MANTLET ſeveral concave reflex'd leaves.

PETAL of the outward row longer than the inward.

FRUIT egg'd, oblong, pointed.

GEN. XXVII.

MARSH HEMLOCK. *Phel'adrium.*

UMBRELLS both many Rays.

MANTLE none.

MANTLET ſeveral leaves.

PETALS outward row longeſt.

FRUIT ſmooth, egg'd, crown'd with cup and petal.

GEN.

* GEN. XXVII.

WATER PARSNEP. SP. *Sium.*

UMBRELLS and UMBRELLINE convex, many rays.

MANTLE and MANTLET the ſame.

PETALS, outward row, very irregular.

FRUIT oval, deeply furrow'd.

GEN. XXVIII.

FENNEL *Anethum.*

UMBRELLS both many Rays.

PETALS very ſhort, tipps turn'd in.

FRUIT egg'd, flat, ſtriated.

GEN. XXIX.

ALEXANDERS *Smyrnium.*

UMBRELLS unequal.

UMBRELLINE erect.

PETALS lanc'd, keel'd, and tipps turn'd in.

FRUIT oblong, ribb'd.

GEN. XXX.

CARAWAY *Carum.*

UMBRELL ten unequal Rays.

UMBRELLINE more Rays crown'd.

MANTLET ſometimes one leav'd.

PETALS obtuſe, tipps turn'd in.

FRUIT egg'd, oblong, ſtriated.

G E N. XXXI.

WILD PARSNEP *Paſtinaca.*

UMBRELLS many Rays, flat.

UMBRELINE many Rays.

PETALS lanc'd, turn'd in.

FRUIT flat, elliptical, ſweet ſcented.

G E N XXXII.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE *Pimpinella.*

UMBRELLS both many Rays.

PETAL tipps turn'd in, thoſe of the outward row a little larger.

SEED egg'd, oblong.

G E N. XXXIII.

GOUT WEED *Ægopodium.*

UMBRELLS convex, many Rays.

UMBRELLINE flat, many Rays.

PETAL hearted, convex, tipps turn'd in, outward row longeſt.

FRUIT egg'd, oblong, ribb'd

TABLE XI.

IMBRICATED FLOWERS.

GENUS I.

GOATS BEARD *Tragopogon.*

LEAVES in rows, but united at bottom.

STAGE naked.

DOWN long ſtalk'd, feather'd.

SEED downy.

GEN. II.

WALL LETTUCE *Prenanthes.*

CUP 5 leav'd, cylindrical.

FRINGE 4 leav'd.

FLORETS 5 in a row.

GEN. III.

MAITHEN *Crepis.*

CUP leaves large, roughiſh.

FRINGE very ſhort, open, deciduous.

DOWN ſtalk'd, feather'd.

GEN. IV.

DEVIL's BIT. *Hedypnois.*

Cup leaves linear, ſtraggling.

Fringe the ſame but ſhort.

Down featheriſh, unſtalk'd.

Seed naked.

GEN V.

NIPPLEWORT *Lampſana.*

Cup 8 leav'd in two rows, egg'd, angular.

Fringe 6 leav'd.

GEN. VI.

SWINES SUCCORY. *Hyoſeris.*

Cup 10 leav'd.

Fringe ſhort, many leav'd.

Seed with a ſmall crown.

GEN. VII.

SUCCORY *Cichorium.*

Cup 8 leav'd.

Fringe ſhort 5 leav'd.

Seed 6 tooth'd.

GEN. VIII.

OX TONGUE *Picris*

Cup inward ſcaley, egg'd, open.

Cup outward large, 5 leav'd.

Down feather'd.

Seeds downy.

GEN. IX.

HAWK WEED *Hieracium.*

Cup cylindrick, rounded at the baſe with linear ſcales.

Down hairy.

GEN. X.

SOW THISTLE *Sonchus*

Cup conical, bellying, linear ſcales cloſe and reſembling a one-leav'd cup and fringe.

Down feather'd.

GEN. XI.

DANDELYON *Leontodon.*

Cup oblong, a few outward ſcales turning downwards.

Down hairy ſtalk'd.

GEN. XII.

LETTUCE *Lactuca.*

CUP oblong, ſhort pointed membranaceous ſcales.

DOWN hairy ſtalk'd.

GEN. XIII.

GOSMORE *Hypochæris.*

CUP bellying at bottom, with many rows of pointed ſcales.

DOWN ſtalk'd, feather'd.

TABLE

TABLE XII.

RADIATES.

GENUS I.

DAISIE *Bellis.*

Cup hemiſpherick.

Stage naked, conical.

Seed naked.

GEN. II.

WOLFS-BANE *Doronicum.*

Cup erect with a double row of equal linear leaves.

Stage flat.

Seeds of the diſque downy.

GEN. III.

COLTS-FOOT *Tuſilago.*

Cup erect, cylindrical with linear pointed leaves.

Fringe ſmall.

Down hairy.

GEN. IV.

RAGWORT *Jacobæa.*

CUP cylindrick conical, the leaves glued together with withered points.

FRINGE ſmall.

DOWN long, horſe-hair'd.

STAGE flat.

GEN. V.

MARSH FLEABANE *Cineraria.*

CUP erect, linear leav'd.

DOWN hairy.

SEED linear, 4 angled.

STAGE flattiſh, chaffy.

GEN. VI.

HEMP AGRIMONY *Bidens, Rad.*

CUP colour'd, the leaves nearly equal, a ray only here and there.

DOWN rough, bearded.

STAGE flat.

GEN. VII.

FEVERFEW *Matricaria.*

CUP hemiſpherick, linear ſcales with ſolid margins.

STAGE conical, naked.

SEED naked.

GEN. VIII.

CORN MARYGOLD *Chryſanthimum.*

CUP hemiſpherick, the ſcales preſſing cloſe on each other, with ſhining margins.

STAGE convex, dotted.

GEN. IX.

SIMSON *Erigeron.*

CUP cylindrical, ſcales erect.

RAYS linear.

DOWN long.

STAGE flat.

GEN. X.

GOLDEN-ROD *Solidago.*

RAYS commonly five-lanc'd.

DOWN capillary.

STAGE flattiſh.

GEN.

GEN. XI.

ASTER *After.*

CUP conical, expanded, lower ſcales have their points turn'd down.

DOWN hairy.

STAGE flattiſh.

GEN. XII.

ELECAMPANE *Inula.*

CUP expanded, outward ſcales largeſt but all equal in length.

RAYS entire.

STAGE chaffy.

SUMMITS terminating at bottom in two needles the length of the filaments.

GEN. XIII.

YARROW *Achillæa.*

CUP egg'd, concave ſcales.

RAYS 5, chaff the length of the florets.

SEED naked.

STAGE convex.

GEN.

GEN. XIV.

CAMOMILE *Anthemis.*

Cup hemiſpherick, ſcales pretty equal.

Rays many.

Seed naked.

Stage conical.

TABLE

TABLE XIII.

FLORETS.

GENUS I.

HEMP AGRIMONY *Bidens, Fl.*

Cup colour'd, the leaves nearly equal.

Down rough, bearded.

Stage flat.

GEN. II.

BUTTER BURR *Petaſites.*

Cup cylindrical, with linear ſkinny ſcales.

Flowers appearing before the leaves.

Down hairy.

GEN. III.

GROUNDSEL *Senecio.*

Cup tubular.

Leaves glued together with wither'd points.

Fringe ſmall.

Down long, horſe-hair'd.

Stage flat.

GEN. IV.

TANSY *Tanacetum.*

CUP hemiſpherick with compact ſkinny ſcales.

STAGE convex.

GEN. V.

MUGWORT. *Artemiſia.*

CUP roundiſh, with round concave ſcales.

STAGE flat.

GEN. VI.

HEMP AGRIMONY *Eupatorium*

CUP oblong.

STYLE very long.

DOWN long, feather'd.

GEN. VII.

SPIKENARD *Conſya.*

CUP roundiſh, ſcurfy, with outward ſcales expanded.

FLORETS outward 3 fid.

GEN. VIII.

CUDWEED *Gnaphalium.*

Cup round, ſcurfy, with roundiſh colour'd margin'd ſcales.

Down feather'd.

GEN. IX.

WORMWOOD *Abſinthium.*

Cup globular, with round cloſe ſhut ſcales.

Seed naked.

GEN. X.

LAVENDER COTTON *Santolina.*

Cup hemiſpherick, with oblong cloſe ſhut ſcales.

Seed naked, chaff as long as the cup.

GEN. XI.

CARLINE THISTLE *Carlina.*

Cup radiated, with long ſhining colour'd inward ſcales.

Down branching, feather'd.

GEN. XII.

THISTLE *Carduus.*

CUP ſwelling.

DOWN long.

STAGE flat, hairy.

GEN. XIII.

COTTON THISTLE *Onopordum.*

CUP roundiſh, ſwelling, with the ſcales expanding on every ſide.

DOWN capillary.

STAGE honey-comb'd.

GEN. XIV.

MILK THISTLE *Mariana.*

CUP bellying, ſcales arm'd with ſtrong prickles, and ſaw'd at the baſe.

STAGE downy.

GEN. XV.

STAR THISTLE *Calcitrapa.*

CUP oblong, with ſingle prickles on the ſcales.

SEEDS naked.

STAGE downy.

GEN. XVI.

BARNEBY THISTLE *Solſtitiaria.*

Cup oblong, whitiſh, with branch'd prickles on the ſcales.

Stage briſtly.

GEN. XVII.

GENTLE THISTLE *Cirſium.*

Cup oblong, egg'd, ſcales terminating in erect ſimple hairs.

GEN. XVIII.

BURDOCK *Arctium.*

Cup globular, ſcales terminating in hooked hairs.

Seed downy.

Stage chaffy.

GEN. XIX.

BLUE BOTTLE *Cyanus.*

Cup egg'd, the ſcales ſlightly ſaw'd.

Down ſhort.

Stage Briſtly.

GEN. XX.

KNAPPWEED *Centaurea.*

CUP oblong the ſcales edg'd with hairs.

STAGE downy.

GEN. XXI.

SAW-WORT *Serratula.*

CUP oblong, with acute plain edg'd ſcales.

TABLE

TABLE XIV.

AGGREGATES.

GENUS I.

TEAZEL *Dipsacus.*

Cup common, many-leav'd.

Cup proper, very minute.

Petal 4 fid.

Stage chaffy.

GEN. II.

SCABIOUS *Scabiosa.*

Cup common, imbricated.

Cup proper double, minute.

Petal 4 fid.

Stage convex, leafy.

GEN. III.

CORNEL *Cornus.*

CUP common very large, 4 leav'd.

CUP proper 4 tooth'd.

PETALS flat, oblong.

FRUIT, cluſter'd berries.

GEN. IV.

ERYNGO *Eryngium.*

CUP common, many flat leaves, longer than the petals.

CUP proper, 5 leav'd erect, longer than the petals.

PETALS oblong, tipps turn'd in.

STAGE conical, ſcaly.

GEN V.

SHEEPS SCABIOUS *Jaſione.*

CUP common, 10 leav'd.

CUP proper, 5 tooth'd.

PETALS join'd at the baſe.

GEN. VI.

PRICKLY SAMPHIRE *Echinophora.*

CUP common, 6 fid, unequal.

CUP proper, 5 tooth'd, minute, larger than the petals.

PETALS 2 fid, unequal.

GEN. VII.

Marſh PENNYWORT *Hydrocotyle.*

CUP common, 4 leav'd, ſmall.

Cup proper, very minute.

PETALS entire.

GEN. VIII.

THOROUGHWAX *Agroſtana.*

CUP common, 5 leav'd, much longer than the flowers.

Cup proper, very minute.

PETAL Tips turn'd in, and appearing by that means indented.

GEN. IX.

COWSLIP *Primula.*

MANTLE many-leav'd, with many flowers, on long ſtalks.

CUP pentagonal, tubular, 5 tooth'd.

PETALS funnel'd.

GEN X.

NASMYTHIA *Naſmythia.*

CUP common, many-leav'd, hemiſpherical.

CUP proper, 2 leav'd.

FLORETS of the border 2 petal'd.

GEN. XI.

THRIFT *Statice.*

CUP common, ſcaly, entire, folded.

CUP proper funnel'd, expanded.

PETALS obtuſe.

STYLES 5.

TABLE XV.

ASSOCIATES.

GENUS I.

BURDOCK *Xanthium.*

CHIV'D. Flowers.

Cup imbricated.

Petals tubular, 5 fid.

Chives 5, in a cylinder.

POINTAL'D.

Mantle 2 flower'd.

Styles 2 capillary.

Germ prickly, 2 cell'd.

GEN. II.

BRYONY *Bryonia.*

CHIV'D.

Cup bell'd, 5 tooth'd.

Petals 5 parted.

Chives 3, very ſhort, Summits 5, of theſe 2 on two filaments and 1 on the third.

POINTAL'D.

POINTAL'D.

CUP and PETAL the ſame.

STYLE 3 fid length of the Petal, Button indented.

GERM beneath, a berry with ſeveral ſeeds.

GEN. III.

BURNET *Poterium.*

CHIV'D.

CUP colour'd, 3 leav'd.

PETAL 4 parted, expanded.

CHIVES many, ſummits double.

STYLES ſometimes 2, but weak.

POINTAL'D.

CUP and PETAL the ſame.

STYLES 2, colour'd, Button pencil'd.

GERMS 2, ſpik'd.

GEN. IV.

GRASS PLANTAIN *Littorella.*

CHIV'D.

CUP 4 leav'd.

PETAL tubular, 4 fid.

CHIVES 4, very long.

POINTAL'D.

POINTAL'D.

Cup none.

Petal ſlightly 3 fid, or 4 fid.

Style very long.

Germ oblong.

GEN. V.

BOX *Buxus.*

CHIV'D.

Cup three-leav'd.

Petal 2 like the Cup, but longer.

Chives 4.

Germ a rudiment without a Pointal.

POINTAL'D. In the ſame Bud.

Cup four-leav'd.

Petals 3 like the Cup.

Styles 3, very ſhort, Buttons prickly.

Germ three-corner'd, ſtyl'd.

GEN. VI.

ARROWHEAD *Sagittaria.*

CHIV'D.

CUP three-leav'd.

PETALS obtuſe.

CHIVES many, group'd.

POINTAL'D. beneath the Chiv'd.

CUP and PETALS the ſame.

GERMS many, ſtyl'd, group'd.

GEN. VII.

DUCKSMEAT *Lemna.*

CHIV'D.

CUP obtuſe, entire, ſplitting on the ſide.

CHIVES two, Summits globular, double.

GERM and Style abortive.

POINTAL'D.

CUP the ſame.

GERM oval.

STYLE ſhort.

CAPSULE globular. pointed.

GEN. VIII.

HORNWORT *Ceratophyllum.*

CHIV'D.

CUP many parted.

FILAMENTS hardly viſible, Summits longer than the Cup.

POINTAL'D.

CUP the ſame.

STYLE none.

GERM oval, flatten'd, becomes a nut.

GEN. IX.

AMARATNH *Amaranthus.*

CHIV'D in a Head or Spike.

CUP three or five-leav'd, colour'd.

CHIVES three or five capillary, Summits oblong, horizontal.

POINTAL'D in the ſame Spike.

CUP the ſame.

POINTALS 3, very ſhort.

GERM oval, lanc'd, colour'd.

G E N. X.

WATER-MILL-FOIL *Myriophyllum.*

C H I V ' D.

Cup erect, the outward leaf largeſt.

Chives 3, capillary, longer than the Cup.

P O I N T A L ' D.

Cup the ſame.

Style none, buttons 4, colour'd.

Germs 4, oblong.

G E N. XI.

NETTLE *Urtica.*

C H I V ' D.

Cup leaves roundiſh, obtuſe, concave.

Nectary in the center, pitcher-ſhap'd, entire.

Chives 4, the length of the Cup, Summits, 2 cell'd.

P O I N T A L ' D.

Cup two-valv'd, erect, oval.

Style none, Button villous.

Germ oval, with one ſhining ſeed.

TABLE XVI.

DISSOCIATES.

CHIV'D.

GENUS I.

FROGBIT *Hydrocharis.*

SHEATHS 3 flower'd.

CUP 3 fid.

PETALS roundiſh.

CHIVES many, in three orders.

GEN. II.

BERRYHEATH *Empetrum.*

CUP 3 parted.

PETALS withering, narrow at the baſe.

CHIVES very long, Capillary Filaments.

Summits biparted.

GEN. III.

ROSEROOT *Rhodiola.*

CUP 4 parted.

PETALS obtuſe.

NECTARY 4, indented.

CHIVES 8.

GEN. IV.

CAMPION *Cucubalus.*

CUP five-tooth'd, tubular, inflated, linear.

PETALS linear.

CHIVES 10 on the Cup, Summits oblong.

GEN V.

LYCHNIS.

CUP tubular, five-tooth'd, membranaceous, villous.

PETALS near heart-ſhap'd.

CHIVES 10 on the Cup in 2 orders, Summits incumbent.

GEN. VI.

SALLOW THORN *Hippophae.*

CUP 2 valv'd, 2 parted.

CHIVES 3, Capillary, long.

GEN. VII.

MERCURY *Mercurialis.*

CUP, 3 parted, Segments oval, lanc'd.

CHIVES 9 to 12, round double Summits.

GEN. VIII.

MISSELTOE *Viſcum.*

CUP 4 parted.

CHIVES without Filaments, Summits 4 pointed, 4 on the Cup Segments.

GEN. IX.

BUCKTHORN *Cerviſpina.*

CUP 4 or 5 fid, with four or five Scales, which may paſs for Petals.

CHIVES 4 or 5, awl-ſhap'd on the Cup Segments.

GEN. X.

VALERIAN *Valeriana.*

PETAL tubular, 5 fid, with a veſtige of a ſpur.

CHIVES 3, Summits round.

GEN. XI.

BLACK BRYONY *Tamnus.*

CUP 6 parted, with oval lanc'd expanded Segments.

CHIVES 6, with erect Summits.

GEN. XII.

NETTLE *Urtica.*

CUP roundiſh, obtuſe.

NECTARY in the center, pitcher-ſhap'd.

CHIVES 8, with two-cell'd Summits.

GEN. XIII.

HOP *Humulus.*

CUP leaves oblong, concave, obtuſe.

CHIVES many, with white Filaments and yellow double Summits

GEN. XIV.

BUTCHERS BROOM *Raſcus.*

CUP leaves oval, concave, obtuſe, ſides reflex'd.

NECTARY oval, inflated, ſize of the Cup.

CHIVES 6, united beneath on the Nectary.

GEN. XV.

SORREL *Acetoſa.*

CUP leaves 3 of both outward and inward, permanent, reflex'd.

CHIVES 6, ſhort and capillary, with erect double ſummits.

GEN. XVI.

EWE *Taxus.*

The Bud doing the Office of a four-leav'd Cup.

CHIVES many, the ſummits with an eight-fid margin.

G E N U S I.

POINTAL'D.

FROGBIT *Hydrocharis.*

Cup 3 fid.

Petals flat, roundiſh.

Styles 4, bifid with bifid Buttons.

Germ ſix-cell'd.

G E N. XVII.

JUNIPER *Juniperas.*

Cup ſmall, 3 parted.

Petals 3, rigid.

Styles 3.

Germ a Berry.

G E N. II.

BERRYHEATH *Empetrum.*

Cup 3 parted, withering.

Style ſcarce viſible, Buttons 9, reflex'd.

Germ a Berry.

GEN. III.

ROSEROOT *Rhodiola.*

CUP 4 parted.

PETALS oblong, obtuſe.

NECTARY 4, indented, ſhorter than the Cup.

GERM four-ſtyl'd.

GEN. IV.

CAMPION *Cucubalus.*

CUP tubular, inflated, five-tooth'd.

PETALS linear.

STYLES 3.

GERM three-cell'd.

GEN V.

LYCHNIS.

CUP tubular, membranaceous, five-tooth'd.

PETALS near heart-ſhap'd.

STYLES 5.

GERM 5 ſtyl'd.

GEN. X.

VALERIAN *Valeriana.*

PETALS tubular, 5 fid, with a veſtige of ſpurs.

STYLE very ſhort, and Button 2 fid.

SEED 1 downy.

GEN. XI.

BLACK BRIONY *Tamnus.*

CUP bell'd, 5 parted, Buttons of the Segments dotted.

STYLE cylindrical, with a 3 fid indented Button.

GERM a 3 cell'd Berry.

GEN. XIII.

HOP *Humulus.*

MANTLE general 4 fid, with a partial one, five-leav'd, one-flower'd.

CUP large, entire.

STYLES 2, with acuminated Buttons.

SEED 1 roundiſh.

GEN. XII.

NETTLE *Urtica.*

CUP erect, two-valv'd, concave.

STYLE none, with a villous Button.

GERM oval, with 1 naked Seed.

GEN.

GEN. VII.

MERCURY *Mercurialis.*

MANTLE general 4 fid, with a partial one, five-leav'd, one-flower'd.

CUP large, entire.

STYLES 2, with acuminated Buttons.

SEED 1, roundiſh.

GEN VI.

SALLOW THORN *Hippophae.*

CUP tubular, biparted.

STYLE very ſhort, with a thick erect Button.

BUTTON twice the length of the Cup.

GERM roundiſh, ſmall, a globular Berry.

GEN. IX.

BUCKTHORN *Cerviſpina.*

CUP funnel'd, rude, imperforated, colour'd within, and four or five white Scales in the center.

STYLE, thready, with a 2 fid Button.

GERM roundiſh, and a 3 ſeeded Berry.

GEN. VIII.

MISSELTOE *Viſcum.*

CUP oval, above the fruit.

STYLE none, and the Button ſlightly indented.

GERM three-corner'd.

GEN. XVI.

EWE *Taxus.*

BUD forms a three or four-leav'd Cup.

STYLE none, Button obtuſe.

GERM acuminated, a Berry.

GEN. XIV.

BUTCHERS BROOM *Ruſcus.*

CUP concave, leaves reflex'd.

NECTARY in the center, the length of the Cup.

STYLE the length of the Nectary, Button riſing in the middle of the Nectary.

GERM oval, oblong, three-cell'd Berry.

GEN. XV.

SORREL *Acetoſa.*

Cup outward reflex'd, and leaſt.

Styles 3, capillary, with large laciniated Buttons.

Germ three-corner'd, with a naked three-corner'd Seed.

TABLE

TABLE XVII.

UNPETAL'D.

GENUS I.

JOINTED GLASSWORT *Salicaria.*

CUP entire, four-sided, truncated, bellying.

CHIVE 1.

BUTTON 2 fid.

GEN. II.

PELLITORY *Pareitaria.*

CUP flat, 4 fid.

CHIVES 4, Summits double.

STYLE colour'd, incomplete Flowers, mix'd, one between every two of the complete ones.

GEN. III.

BASTARD TOADFLAX *Theſium.*

CUP turbinated, colour'd within, Segments obtuſe.

CHIVES 5 on the Cup.

POINTALS 2.

GEN. IV.

ASARABACCA *Aſarum.*

CUP bell'd, leathery, 4 fid above the fruit.

CHIVES many.

BUTTON ſtellated, 6 fid.

GEN V.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE *Chryſoſplenium.*

CUP colour'd like a Petal, 4 parted, expanded, above the Fruit, upper Flowers 5 parted.

CHIVES 8 and 10.

GEN. VI.

MILKWORT *Glaux.*

CUP bell'd, colour'd like a Petal, 5 parted, Segments roll'd down.

CHIVES 5.

GEN. VII.

RUPTUREWORT *Herniaria.*

CUP tubular, 5 parted, expanded.

CHIVES 13, of theſe 5 barren.

POINTALS 2.

GEN. VIII.

KNAWELL *Scleranthus.*

CUP tubular, ſemi 5 fid, narrow neck.

CHIVES 13.

POINTALS 2.

GEN. IX.

KNOTGRASS *Polygonum.*

CUP turbinated, colour'd within, 5 parted.

CHIVES 8.

POINTALS 3.

GERM 3 corner'd.

GEN. X.

BERRY ALDER *Rhamnus.*

CUP tubular, 4 and 5 fid Cup, colour'd within, rough without.

NECTARY 5 ſmall white ſcales.

CHIVES 5 on the ſcales.

BUTTONS 2.

GEN. XI.

ELM *Ulmus.*

CUP turbinated, 5 fid, colour'd within, rough without.

CHIVES 5.

STYLES 2 reflex'd.

GEN. XII.

LADYS MANTLE *Alchemilla.*

CUP tubular, 8 parted, alternate ſegments leaſt.

CHIVES 5.

SEED 1.

GEN. XIII.

PARSLEY BREAK STONE *Aphanes.*

CUP tubular, 8 fid, alternate ſegments ſcarce viſible.

CHIVES 4.

SEEDS 2.

GEN. XIV.

WATER PURSLANE *Portulaca.*

CUP bell'd 12 fid.

CHIVES 6.

GEN. XV.

PEPPERWORT *Lepidium.*

Cup concave, oval leaves.

Chives 6.

Germ hearted.

Fruit a ſhellicle.

GEN. XVI.

LADYS SMOCK *Cardamine.*

Cup oblong.

Chives 6.

Germ cylindrical.

Fruit a ſhell.

GEN. XVII.

WATER MILFOIL *Myriophyllum.*

Cup oblong, leaves unequal.

Chives 8.

Style none, Buttons 4.

Germs 4.

GEN. XVIII.

CREEPING WHITLOW GRASS *Illecebrum.*

CUP pentagular, colour'd.

CHIVES 5.

BUTTON turgid.

GERM divided.

GEN. XIX.

ORACH *Atriplex.*

CUP concave, with membranaceous edges, remaining.

CHIVES 5, Summits double.

STYLE 2 parted, Buttons reflex'd, incomplete Flowers often mix'd with 2 leav'd Cups.

GEN. XX.

BEET *Beta.*

CUP leaves oblong, oval.

CHIVES 5.

POINTALS 2.

GERMS 2 within the ſubſtance of the Cup.

GEN. XXI.

POLYCARPE.

CUP oval, leaves keel'd and pointed.

CHIVES 3.

POINTALS 3.

GEN. XXII.

GOOSEFOOT *Chenopodium.*

CUP 5 ſided, leaves with membranaceous margins.

CHIVES 5.

POINTALS 2.

SEED 1 in the Cup.

GEN. XXIII.

CHERLER *Cherleria.*

CUP leaves lanc'd.

NECTARY indented in 5, reſembling a Petal.

GEN. XXIV.

SALTWORT *Salſola.*

CUP concave, leaves with membranaceous margins.

CHIVES 5 on the Cup.

STYLES 2 fid.

CAPSULE oval.

SEED 1 ſpiral like a ſhell.

GEN. XXV.

RUSH *Juncus.*

CUP leaves oblong, pointed.

CHIVES very ſhort.

STYLES ſhort, buttons 3.

GERM 3 corner'd, pointed.

GEN. XXVI.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS *Acorus.*

CUP leaves obtuſe, thicker above, concave.

CHIVES longer than the Cup.

STYLE none, Button a prominent point.

GERM gibbous.

DOCK *Rumex.*

CUP leaves in two orders, colour'd within.

CHIVES 6.

STYLES 3, incomplete Flowers often mix'd.

TABLE XVIII.

UNCUP'D.

GENUS I.

FIELD MADDER *Sherardia.*

PETAL funnel'd with a 4 parted flat brim.

CHIVES 4.

GERM double, crown'd.

SEEDS 3.

GEN. II.

WOODROOF *Asperula.*

PETAL long, cylindrical, 4 parted, with long, obtuſe, reflex ſegments.

CHIVES 4.

GERM roundiſh.

SEEDS 2, ſmooth.

GEN. III.

WILD MADDER *Rubia.*

PETAL bell'd, parted deeply in 4 or 5 ſegments.

CHIVES 4 or 5.

GERM double.

BERRIES 2.

GEN. IV.

BEDSTRAW *ſp. Gallium.*

PETAL Sawcer'd, 4 parted.

CHIVES 4.

GERM double.

SEEDS 2, roundiſh.

GEN V.

CROSS WORT *Valantia.*

PETAL Sawcer'd, 4 parted.

CHIVES 4.

GERM large.

SEED 1, incomplete flowers mix'd.

G E N. VI.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE *Chryſoſplenium.*

PETAL a real Cup, but colour'd, 4 parted, expanded.

CHIVES 8, one-fourth is added to the ſegments and Chives in the upper flowers.

G E N. VII.

SAFFRON *Crocus.*

PETAL ſheath'd, Tubular, long, iſſuing from the bulb; deeply parted, with long erect ſegments.

G E N. VIII.

NARCISSUS.

PETAL ſheath'd, Funnel'd with a long tube, and brim deeply parted.

NECTARY colour'd.

G E N. IX.

SNOW DROP *Galanthus.*

PETALS oblong, concave.

NECTARY ſmall, 3 leav'd.

CHIVES 6.

GEN. X.

BEDSTRAW *Gallium.*

PETALS flat.

CHIVES 4.

GERM double.

SEEDS 2, large roundiſh.

GEN. XI.

SPURGE LAUREL *Daphne.*

PETAL Funnel'd, 4 fid, brim flat.

CHIVES 8 on the tube.

GEN. XII.

MILK WORT *Glaux.*

PETAL or CUP Bell'd, 5 parted, with ſegments roll'd down.

CHIVES 5.

GEN. XIII.

SPARAGUS *Aſparagus.*

PETAL Tubular, parted like 6 Petals, alternate ſegments reflex'd.

CHIVES 6, incomplete flowers ſometimes mix'd.

GEN.

GEN. XIV.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY *Convallaria.*

PETAL Bell'd or Tubular, 6 fid.

CHIVES 6.

GERM globoſe.

BERRY ſpotted while unripe.

GEN. XV.

MEADOW SAFFRON *Colchicum.*

PETAL Tubular, ſpringing from the root with erect concave ſegments.

CHIVES 6.

GEN. XVI.

HYACINTH *Hyacinthus.*

PETAL Bell'd, brim reflex'd, 6 fid.

CHIVES 8.

GERM 3 corner'd.

GEN. XVII.

STARWORT *Callitriche.*

PETALS Pip'd, crooked.

CHIVES 4.

STYLE 2, incomplete flowers mixt.

GEN. XVIII.

PONDWEED *Potamogitum.*

PETALS claw'd.

CHIVES 4.

STYLES none, Buttons 4.

GERM 4.

GEN. XIX.

MEADOW RUE *Thalictrum.*

PETALS roundiſh, obtuſe, 4 or 5 very deciduous.

CHIVES many.

STYLES many.

GERMS many.

SEED naked.

GEN. XX.

TRAVELLERS JOY *Clematis.*

PETALS 4 or 5 oblong.

CHIVES many.

GERMS many, ſtyl'd.

SEEDS with Tails.

GEN. XXI.

HELLEBORE *Helleborus.*

PETALS roundiſh, obtuſe.

NECTARYS, ſeveral, tubular, 2 lipp'd.

CHIVES many.

STYLES many.

GEN. XXII.

MARSH MARYGOLD *Caltha.*

PETALS 5 and 6, oval, flat, expanded, deciduous.

CHIVES many.

STYLE none, Buttons ſeveral.

GERMS 5—10.

GEN. XXIII.

FRITILLARY *Fritillaria.*

PETALS bell'd, drooping, with dimples at the baſe.

BUTTON triple.

GEN. XXIV.

GARLICK *Allium.*

PETALS ſheath'd, oblong, forming a Ball.

BUTTON pointed.

GEN. XXV.

LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL *Narthesium.*

PETALS lanc'd, pointed, nearly erect.

CHIVES villous.

STYLE none, Buttons blunt.

CAPSULE 3 valv'd, pointed.

GEN. XXVI.

MOUNTAIN SAFFRON *Anthericum.*

PETALS oblong, obtuse, expanded.

BUTTON 3 sided, obtuse.

CAPSULE 3 valv'd, 3 furrow'd.

GEN. XXVII.

SCOTCH ASPHODEL. *Tofielda.*

PETALS oblong, concave, obtuse.

BUTTON entire.

CAPSULE roundish, 6 valv'd.

G E N XXVIII.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM *Ornithogalum.*

PETALS lanc'd, erect, upper part expanded.

CHIVES alternate, delated at the base.

BUTTON obtuse.

CAPSULE roundish, 3 valv'd.

G E N XXIX.

SQUILL *Scilla.*

PETALS oval, much expanded, deciduous.

STYLES deciduous.

CAPSULE oval, smooth, 3 furrow'd, 3 valv'd.

G E N XXX.

FLOWERING RUSH *Bumtomus.*

PETALS sheath'd, roundish, decaying, alternate Petals least and more pointed.

CHIVES 9.

GERM 6.

GEN XXXI.

ANEMONE.

PETALS oval, 6—9 in 2 or 3 rows.

CHIVES many.

GERMS many united in a head.

GEN. XXXII.

GLOBE FLOWER *Trollius.*

PETALS about 16 in 4 rows.

NECTARYS 9, flat, linear, crook'd.

CHIVES many.

GERM many.

GEN. XXXIII.

BIRTHWORT *Ariſtolochia.*

PETALS tubulated, 6 ſided, ſwelling below and terminating in a tongue.

FILAMENTS none, ſummits 6.

G E N XXVIII.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM *Ornithogalum.*

PETALS lanc'd, erect, upper part expanded.

CHIVES alternate, delated at the baſe.

BUTTON obtuſe.

CAPSULE roundiſh, 3 valv'd.

G E N XXIX.

SQUILL *Scilla.*

PETALS oval, much expanded, deciduous.

STYLES deciduous.

CAPSULE oval, ſmooth, 3 furrow'd, 3 valv'd.

G E N XXX.

FLOWERING RUSH *Bumtomus.*

PETALS ſheath'd, roundiſh, decaying, alternate Petals leaſt and more pointed.

CHIVES 9.

GERM 6.

GEN.

GEN XXXI.

ANEMONE.

PETALS oval, 6—9 in 2 or 3 rows.

CHIVES many.

GERMS many united in a head.

GEN. XXXII.

GLOBE FLOWER *Trollius.*

PETALS about 16 in 4 rows.

NECTARYS 9, flat, linear, crook'd.

CHIVES many.

GERM many.

GEN. XXXIII.

BIRTHWORT *Ariſtolochia.*

PETALS tubulated, 6 ſided, ſwelling below and terminating in a tongue.

FILAMENTS none, ſummits 6.

GEN. XXXIV.

VALERIAN *Valeriana.*

PETAL tubular, more or leſs ſpurr'd, brim variouſly divided.

CHIVES 1 or 3.

GEN. XXXV.

IRIS.

PETALS deep, parted, alternate ſegments reflex'd.

BUTTON reſembling a 4 parted Petal.

GEN. XXXVI.

ORCHIS.

PETALS with a horn'd ſhap'd Nectary behind.

GEN. XXXVII.

SATYRION *Satyrium.*

PETALS with a purſe ſhap'd or double ſwelling Nectary behind.

GEN. XXXVIII.

TWAY BLADE *Ophrys.*

PETALS with a Nectary, keel'd beneath.

GEN. XXXIX.

HELLEBORINE *Serapias.*

PETALS with a gibbous Nectary and an oval lip.

GEN. XL.

LADYS SLIPPER *Cypripedium.*

PETALS with a hollow bellying inflated Nectary.

GEN. XLI.

LARKSPUR *Delphinium.*

PETALS expanded, the upper one incloſing a 2 fid Nectary.

GERM 3, ending in Styles.

BUTTONS reflex'd.

GEN. XLII.

COLUMBINE *Aquilegia.*

PETALS 10, the alternate ones ſpurr'd.

GERM 5, ending in Styles.

BUTTONS erect.

GEN. XLIII.

BIRDS NEST *Monotropa.*

PETALS 8 deciduous, 4 outward ones, gibbous at the baſe.

GERM oblong, twiſted.

BUTTONS obſolete.

TABLE

TABLE XIX.

ONE PETAL.

GENUS I.

MADDER *Rubia.*

Cup hardly viſible.

Petal bell'd, 4 parted.

Germ double.

Seed 2.

GEN. II.

WOODROOF *Aſperula.*

Cup hardly viſible.

Petal funnel'd, Tube long, Brim 4 parted, reflex'd.

Seeds 2, globular.

GEN. III.

SHERARDIA.

Cup ſcarce viſible.

Petal ſalver'd, Brim 4 parted, flat.

Seeds 2, 5 tooth'd.

GEN. IV.

BEDSTRAW *Galium.*

PETAL ſaucer'd, 4 parted, flat, without Tube.

SEEDS 2, large, kidney-ſhap'd.

GEN V.

MOSCHATEL *Adoxa.*

CUP bifid, flat beneath.

PETAL ſaucer'd.

POINTALS 4.

Side Flowers add $\frac{1}{4}$ in all the parts.

GEN. VI.

BILBERRY *Vaccinium.*

CUP 4 fid, or entire.

PETAL bell'd, at firſt opening, 4 fid, or 4 tooth'd, then ſplitting into 4 ſegments roll'd down.

CHIVES 8.

GEN. VII.

BURNET *Sanguiſorba.*

CUP beneath, leaves ſhort.

PETAL ſaucer'd, 4 parted to the bottom.

CHIVES 4.

GEN. VIII.

BELLFLOWER *Campanula.*

CUP 5 parted, erect, ſpreading.

PETAL bell'd, ſlightly 5 fid, decaying.

STYLE longer than the Chives, Button 3 parted.

GEN. IX.

WATER PIMPERNEL *Sambucus.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL 5 parted, Tube ſhort the length of the Cup, Brim 5 parted, flat.

NECTARY ſhort ſcales at the bottom of the Petal, Button headed.

GEN. X.

HORN'D RAMPIONS *Phyteuma.*

CUP 5 parted, Segments ſpreading.

PETAL 5 parted in a ſtar, Segments narrow, and with Chives reſembling a ten-petal'd flower.

CHIVES with broad baſes, reſembling a 5 fid Germ, Buttons 2 or 3.

GEN. XI.

ELDER *Sambucus.*

CUP 5 parted, ſmall.

PETAL ſalver'd, concave, 5 fid, Segment reflex'd.

STYLE none, but an inflated Gland with 3 Buttons.

SEEDS 3.

GEN. XII.

WATER ELDER *Opulus.*

CUP 5 tooth'd.

PETAL inward row regular, concave 5 fid, outward row irregular and incomplete, varies in having all the Flowers incomplete in round balls.

GEN. XIII.

VIBURNUM *Viburnum.*

CUP 5 parted, ſmall.

PETAL bell'd.

STYLES none, Buttons 3.

SEED 1.

GEN. XIV.

CONVOLVULUS *Convolvulus.*

CUP 5 parted, obtuſe.

PETAL large, ſpreading, pleated with 10 creaſes.

GEN. XV.

PLANTAIN *Plantage.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL tubular, globoſe, withering, Brim 4 fid reflected.

CHIVES 4, very long.

GEN. XVI.

CENTUNCULUS *Centunculus.*

CUP 4 fid, expanded.

PETAL 4 parted, flat, with a globular tube.

CHIVES 4, ſhort.

GEN. XVII.

PRIVET *Liguſtrum.*

CUP tubular, 4 fid, very ſmall.

PETAL funnel'd, Brim 4 parted.

CHIVES 2.

GEN. XVIII.

HEATH *Erica.*

CUP 4 leav'd, colour'd.

PETAL bell'd, often inflated, 4 fid.

CHIVES 8.

GEN. XIX.

GENTIAN *Gentiana.*

CUP tubular, 4 or 5 parted.

PETAL 4 or 5 fid, Segments 3 angular, Petals vary in
Bells 5 fid, in funnels 5 fid—4 fid.

CHIVES 3.

STYLES 2.

GEN. XX.

DODDER *Cuſcuta.*

CUP 4 fid, colour'd.

PETAL 4 fid.

NECTARY 4 Scales fixt on the Petal at the bottom of the Chives.

CHIVES 4.

GEN. XXI.

MUDWORT *Limoſella.*

CUP 5 fid.

PETAL 5 fid, Segments acute.

GEN. XXII.

MONEYWORT *Sibthorpia.*

CUP 3 parted, Pear-ſhap'd.

PETAL ſaucer'd, 5 parted, with roundiſh Segments.

GEN. XXIII.

HOLLY *Ilex.*

CUP 5 tooth'd.

PETAL 5 parted.

POINTAL none, Buttons 4.

FLOWERS mixt, incomplete.

GEN. XXIV.

PRIMROSE *Primula.*

CUP 3 tooth'd, tubular.

PETAL falver'd, Brim ſemi 5 fid, Segments indented.

GEN. XXV.

PIMPERNEL *Anagallis.*

CUP 5 parted, keel'd.

PETAL ſaucer'd, 5 parted, Segments round.

CAPSULE ſplitting horizontally.

GEN. XXVI.

WILLOW HERB *Lyſimachia.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL ſaucer'd, 5 parted, Segments oval, oblong.

CAPSULE 10, valv'd.

GEN.

GEN. XXVII.

GREEK VALERIAN *Polemonium.*

Cup ſemi 5 fid.

Petals 5 parted, Tube ſhort, ſhut with 5 valves, Segments roundiſh.

GEN XXVIII.

WATER VIOLET *Hottonia.*

Cup 5 parted, with linear Segments.

Petal funnel'd, Tube the length of the Cup, Brim 5 fid, flat Segments, notch'd.

GEN XXIX.

THORN APPLE *Datura.*

Cup tubulated, angular, 5 tooth'd.

Petal funnel'd, Brim 5 angled, 5 pleated, 5 tooth'd.

GEN XXX.

NIGHTSHADE *Solanum.*

Cup ſemi 5 fid.

Petal Tube very ſhort, Brim Segments 5 fid, pleated.

Chives almoſt united.

G E N XXXI.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE *Atropa.*

Cup bell-ſhap'd, hump'd, 5 parted.

Petal 5 fid, bellying with a ſmall mouth.

G E N. XXXII.

AZALEA *Azalea.*

Cup 5 parted, colour'd.

Petal ſemi 5 fid, Segment ſides reflected.

G E N. XXXIII.

BUGBEAN *Menyanthes.*

Cup 5 parted.

Petal funnel'd or ſaucer'd, 5 fid.

Germ conical.

G E N. XXXIV.

FELLWORT *Swertia.*

Cup 5 parted, flat.

Petal ſaucer'd, 5 parted, Segment claws join'd, 2 hollow dots in the baſe.

GEN. XXXV.

PERIWINCLE *Vinca.*

Cup 5 parted.

Petal ſalver'd, Tube 5 lin'd, Brim 5 parted.

GEN. XXXVI.

COMFREY *Sympbitum.*

Cup 5 corner'd, 5 parted.

Tube funnel'd, ſhort, bellying, longer upwards, throat ſhut.

GEN. XXXVII.

MADWORT *Aſperugo.*

Cup 5 fid, with erect teeth.

Petal funnel'd, Brim ſhort, 5 fid, Segments roundiſh, throat ſhut.

GEN. XXXVIII.

SCORPION GRASS *Myoſurus.*

Cup bell-ſhap'd, ſemi 5 fid.

Petal ſalver'd, Segments ſemi 5 fid, notch'd, throat ſhut.

G E N. XXXIX.

HOUNDS TONGUE *Cynogloſſum.*

Cup 5 parted.

Petal funnel'd, ſemi 5 fid, throat ſhut.

Seeds rather prickly, and faſten'd to the ſtyle by the lower ends only.

G E N. XL.

ALKANET *Anchuſa.*

Cup 5 parted.

Petal ſemi 5 fid, funnel'd, throat ſhut, the baſe priſmatic.

Seeds have a ſort of engraving at the baſe.

G E N. XLI.

SMALL BUGLOSS *Lycopſis.*

Cup 5 parted, Segments oblong, acute, ſpreading.

Petal funnel'd, Tube crooked, ſemi 5 fid, throat ſhut.

G E N. XLII.

BUGLOSS COWSLIP *Pulmonaria.*

Cup 5 corner'd, priſmatic. 5 tooth'd.

Petal funnel'd, ſemi 5 fid, Brim half erect, throat open.

GEN. XLIII.

GROMWELL *Lithoſpermum.*

CUP keel'd, 5 parted.

PETAL ſemi 5 fid, funnel'd, erect, throat open.

GEN. XLIV.

BORRAGE *Borrago.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL ſaucer'd, 5 parted, Tube ſhort, throat ſhut, with 5 rays.

GEN. XLV.

NAVELWORT *Cotyledon.*

CUP 5 fid.

PETAL bell'd, 5 fid.

SCALES 5 at the baſe of the Germ.

GEN. XLVI.

WOOD SORREL *Oxalis.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL bell'd, 5 parted.

CLAWS divided at bottom.

G E N. XLVII.

WILD ROSEMARY *Andromeda.*

CUP cylindrical, colour'd, 5 parted.

PETAL nearly globular, with a very narrow 5 fid mouth.

G E N. XLVIII.

STRAWBERRY TREE *Arbutus.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL flat at bottom, the mouth 5 fid, Segments obtuſe, roll'd up, ſmall.

G E N. XLIX.

SEA MALLOW *Lavatera.*

CUP outward ſemi 3 fid, inward ſemi 5 fid.

G E N. L.

MARSH MALLOW.

CUP outward 2 fid, inward ſemi 5 fid.

G E N. LI.

MALLOW *Malva.*

CUP outward 3 leav'd, inward ſemi 5 fid.

GEN. LII.

CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN *Trientalis.*

CUP 7 leav'd.

PETAL 7 parted, Segments join'd ſlightly at the baſe.

GEN. LIII.

YELLOW WORT *Chlora.*

CUP 8 leav'd.

PETALS 8 fid.

TABLE XX.

TWO PETALS.

ENCHANTERS NIGHTSHADE *Circæa.*

Cup 2 leav'd.

Flower above the Fruit.

TABLE XXI.

THREE PETALS.

HERBACEOUS.

GENUS I.

WATER ALOE *Stratiotes.*

CUP divided in 3.

SHEATH 2 leav'd.

GEN. II.

TILLÆA *Tillæa.*

CUP 3 parted.

PETALS obtuſe.

GERMS 3.

GEN. III.

ARROWHEAD *Triglochin.*

CUP 3 leav'd.

PETALS like the Cup.

STYLE none.

BUTTONS 3 or 9, feather'd.

GEN. IV.

WATER PLANTAIN *Aliſma.*

CUP 3 leav'd.

PETALS much expanded.

STYLES ſeveral.

TABLE

TABLE XXII.

FOUR PETALS.

GENUS I.

WILLOW HERB *Epilobium.*

CUP colour'd.

PETALS notch'd.

GEN. II.

DOGWOOD *Cornus.*

CUP 4 tooth'd, ſcarce viſible.

PETALS oblong, acute.

GEN. III.

SPINDLETREE *Euonimus.*

CUP 4 parted.

PETALS flat.

CHIVES fixt on the Germ.

FRUIT colour'd, the upper Flower adds $\frac{1}{7}$ to the Flowers and Fruit.

GEN. IV.

SPURGE *Euphorbia.*

CUP colour'd, 4 or 5 tooth'd, bellying.

PETALS 4 or 5 ſquar'd, ſucculent.

GEN V.

TORMENTIL *Tormentilla.*

CUP 8 fid.

SEGMENTS alternate ſmaller.

GEN. VI.

POPPY *Papaver.*

PETALS alternate ſmaller than the Cup.

BUTTON round, convex, radiated.

GERM round.

GEN. VII.

CELANDINE *Chelidonium.*

CUP very deciduous.

PETALS equal.

BUTTON 2 fid.

GERM cylindric.

GEN. VIII.

PEPPERWORT *Lepidium ſp.*

CUP leaves egg'd, with thin margins.

PETALS ſhorter than the Cup.

GEN. IX.

BASTARD CHICKWEED *Bufonia.*

CUP leaves indented, ſhining.

PETALS indented.

GEN. X.

PEARLWORT *Sagina.*

Cup leaves concave, weak, expanded.

Petals obtuſe, ſhorter than the Cup.

GEN. XI.

LADYSMOCK *veil'd ſp. Cardamine ſp.*

Cup 4 parted, Segments concave, deciduous.

Petals flat, indented.

Claws long.

GEN. XII.

GOLD OF PLEASURE *Myagrum.*

Cup leaves oblong, colour'd.

Pods inverſe, hearted, terminated by a conical ſtyle.

GEN. XIII.

AWLWORT *Subularia.*

Cup leaves egg'd.

Pods inverſe, egg'd, flatten'd, terminated by a ſhort ſtyle.

GEN. XIV.

WITLOW GRASS *Draba.*

Cup leaves egg'd.

Pods oval, oblong, flatten'd.

Styles none.

GEN. XV.

SCURVY GRASS *Cochlearia.*

Cup leaves egg'd.

Germ hearted.

Pods rugged, turgid, with hump'd valves.

GEN. XVI.

CRESS ROCKET *Vella.*

Cup, linear leaves.

Pods globular, with the partition twice the ſize of the valves.

GEN. XVII.

WATER ROCKET *Radicula.*

Cup leaves colour'd.

Petals ſhorter than the Cup.

Pod rugged, round, obtuſe, ſwelling.

GEN. XVIII.

PEPPERWORT SP. *Lepidium ſp.*

CUP leaves egg'd.

PODS inverſe, hearted.

Valves keel'd.

GEN. XIX.

SEA ROCKET *Bunias.*

CUP leaves egg'd.

STYLE none.

POD 4 angular, creſted, irregular.

GEN. XX.

WOAD *Iſatis.*

CUP leaves colour'd, egg'd.

STYLE none.

POD oblong, flatten'd.

SEED one.

GEN. XXI.

TREACLE MUSTARD *Thalſpi.*

Cup leaves edg'd.

Style the length of the notch in the pod.

Pod flatten'd, inverſe hearted.

GEN. XXII.

TOOTHWORT *Dentaria.*

Petals obtuſe, roundiſh.

Button indented.

Pod keel'd, 2 cell'd.

Valves turn'd down.

GEN. XXIII.

HEDGE MUSTARD *Eryſimum.*

Petals oblong, obtuſe.

Style very ſhort.

Pod linear, 4 ſided, 2 cell'd.

GEN. XXIV.

WALL FLOWER *Cheiranthus.*

PETALS roundiſh.

BUTTON 2 fid.

GERM 4 ſided, warty.

SEED 2 cell'd, flatten'd.

GEN. XXV.

ROCKET *Heſperis.*

PETALS oblong, turn'd a little down.

STYLE none.

BUTTON fork'd at bottom, glands between the ſhorter chives.

GEN. XXVI.

WALLCRESS *Arabis.*

CHIVES 2 edg'd, 2 linear.

GLANDS 4 between the Cup leaves.

STYLE none.

PODS linear. very long.

G E N. XXVII.

CABBAGE *Braſſica.*

PETALS flat, eggiſh.

STYLE the thickneſs of the Germ.

GLANDS 2 between the ſhorter Chives, 2 without the long ones.

G E N. XXVIII.

CHARLOCK *Raphanus.*

PETALS inverſe, expanded, hearted.

GLANDS 2 between the ſhorter Chives, 2 without the long ones.

STYLE none.

GERM bellying.

G E N. XXIX.

TOWER MUSTARD *Turritis.*

PETALS egg'd, oblong.

STYLE none.

POD very long, 4 ſided, oppoſite angles, obſolete.

GEN. XXX.

WATER-CRESS.

PETALS colour'd, oblong, expanded.

POD longer than the Cup with upright valves, a little ſhorter than partitions.

GEN. XXXI.

LADIES SMOCK VEIL'D, SP. *Cardamine, ſp.*

CUP leaves gibbous.

PETALS oblong, much expanded.

POD valves roll'd down.

GEN. XXXII.

MUSTARD *Sinapi.*

CUP leaves linear.

PETALS flat roundiſh.

GLANDS 2 between the ſmaller Chives and Pointal, 2 without the longer Chives.

POD rugged.

G E N. XXXIII.

SEA CAUL *Crambe.*

Cup leaves fluted.

Petals expanded, broad, obtuſe.

Chives 4 longeſt, forked at top.

G E N. XXXIV.

BIRDSNEST *Monotropa.*

Cup colour'd.

Petal like the Cup, the tops ſaw'd, the terminating Flowers add $\frac{1}{5}$ to to the Cup and Petal.

G E N. XXXV.

PARIS.

Cup leaves lanc'd acuminated.

Petals expanded like the Cup leaves, but narrower.

G E N. XXXVI.

WATERWORT *Elatine.*

Cup leaves roundiſh.

Petals egg'd, obtuſe.

GEN. XXXVII.

ALLSEED *Linum, 4 Pet.*

Cup leaves lanc'd.

Flowers funnel'd, rudiments of 4 barren Chives.

GEN. XXXVIII.

ROSE ROOT *Rhodiola roſea.*

Cup 4 parted.

Petals oblong, twice the length of the Cup.

Nectaries 4, erect, ſhorter than the Cup.

GEN. XXXIX.

HERB CHRISTOPHER *Actæa.*

Cup leaves round, deciduous.

Petals pointed at both ends, very deciduous.

TABLE XXIII.

FIVE PETALS.

GENUS I.

CURRANTS *Riles.*

CUP 5 tooth'd permanent.

PETALS minute, inſerted in the cup ſegments.

KIDNEYWORT *Saxifraga, ſp.*

GEN. II.

CUP ſhort, 5 parted, remaining.

PETALS narrow at the baſe, expanded.

GEN. III.

WILD SERVICE *Cratægus.*

CUP 3 tooth'd.

STYLE 1.

BERRY 2 ſeeded,

GEN.

GEN. IV.

SERVICE *Sorbus.*

CUP 5 tooth'd.

STYLES 3.

BERRY 3 ſeeded.

GEN V.

MEDLAR *Meſpilus.*

CUP 5 tooth'd.

STYLES 5.

BERRY 5 ſeeded.

GEN. VI.

PEAR and APPLE *Pyrus.*

CUP ſemi 5 fid.

STYLES 5.

APPLE 5 cell'd, 2 ſeeds in each.

GEN. VII.

AGRIMONY.

CUP beneath the Germ, 2 leav'd.

CUP above the Germ, ſmall, 5 fid.

GEN. VIII.

GRASS OF PARNASSUS *Parnaſſia.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETALS roundiſh, ſtriated, indented.

NECTARY at the bottom of the Petal, compoſed of 5 radiated ſcales ending in globular bodies.

GEN. IX.

SUN-DEW *Droſera.*

CUP tubular, ſemi 5 fid.

PETALS funnel'd and claw'd.

GEN. X.

BERRY-ALDER *Rhamnus.*

CUP concave 5 fid.

PETALS minute, plac'd between the ſegments of the Cup.

GEN. XI.

BLADDER NUT *Staphilæa.*

CUP colour'd, 5 parted.

PETALS oblong, erect like the Cup.

NECTARY pitcher-ſhap'd in the bottom of the Petal.

GEN. XII.

IVY *Hedera.*

A general MANTLE.

CUP 5 tooth'd.

PETALS ſometimes 6, tops inflex'd.

GEN. XIII.

SEA HEATH *Frankenia*

CUP tubular, 10 fid, 5 tooth'd.

PETALS roundiſh, Brim flat, claw'd.

GEN. XIV.

MAPLE *Acer.*

CUP colour'd, 5 fid.

PETALS obtuſe.

SEED wing'd.

GEN. XV.

WINTERGREEN *Pyrola.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETALS roundiſh, concave.

GEN. XVI.

SOAPWORT *Saponaria.*

CUP tubular, 5 tooth'd.

PETALS claw'd, Brim flat.

GEN. XVII.

SAXIFRAGE *Saxifraga ſp.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETALS expanded, narrow beneath.

GEN. XVIII.

PINK *Dianthus.*

CUP tubular, 5 tooth'd, with a ſmall 4 leav'd fringe at bottom.

PETALS with crenated Brims, and leaves the length of the Cup.

G E N. XIX.

CAMPION *Cucubulus.*

Cup inflated, tubular, 5 tooth'd.

Petals often 2 fid, Brim flat, claws the length of the Cup.

G E N. XX.

CATCHFLY *Silene.*

Cup tubular, ſwelling, 5 tooth'd.

Petals ſometimes 2 fid, Brim flat, clawed, the length of the Cup.

Nectary 2 ſmall claws at the throat of each Petal.

G E N. XXI.

COCKLE *Agroſtema.*

Cup leathery, tubular, 5 tooth'd.

Petal Brims commonly 2 fid, Claws the length of the Cup.

Germ 5 cell'd.

G E N. XXII.

LYCHNIS *Lychnis Compleat.*

Cup membranaceous, tubular, 5 tooth'd.

Petal Brims commonly 2 fid, claws the length of the Cup, flat.

Germ 5 cell'd.

G E N. XXIII.

STONECROP *Sedum.*

Cup erect, 5 parted.

Petals flat, acuminated.

Nectary of 5 ſcales, 1 at the baſe of each Germ.

Germs 5.

G E N. XXIV.

DROPWORT *Spiræa.*

Cup ſemi 5 fid.

Petals inſerted on the Cup.

Germs 5 or more.

GEN. XXV.

SAINT JOHN'S WORT *Hypericum.*

CUP 5 parted.

CHIVES in 4 or 5 parcels.

GERM 1.

GEN. XXVI.

LIME *Tillæa.*

CUP colour'd, 5 parted.

PETALS crenated, obtuſe.

GEN. XXVII.

PLUMB *Prunus.*

CUP bell'd, 5 fid.

PETAL large fixt on the Cup.

GEN XXVIII.

ROSE *Raſa:*

CUP tubular, 5 parted.

PETALS rather hearted on the Cup.

FRUIT a fleſhy berry.

GEN XXIX.

BRAMBLE *Rubes.*

CUP expanded, 5 parted.

PETALS roundiſh, on the Cup.

FRUIT a compound Berry.

GEN XXX.

HERB BENNET *Geum.*

CUP 10 fid, rather upright.

PETALS roundiſh, the length of the Cup.

CHIVES many.

SEED prickly.

GEN XXXI.

STRAWBERRY *Fragaria.*

CUP flat, 10 fid.

PETALS roundiſh, expanded.

CHIVES many.

SEED in a pulpy Berry.

GEN. XXXII.

MARSH CINQUEFOIL *Comarum.*

CUP colour'd, very large, 10 fid.

PETALS much ſmaller than the Cup, oblong, acuminated.

CHIVES many.

SEED on a fleſhy receptacle.

GEN. XXXIII.

SIBBALDIA.

CUP erect, 10 fid.

PETALS oval.

CHIVES 5.

GEN. XXXIV.

CINQUEFOIL *Potentilla.*

CUP flattiſh, 10 fid.

PETALS roundiſh, expanded.

SEED on a ſmall, dry receptacle.

GEN. XXXV.

POLYCARPE *Polycarpon.*

CUP keel'd, leaves pointed, remaining.

PETALS very ſhort, indented.

GEN. XXXVI.

CHICKWEED *Alſine.*

CUP expanded, pointed leaves.

PETALS larger than the Cup, biparted.

GEN. XXXVII.

FLAX *Linum.*

CUP erect, leaves ſometimes united.

PETALS ſpreading from narrow claws into a broad brim.

GEN. XXXVIII.

MOUSE-TAIL *Myoſorus.*

CUP leaves colour'd, reflex, deciduous.

PETALS very minute and deciduous, tubular at the baſe.

GEN. XXXIX.

STITCH-WORT *Stellaria.*

CUP leaves lanc'd, remaining.

PETALS oblong biparted, flat, decaying.

GEN. XL.

SAW-WORT *Arenaria.*

CUP leaves oblong, remaining.

PETALS oval.

GEN. XXI.

MOUSE-EAR CHICKWORT *Ceraſtium.*

CUP leaves ſharp pointed, remaining.

PETALS bifid, the length of the Cup.

GEN. XLII.

SPURREY *Spergula.*

CUP leaves obtuſe, remaining.

PETALS entire, longer than the Cup.

GEN. XLIII.

CRANES-BILL (Regular) *Geranium.*

Cup leaves acute, remaining.

Petals ſpreading.

Filaments commonly united.

Capsules 5, terminating in a pointed Bill.

GEN. XLIV.

ROCKROSE *Ciſtus.*

Cup leaves rouniſh, 2 ſmaller than the reſt.

Petals large, roundiſh, flat.

GEN. XLV.

RANUNCULUS.

Cup leaves colour'd, very deciduous.

Petals ſhining, a ſmall nectarious ſwelling at the baſe of each.

GEN. XLVI.

SEA MALLOW *Lavatera.*

Cup outward 3 fid, inward 5 fid.

Filaments united in a cylinder.

G E N. XLVII.

MARSH MALLOW *Althæa.*

CUP outward 3 fid, inward 5 fid.

FILAMENTS united in a cylinder.

G E N. XLVIII.

M A L L O W *Malva.*

CUP outward 3 leav'd, inward 5 fid.

FILAMENTS united in a cylinder.

TABLE

TABLE XXIV.

SIX PETALS.

GENUS I.

LOOSE STRIFE *Lythrum.*

CUP tubular, 12 tooth'd.

PETALS large and expanded.

GEN. II.

BARBERRY *Berberis.*

PETALS hardly exceeding the Cup, with 2 Glands at the Claws.

TABLE XXV.

MANY PETALS.

GENUS I.

HERB BENNET *Dryas.*

CUP 8 fid.

PETALS 8, growing on the Cup.

GEN. II.

HOUSELEEK *Sempervivum.*

CUP 12 parted.

PETALS commonly 12 glued together, and roughiſh.

GEN. III.

PILEWORT *Ficaria.*

PETALS obtuſe, ſhining, with a Gland at the baſe of each.

GEN. IV.

WATER LILLY *Nymphea.*

CUP colour'd.

PETALS in ſeveral rows, without each other.

GEN V.

ADONIS.

CUP rather colour'd.

PETALS oblong, obtuſe, ſhining, from 5 to 8 inclu-
ſive, on the ſame Plant, but commonly 8.

TABLE

TABLE XXVI.

MASQUES.

GENUS I.

CARDINAL *Lobelia.*

CUP 5 fid.

PETAL tubular, with five unequal Segments.

SUMMITS united.

GEN. II.

HONEYSUCKLE *Lonicera.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL tubular, gaping, Helmet 4 fid, Lip entire.

GEN. III.

WATER HOREHOUND *Lycopus.*

CUP 4 fid, one Segment indented.

PETAL tubular, 4 fid, upper Segment indented.

GEN. IV.

SAGE *Salvia.*

CUP 2 lipp'd, upper Lip 3 tooth'd, lower 2 tooth'd.

PETAL gaping.

CHIVES fork'd.

GEN V.

MINT *Mentha.*

CUP 5 tooth'd.

PETAL tubular, 4 fid, broadeſt Segments indented.

GEN. VI.

VERVAIN *Verbena.*

CUP tubular 5 tooth'd.

PETAL tubular and curv'd, Brim $\frac{1}{2}$ quinquifid, ſlightly irregular.

GEN. VII.

BUGLE *Bugula.*

CUP ſemi 5 fid.

PETAL tubular, a bifid veſtige of a Helmet, Lip 3 parted, the middle Segment largeſt and indented.

GEN. VIII.

GERMANDER *Teucrium.*

CUP ſemi 5 fid.

PETAL tubular, ſhort, Lip 5 parted, 2 Segments erect, having the Chives between them.

GEN. IX.

MOTHERWORT *Leonurus.*

CUP pentagonal, 5 tooth'd.

PETAL tubular, narrow.

HELMET gibbous, hoary.

LIP 3 parted.

SUMMITS ſprinkled with globular elevated dots.

GEN. X.

ARCHANGEL *Lamium.*

CUP tubular, 5 tooth'd, ending in briſtles.

PETAL tubular, ſhort, Throat inflated, with a reflex tooth on each ſide.

HELMET arch'd.

LIP 2 lob'd.

GEN. XI.

NETTLE HEMP *Galeopſis.*

Cup tubular, 5 tooth'd, ending in briſtles, the length of the Tube.

Petal tubular, ſhort, Throat broader than the Tube, with a pointed tooth on each ſide.

Helmet roundiſh, concave, ſerrated.

Lip 3 fid, middle Segment indented.

GEN. XII.

DEAD NETTLE *Galeobdolon.*

A linear Mantle to the whirl.

Cup tubular—bell'd, 5 tooth'd, upper Segment erect.

Petal ſhort,

Helmet oval, arch'd, ciliated, hoary.

Lip ſhort, 3 fid, middle Segment longeſt, ſides reflex'd.

GEN. XIII.

BLACK HOREHOUND *Ballota.*

Cup tubular, pentagonal, 10 lin'd, 5 tooth'd.

Petal tubular, the length of the Cup.

Helmet oval, concave, crenated.

Lip 3 fid, middle largeſt, indented.

GEN. XIV.

SELF HEAL *Prunella.*

CUP 2 lip'd, upper one truncated, ſlightly tooth'd, lower narrower ſemi bifid.

PETAL ſhort, Throat longer than the Cup.

HELMET concave, nodding

LIP 3 fid, middle broadeſt, indented, ſerrated.

FILAMENTS 2 fork'd.

GEN. XV.

BASTARD BALM *Melittis.*

CUP bell'd, 2 lip'd, upper indented, lower ſhorter, 2 fid.

PETAL tubular, much ſmaller than the Cup.

Throat but little larger.

HELMET roundiſh, flat.

LIP 3 fid, middle largeſt, crenated.

GEN. XVI.

BETONY *Betonica*

CUP tubular, 5 tooth'd, briſtled.

PETAL tubular, incurv'd.

HELMET erect, roundiſh, flat.

LIP 3 fid, middle broadeſt, roundiſh, indented.

GEN. XVII.

HEDGE NETTLE *Stachys:*

Cup tubular, ſemi 5 fid, angular, Teeth unequal.

Petal Tube very ſhort, throat oblong

Helmet arch'd.

Lip 3 fid, middle Segment largeſt, indented, ſides reflex'd.

GEN. XVIII.

GROUND IVY *Glechoma.*

Cup tubular, 5 fid, Segments unequal.

Petal tubular, ſlender, flattiſh.

Helmet erect, obtuſe, ſemi bifid.

Lip large 3 fid, middle larger, indented.

Summits forming a Croſs.

GEN. XIX.

HOREHOUND *Marrubium.*

Cup funnel'd, 10 lin'd, often 10 tooth'd, alternate teeth leaſt.

Petal cylindrical.

Helmet ſhort, roundiſh, arch'd, indented.

Lip 3 fid, middle largeſt, and rather hearted.

GEN. XX.

CALAMINT *Meliſſa.*

Cup 2 lipp'd, angular, dry, upper 3 tooth'd, lower leaſt, 2 tooth'd.

Petal cylindrical.

Helmet ſhort, roundiſh, arch'd, indented.

Lip 3 fid, middle largeſt, and rather hearted.

GEN. XXI.

CAT MINT *Nepeta.*

Cup 2 lipp'd, upper 3 tooth'd, lower 2 tooth'd, reflex'd.

Petal tubular incurv'd, throat hearted and 2 parted.

Helmet roundiſh indented.

Lip larger crenated, entire, with the two throat Segments 3 parted.

GEN. XXII.

BASIL *Clinopodium.*

A Mantle under the whirls of many briſtly leaves.

Cup 2 lipp'd.

Petal tubular ſhort, opening into the throat.

Helmet concave, obtuſe, indented.

Lip obtuſe, 3 fid, middle broadeſt, indented.

GEN.

GEN. XXIII.

MARJORY *Origanum.*

FLOWERS in a kind of ſpike, with colour'd floral leaves.

CUP with a hairy throat, 5 tooth'd.

PETAL tubular, flatten'd.

HELMET flat, obtuſe, indented.

LIP 3 fid fill'd with down.

GEN. XXIV.

THYME *Thymus.*

CUP 2 lipp'd, fill'd with down, upper broader 3 tooth'd, lower 2 briſtles.

PETAL tubular the length of the Cup, downy throat.

HELMET ſhort, flat, obtuſe, indented.

LIP 3 fid.

GEN. XXV.

SKULL CAP *Scutellaria.*

CUP tubulated entire, and ſhutting with a kind of lid, after flowering.

PETAL tubular.

HELMET 3 fid, middle indented.

LIP broader, indented.

GEN. XXVI.

VIPERS BUGLOS *Echium.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL bell'd 5 fid, lower Segments reflex'd, throat open.

BUGLOSS *Lycopſis.*

GEN. XXVII.

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL tubular, crooked, 5 fid, throat clos'd.

GEN. XXVIII.

BROOK LIME *Veronica.*

CUP 4 parted.

PETAL ſaucer'd, with a tube the length of the Cup, 4 parted, upper Segment broadeſt.

GEN. XXIX.

BUTTER WORT *Peniguicula.*

CUP 2 fid.

PETAL tubular, ſpurr'd.

HELMET 3 fid.

LIP 2 fid.

GEN. XXX.

HOODED MILFOIL *Utricularia.*

CUP 2 leav'd.

PETALS tubular, ſpurr'd.

HELMET entire.

LIP entire.

GEN. XXXI.

FUMITORY *Fumaria.*

CUP 2 leav'd, deciduous.

PETAL tubular, with a palate ſhutting the throat.

HELMET or Standard flat, reflex'd, indented, with an obtuſe Nectary.

GEN. XXXII.

WATER CHICKWEED *Montia.*

CUP 2 leav'd.

PETAL 5 parted, 3 alternate Segments ſmaller, on which the Chives are plac'd.

GEN. XXXIII.

TOOTHWORT *Lathræa.*

Cup bill'd, deeply 4 fid.

Petal tubular, longer than the Cup.

Helmet hook'd, concave, with a narrow point.

Lip obtuſe, 3 fid.

GEN. XXXIV.

BARTSIA.

Cup 2 lipp'd, each 2 fid, indented, colour'd.

Petal tubular.

Helmet ſlender, long, entire.

Lip minute 3 fid, reflex'd.

GEN. XXXV.

COW WHEAT *Melampyrum.*

Cup tubular, ſemi 4 vel 5 fid.

Petal tubular, recurv'd.

Helmet flatten'd, indented, ſides reflex'd.

Lip ſemi 3 fid, with 2 eminences in the middle.

GEN. XXXVI.

EYEBRIGHT *Euphraſia.*

CUP tubular, 4 angled, 4 fid.

PETAL tubular, length of the Cup.

HELMET concave, indented.

LIP 2 parted, with equal obtuſe Segments.

GEN. XXXVII.

RATTLE *Rhinanthus.*

CUP roundiſh, inflated, 4 fid.

PETAL tubular, length of the Cup.

HELMET flatten'd, indented.

LIP flat, obtuſe, ſemi-trifid, middle broadeſt.

GEN. XXXVIII.

LOUSEWORT *Pedicularis.*

CUP roundiſh, bellying, 5 fid.

PETAL tubular, gibbous.

HELMET flatten'd, indented.

LIP ſemi-trifid, obtuſe, flat, middle narroweſt.

GEN. XXXIX.

FOXGLOVE *Digitalis.*

CUP 5 parted, upper narrower than the reſt.

PETAL bell'd.

HELMET entire or indented.

LIP 3 fid, middle Segment very large.

GEN. XL.

BROOMRAPE *Orobanche.*

CUP erect, ſemi 5 fid, colour'd.

PETAL tubular, large, bellying.

HELMET concave, expanded, indented.

LIP reflex'd 3 fid, Segments equal.

GEN. XLI.

FIGWORT *Scrophularia.*

CUP erect, ſemi 5 fid, colour'd.

PETAL tubular, large, bellying, invers'd.

HELMET below, 3 parted.

LIP above, 2 parted.

GEN. XLII.

TOADFLAX *Antirrhinum.*

CUP 5 parted or 5 leav'd.

PETAL tubular, inflated, ſometimes ſpurr'd.

HELMET 2 fid, turn'd back.

LIP 3 fid, often ſhut with a convex palate.

GEN. XLIII.

MULLEIN *Verbaſcum.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETAL ſaucer'd, with a very ſhort tube, 5 parted, Segments unequal.

GEN. XLIV.

HENBANE *Hyoſcyamus.*

CUP tubular, inflated, 5 fid.

PETAL tubular, inflated ſemi 5 fid, with unequal Segments.

GEN. XLV.

TREFOIL CLOVER *Trifolium.*

Cup tubular, 5 tooth'd.

Petal wing'd.

Chives 9 united and 1 ſeparate.

TABLE

TABLE XXVII.

DISSIMILARS.

GENUS I.

WALLCRESS *Iberis.*

CUP 4 leav'd.

PETALS unequal, the 2 outward ones longeſt.

GEN. II.

MILKWORT *Polygola.*

CUP 3 leav'd.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD tubular, 2 fid.

WINGS with colour'd veins.

KEEL like the ſtandard, with a fring'd appendix.

FILAMENTS united.

GEN. III.

REST HARROW *Ononis.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD entire, ribb'd.

WINGS oval.

KEEL pointed.

GEN. IV.

KIDNEY VETCH *Anthyllis.*

CUP 5 tooth'd, unequal, inflated, villous.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD long, the ſides reflex'd.

WINGS oblong, ſhorter than the ſtandard.

KEEL flatten'd, ſhap'd like the wings.

GEN V.

BASEBROOM *Geniſta.*

CUP 2 lipp'd.

PETAL wing'd.

STANDARD quite reflex'd, from the keel.

WINGS oblong, lax, ſhorter than the other parts.

KEEL ſtrait, indented, longer than the ſtandard.

GEN. VI.

HORSESHOE VETCH *Hippocrepis.*

CUP 5 tooth'd, 2 upper Segments leaſt and join'd.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD hearted.

WINGS oval, oblong, obtuſe.

KEEL lunular, flatten'd, Flowers umbrell'd.

POD like a Horſeſhoe.

GEN. VII.

PEA *Piſum.*

CUP 5 fid, 2 upper Segments broadeſt.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD very broad, rather hearted, reflex'd, indented with a point.

WINGS roundiſh, ſhorter than the ſtandard.

KEEL flatten'd, ſemi-lunular, ſhorter than the wings.

STYLE downy, 3 angular.

GEN. VIII.

TREFOIL *Trifolium.*

CUP tubular, 5 tooth'd.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD reflex'd.

WINGS ſhorter than the ſtandard.

KEEL ſhorter than the wings.

POD ſcarce longer than the Cup, Flowers in an umbrell or head.

GEN. IX.

TARE *Ervum.*

CUP 5 parted, nearly as long as the Petal.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD roundiſh, flat, large, ſlightly reflex'd.

WINGS obtuſe, half the length of the ſtandard.

KEEL acuminated, ſhorter than the wings.

BUTTON unbearded.

GEN.

G E N. X.

BIRDSFOOT *Ornithopus.*

CUP tubular, 5 tooth'd.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD rather hearted, entire.

WINGS oval, entire, ſtrait, ſcarcely the length of the ſtandard.

KEEL minute, flatten'd, Flowers umbrell'd.

G E N. XI.

MILK VETCH *Aſtragalus.*

CUP angular, 5 tooth'd, unequal.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD indented, obtuſe, erect, ſide reflex'd.

WINGS oblong, ſhorter than the ſtandard.

KEEL indented the length of the wings.

GEN. XII.

VETCH *Vicia.*

CUP tubular, ſemi 5 fid, upper Segment ſhorteſt.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD indented with a point, ſides reflex'd.

WINGS oblong, half hearted, with long claws, ſhorter than the ſtandard.

KEEL ſemiorbicular, with long claws ſhorter than the wings.

BUTTON bearded.

GEN. XIII.

VETCHLING *Lathyrus.*

CUP bell'd, ſemi 5 fid, loweſt Segment longeſt.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD very large, ſides and points reflex'd.

WINGS ſhort, lunular.

KEEL ſemiorbicular, length of the wings, ſplitting in the middle.

BUTTON bearded.

GEN. XIV.

BITTER VETCH *Orobus.*

Cup tubular, ſemi 5 fid, upper Segments cut deeper, yet ſhorter.

Petals wing'd.

Standard rather hearted, ſides and points reflex'd.

Wings oblong, nearly the length of the ſtandard, approaching.

Keel pointed, bifid below, ſwell'd at bottom.

Button bloomy.

GEN. XV.

SAINTFOIN *Hedyſarum.*

Cup ſemi 5 fid.

Petals wing'd, ſtriated.

Standard oval, oblong, indented.

Wings oblong, narrower than the other parts.

Keel erect, flatten'd, obtuſe to almoſt a right angle, 2 fid below.

GEN. XVI.

BIRDSFOOT *Lotus.*

Cup tubular, round, ſemi 5 fid.

Petals wing'd.

Standard roundiſh, with a long concave claw.

Wings roundiſh, broad, ſhorter than the ſtandard, approaching together.

Keel pointed, gibbous beneath, claw'd above, Flower umbrell'd.

GEN. XVII.

LUCERN *Medicago.*

Cup bell'd—cylindrical, ſemi 5 fid.

Petals wing'd.

Standard oval, entirely reflex'd.

Wings oval, oblong, ſides approaching under the keel.

Keel oblong obtuſe 2 fid, and deflex'd from the ſtandard and pointal.

GEN. XVIII.

CRANESBILL *Geranium.*

CUP 5 parted or 5 leav'd.

PETALSS irregular, often gaping.

BUTTONS 5.

CAPSULE united in a bill.

GEN. XIX.

BALSAM *Impatiens.*

CUP 3 leav'd, colour'd.

PETALS gaping, Helmet 3 fid.

NECTARY 3 ſpurr'd.

SUMMITS united.

GEN. XX.

VIOLET *Viola.*

CUP 5 leav'd.

PETALS maſqued, inverted, with a broad indented Helmet.

SUMMITS united.

GEN. XXI.

WINTERGREEN *Pyrola.*

CUP 5 parted.

PETALS unequal.

POINTAL leaning on one ſide.

GERM angular.

GEN. XXII.

WHIN *Ulex.*

CUP 2 leav'd, upper 2, lower 3 tooth'd.

PETALS wing'd.

STANDARD very large, erect indented, nearly hearted.

WINGS oblong, obtuſe, ſhorter than the ſtandard.

KEEL ſtrait, 2 petal'd, obtuſe, ſhorter than the wings.

FILAMENTS united.

GEN. XXIII.

BROOM *Spartium.*

CUP tubular, colour'd, 5 tooth'd.

PETAL wing'd.

STANDARD very large, nearly hearted, entirely reflex'd.

WINGS oblong, ſhorter than the ſtandard, adhering to the Chives.

KEEL 2 petal'd, longer than the wings.

FILAMENTS united.

BUTTON villous.

GEN. XXIV.

DYERS WEED *Reſeda.*

CUP 4 or 6 fid.

PETALS jagg'd, ſlightly irregular.

GERM gibbous, ending in ſeveral ſhort Styles.

APPENDIX.

THE manner of ſearching for an unknown Plant has been already deſcribed in the Introduction, but to render this ſtill plainer, I think it neceſſary to add here one example in every table; for this purpoſe, the Figure of the Plant ſuppoſed to be met with, is regularly annexed; the following obſervations will conſiderably facilitate this buſineſs.

The Britiſh Vegetables are by our method arranged in 26 Tables, but it will be by no means neceſſary to examine each of theſe ſeparately; for example:

Should a Plant bear inviſible Flowers we know it belongs to one of the firſt four Tables.

If it bears neither Cup nor Petal, it can only be in the 5th Table.

If

If the Flowers are united, without a general Cup, it will be met with in one of the 4 following Tables, viz. 6——10.

When united in a common Cup, the Plant muſt belong to the 11th, 12th, 13th or 14th Table.

When Incomplete, the Chives on one Flower, the Pointal on another, it belongs either to the 15th or 16th Table.

If unveil'd, that is, when either Cup or Petal is wanting, its place will be in the 17th or 18th Table.

When Veil'd and Regular, it muſt be look'd for, according to the number of Petals, in the 19th and ſix following Tables.

When Irregular, it can only belong to the 26th or 27th Table.

Thus the whole arrangement is divided into eight great Phalanxes, which are diſtinguiſhed by the ſlighteſt inſpection, and a perſon in the leaſt accuſtomed

to

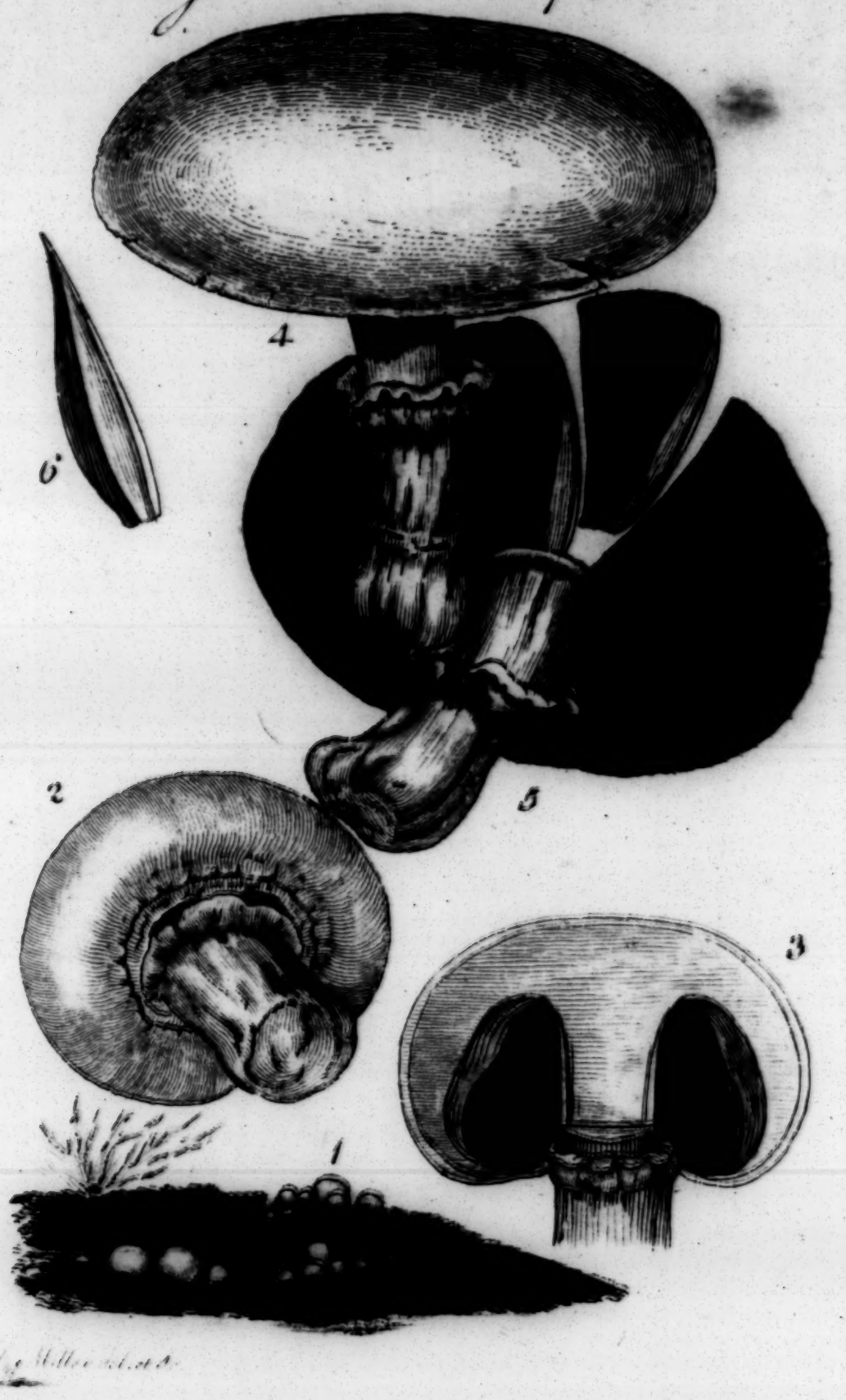
to examine Plants, will not only pitch directly upon one of theſe great diviſions, but on the very Table, and even order, to which a Plant belongs, and that much ſooner than the manner of doing it can be conveyed in words.

The *Inconſpicuous Plants* will afford the greateſt trouble to a beginner; for, in this loweſt claſs of Vegetables, the characters of the Genera have not been hitherto accurately drawn; in ſo much, that the beſt Authors differ in the Claſs or Table they belong to; but as theſe Plants, like the *Cruſtaciates* and *Moſſes*, have little beauty, they will ſeldom attract the eye of thoſe for whom this Treatiſe is intended.

The following Figures are accurately drawn, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the real Plants ſought for.

MUSHROOM.

Agaricus — campestre.



I.

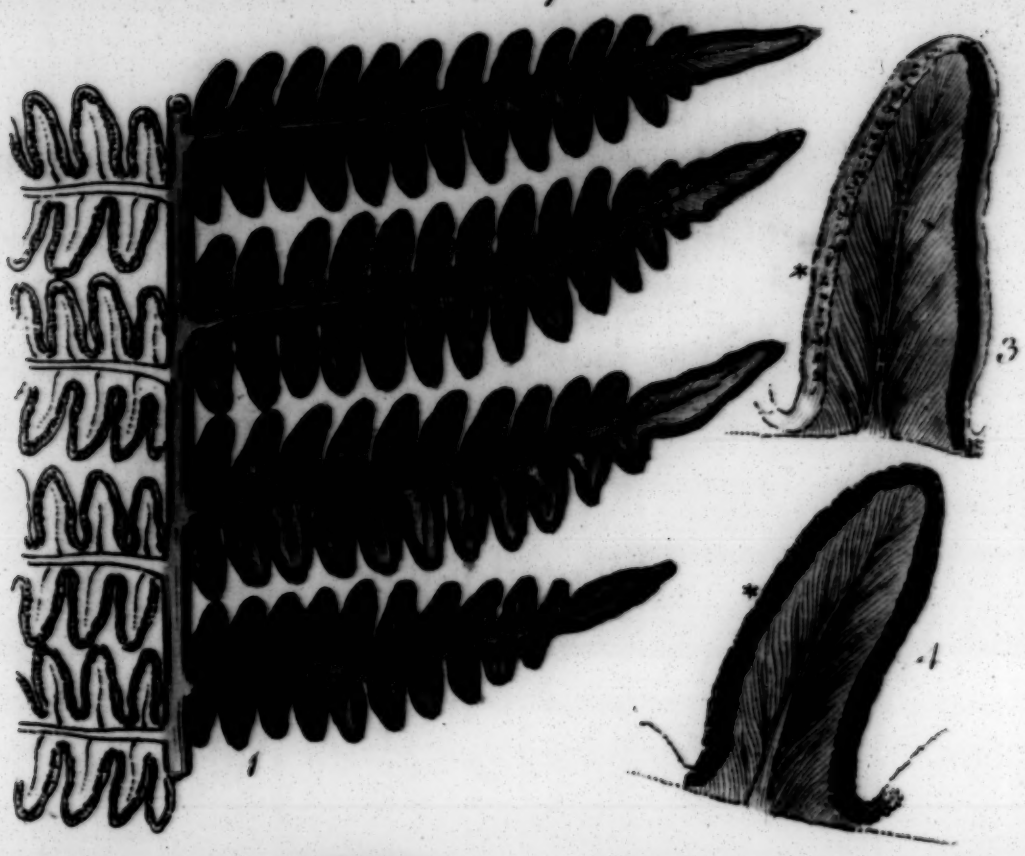
Here is a Plant without viſible Flowers, Roots, or Leaves, it muſt therefore be a *Fungus* in the 1ſt Table, and as it bears a horizontal Bonnet, laminated beneath, we may depend on its being a *Muſhroom*.

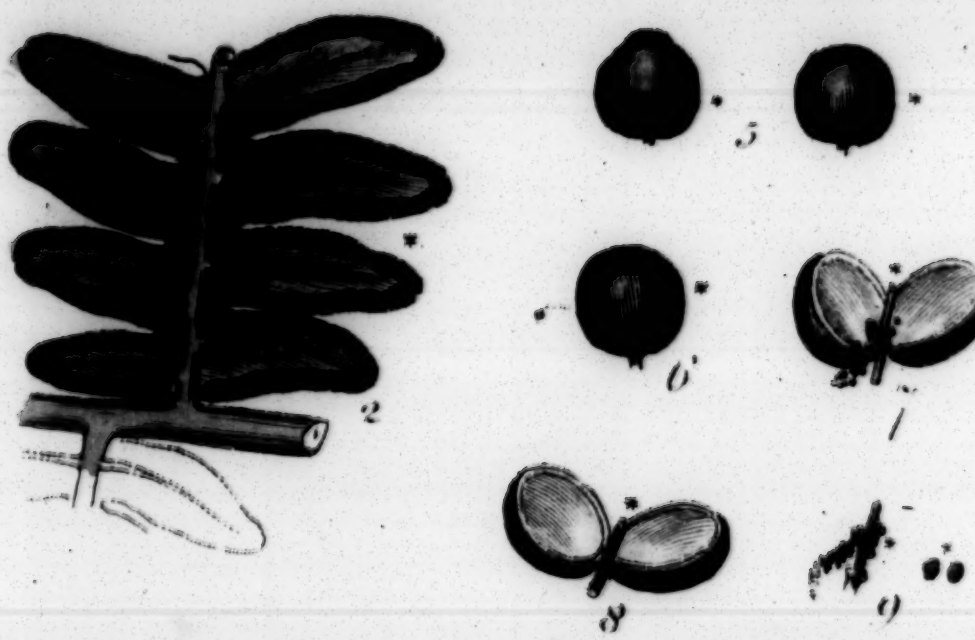
II.

This Plant, like the laſt, is without viſible Flowers, it has indeed Roots and Leaves, but no proper Stems, forming the character of the *Ferns*, or 2d *Table*, where the Genera are diſtinguiſhed by the ſituation of ſuppoſed Seed Veſſels; here they lie in lines parallel to the margin or nerve of the leaf, anſwering to the Generical Characters of *Brakes*.

B R A K E S.

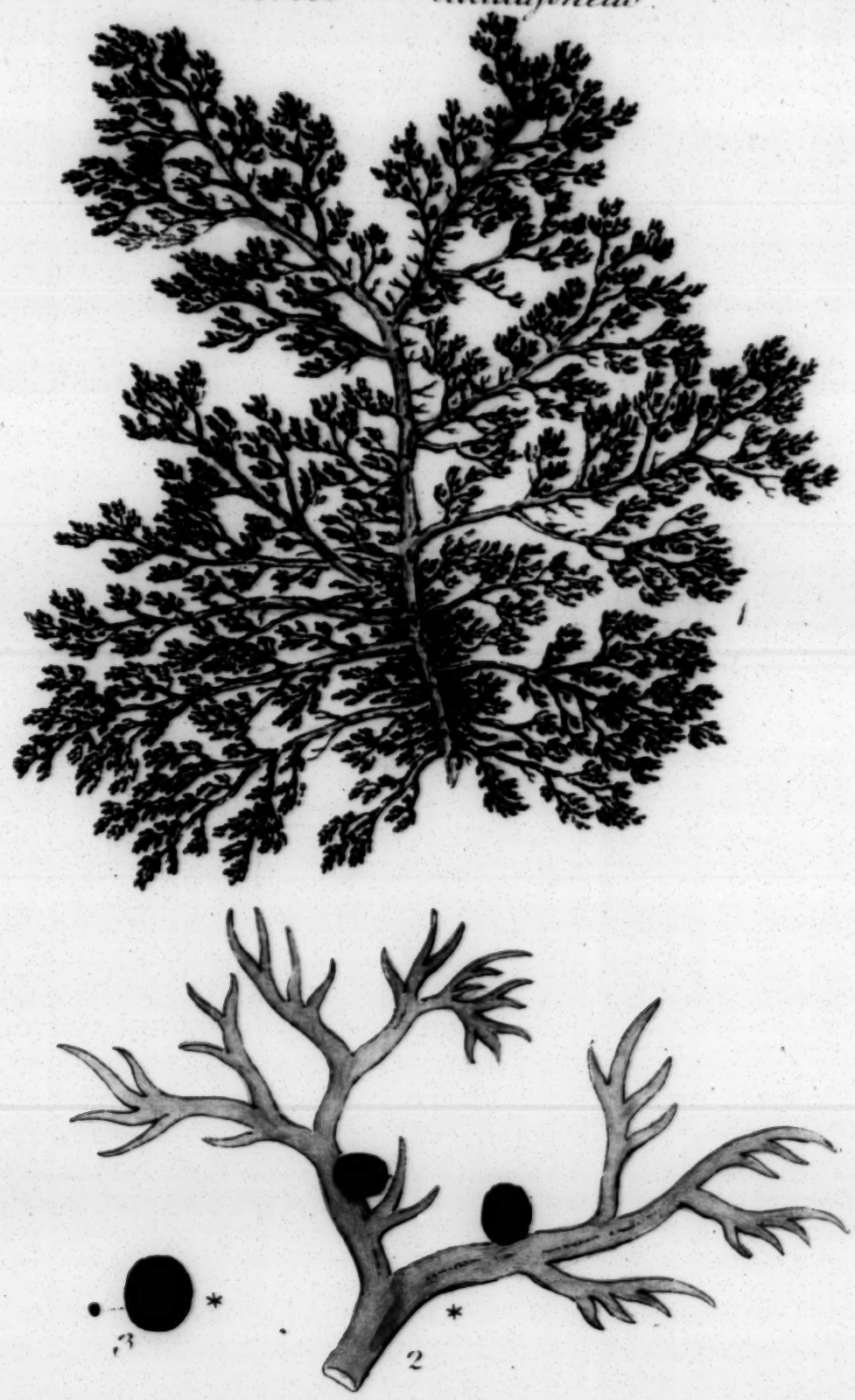
Pteris — aquilina.





Fungus

Fungus — cutilagineus



III.

This Plant muſt be a *Fucus*, as the Flowers are inviſible, and that there are Roots and Stems without Leaves, which is the character of the 3d *Table*; the leathery branches, with bladders and bodies reſembling Seeds, in a gelatinous ſubſtance, forms the Character of the *Fucus*.

IV.

Here alſo is a Plant with inviſible Flowers, but enjoying Roots, Stems and Leaves, and muſt conſequently be a *Moſs* in the 4th *Table*; the cylindrical Capſule or Seed Veſſel, the Cover pointed, and the Mouth ciliated, declare it a *Phaſcum*.

PHASCUM.

Phascum - acaulon.

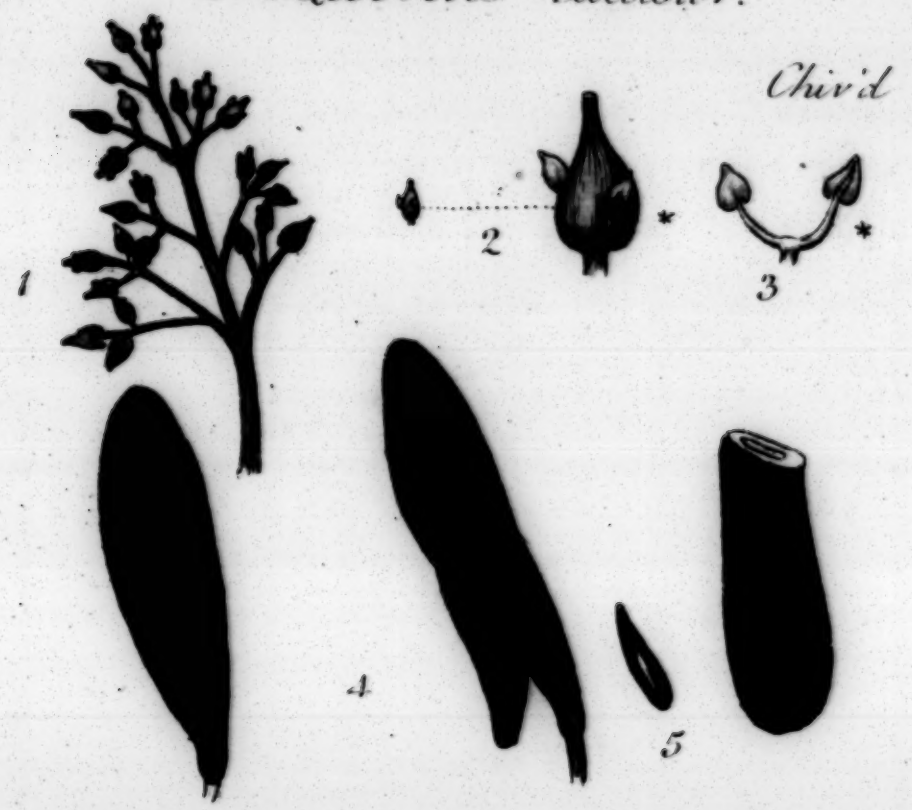




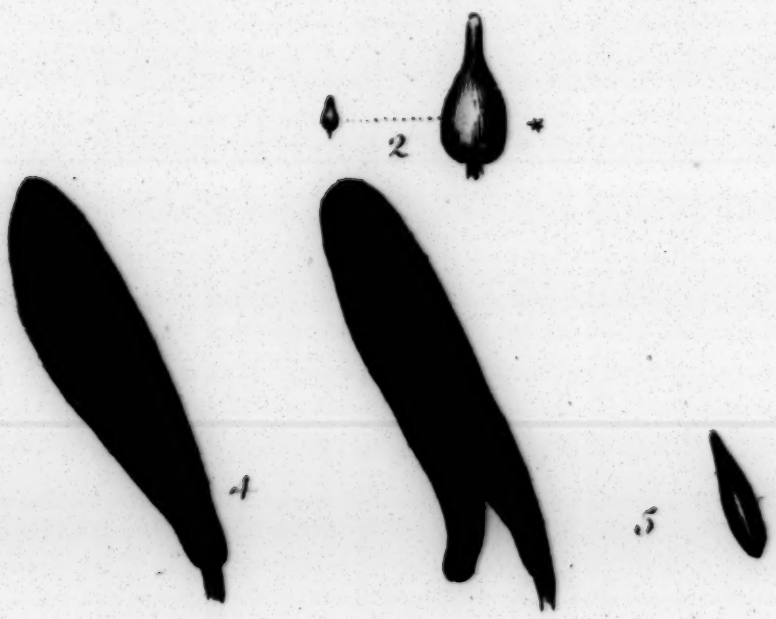
FRAXINUS.

Fraxinus - excelsior.

Chiv.d



Pointel d



Wilson sc.

V.

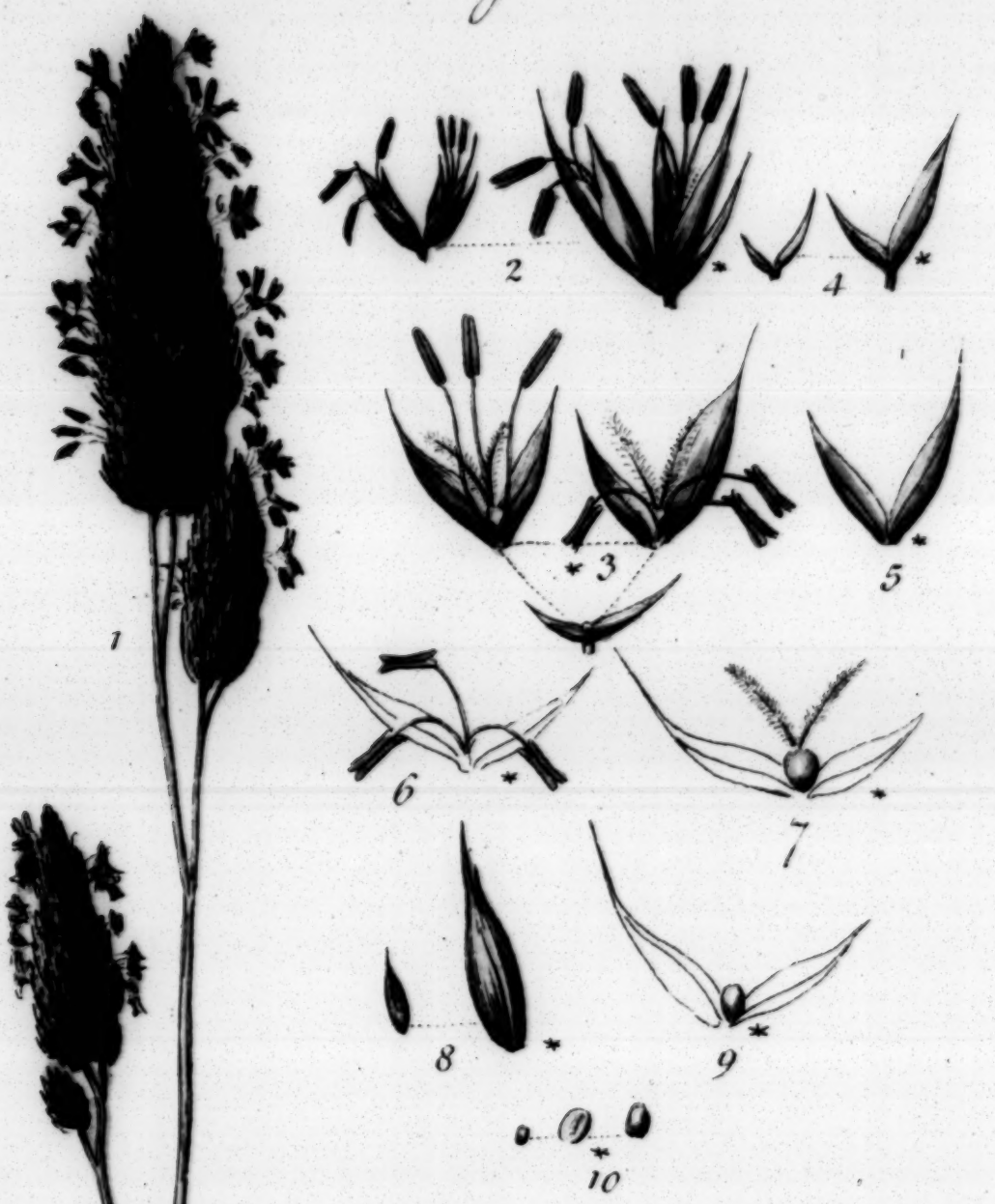
In this Plant we have viſible Flowers with Chives and Pointals, but neither Cup nor Petal, the Character of the 5th *Table*, in which the orders are taken from the number of Chives; this having only two, muſt be an *Aſh*.

VI.

In this and the three following Plates many Flowers are cluſtered together without a common Cup, the Plant before us will be known by every body to be a *Graſs*; it has one Floricle, 3 Chives, and 2 Styles, an order in which are many Genera, but as the *huſk* has two unequal Valves, that the *ſummits* are forked, and the *ſtyles* downy, it bears the character of *Cocksfoot*.

COCK'S-FOOT.

Dactillis - glomerata.

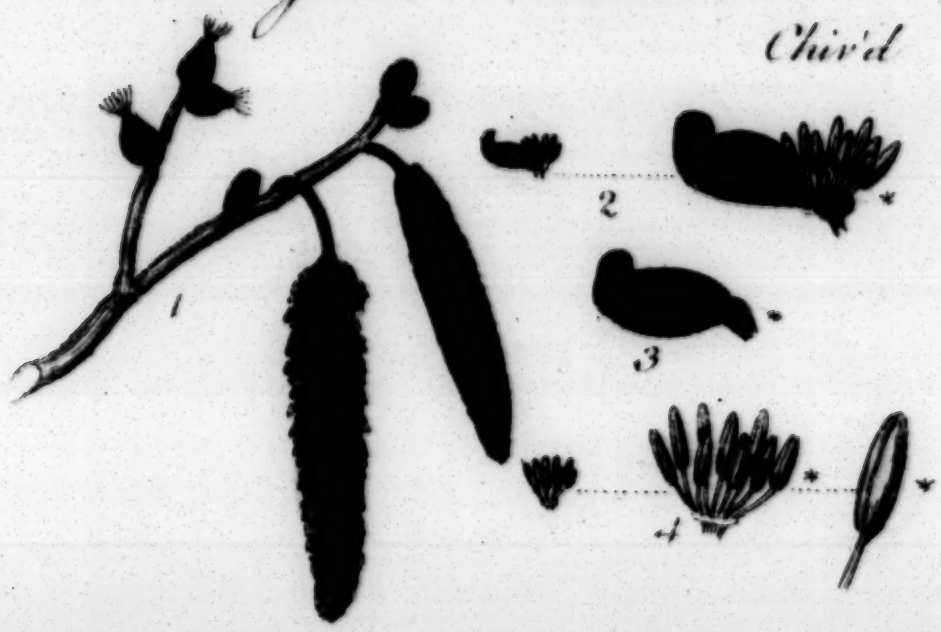


A. Miller del et Sc.

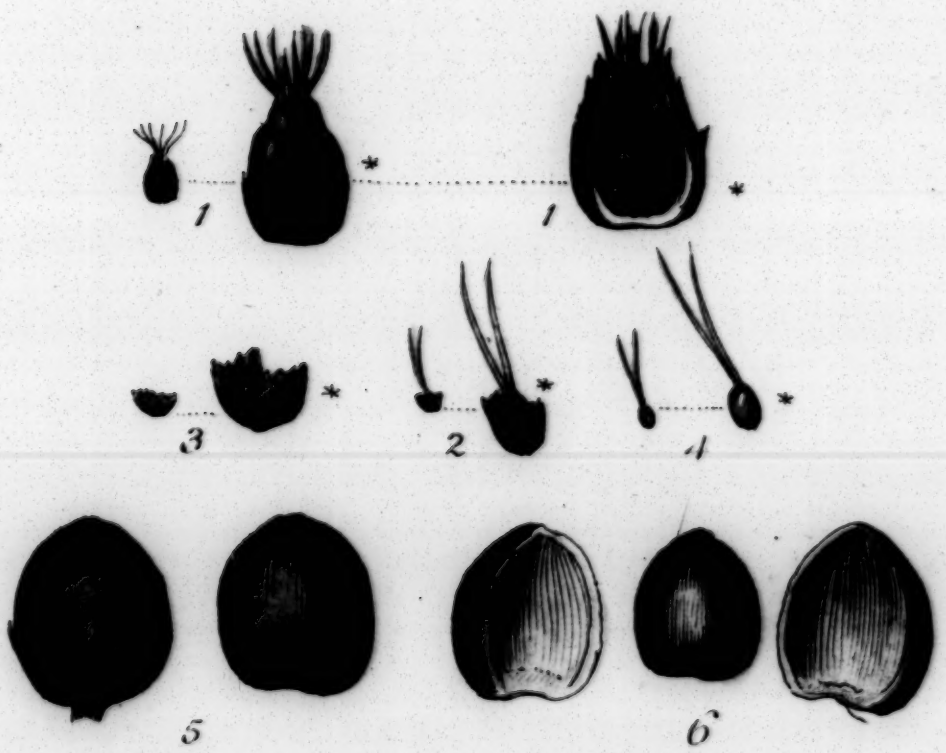
H A S & L.

Corylus - Avelana.

Chiv'd



Pointel'd



The Chive Flowers of this Plant hang in long threads, jules, or katkins, which ſhows it to be a *Julifer* of the 7th *Table*; here the great orders are *Aſſociates* or *Diſſociates*, the leſſer ones depend on the ſhape of the jule or katkin; our Plant is an Aſſociate, and belongs to the order of Cylindrical Katkins, where there are 5 Genera; but the trifid ſcaly Cup, with the middle ſegment broadeſt in the Chive Flowers, and 2 blood-red ſtyles, with large Buttons in the Pointal one, fixes it for *Hazle*.

The examples are omitted in this Table, as there are no Britiſh Plants belonging to it.

CUCKOO-PINT.

Arum – maculata.



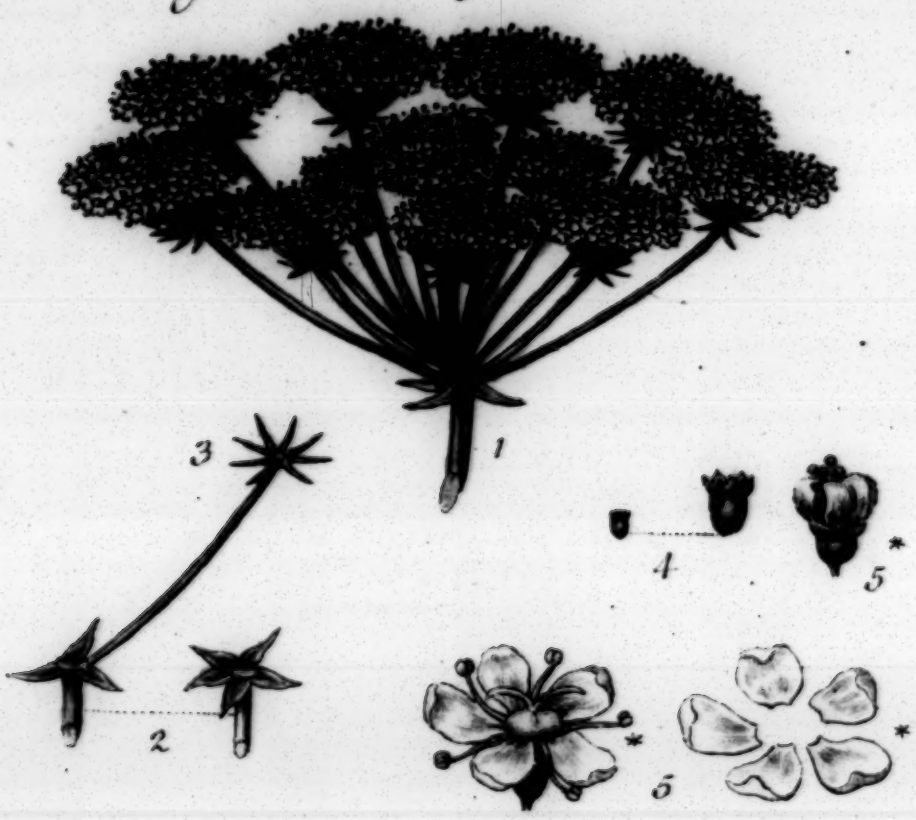
IX.

This Plant, the only one in Britain that bears its Flowers on a Club within a Sheath, called *Cuckow Point*, ſhows it to be a Sheath of the 9th *Table*.

The Flowers here repreſent ſo exactly an Umbrella, that it muſt belong to the 10th *Table*; in looking over the orders, we ſhall find it in the *Mantled Uniform*, *Regular Petal'd*, and by its generical character of a roundiſh many rayed Umbrell, globular Umbrellines, 5-leav'd Mantle, ſmall lanc'd Petals, roundiſh, and a little angular ſolid Fruit; we may depend on its being *Angelica*.

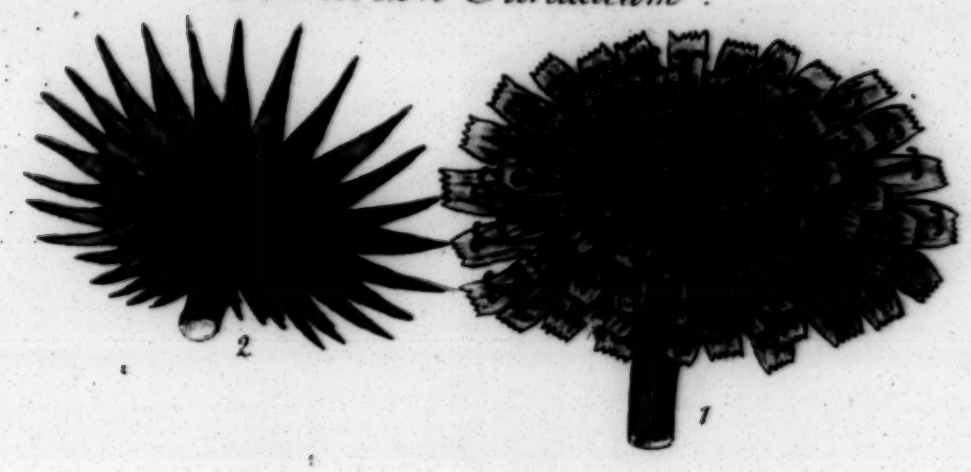
ANGELICA.

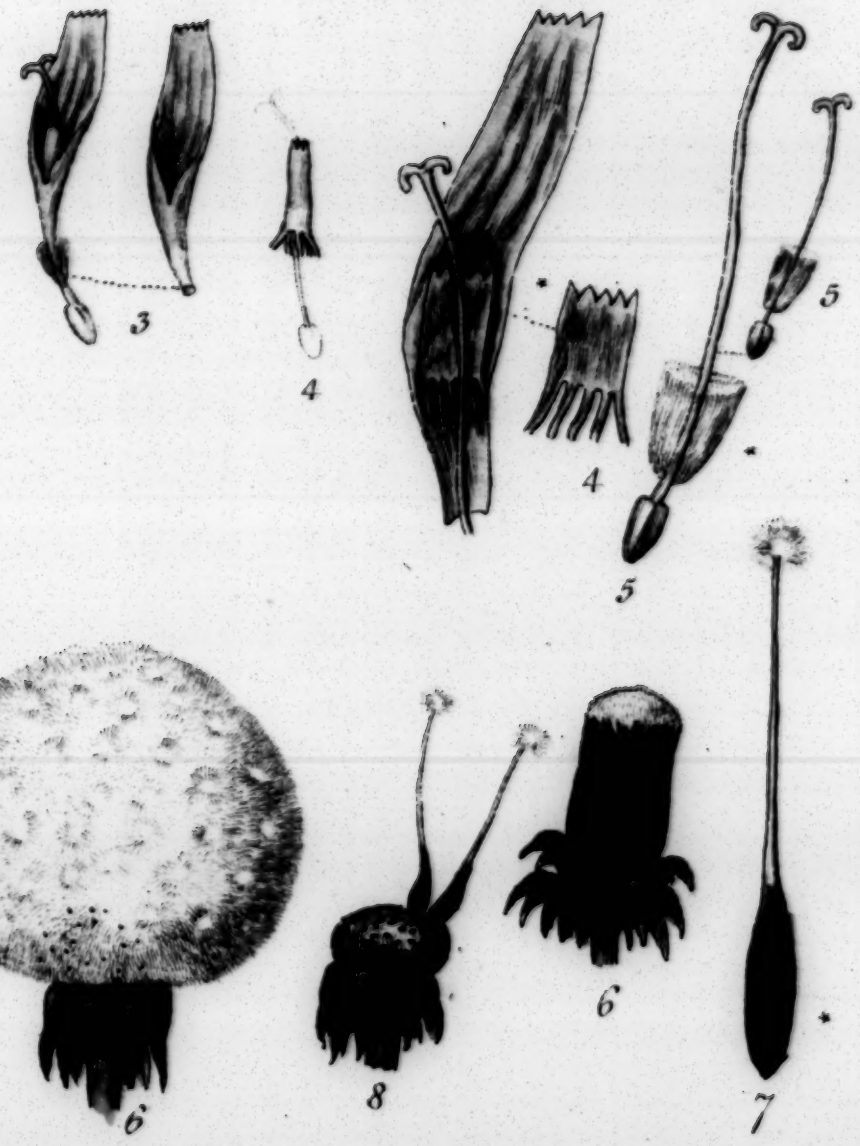
Angelica - sylvestris.



L. Miller del. et sc.

DAN'DELION
Leontodon Taraxicum.





J. Miller Del et Sc.

XI.

We are now come to Flowers cluſtered within a common Cup; of which, there are four kinds repreſented in this, and the three following Tables; the Florets in the Plant before us have all *Semibrims*, lying on one another, like tiles on a roof, which with the *tubular ſummits* forms the Character of *Imbricates*, in the 11th *Table*; here the great orders depend on the Cup and Stage; the Cup of our Plant is Imbricated, and the Stage naked; of the four Genera in this order, this Plant muſt be the *Dandelyon*, as the Cup is oblong, ſome of the leaves turned down, and the down ſtalked and hairy.

XII.

In this Plant the outward row of Florets only have *Semibrims* and *tubular Summits*, which ſhows it a *Radiate* of the 12th *Table*, whoſe orders are compoſed like the laſt, and as the Cup of this Flower is Imbricated, and the Seed naked; in which order there are but 2 Genera; the hæmiſphœrick Cup, ſhining Scales, and convex dotted Stage, points it out to be a *Marygold*.

MARIGOLD

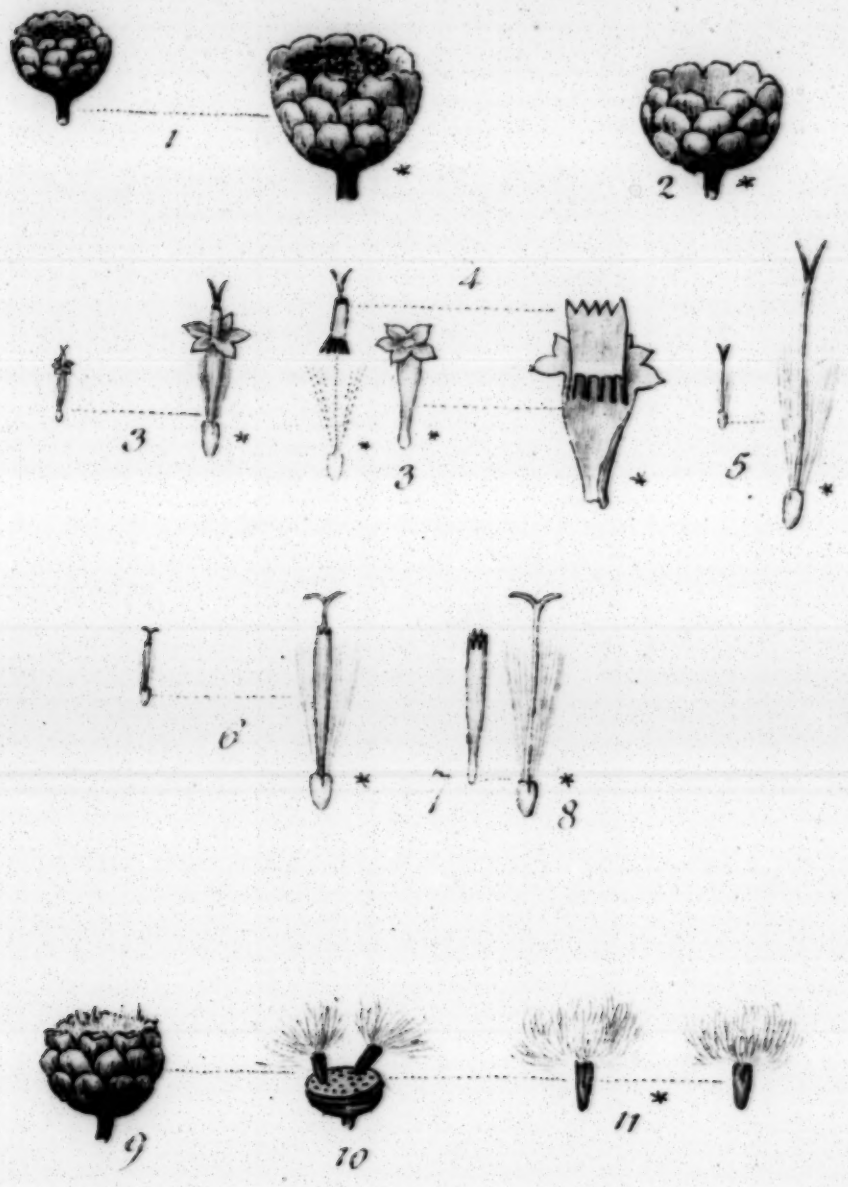
Chrysanthemum Tricolor.



T. Miller del et sc.

CUDWEED.

Gnaphalium - margaritaceum.



XIII.

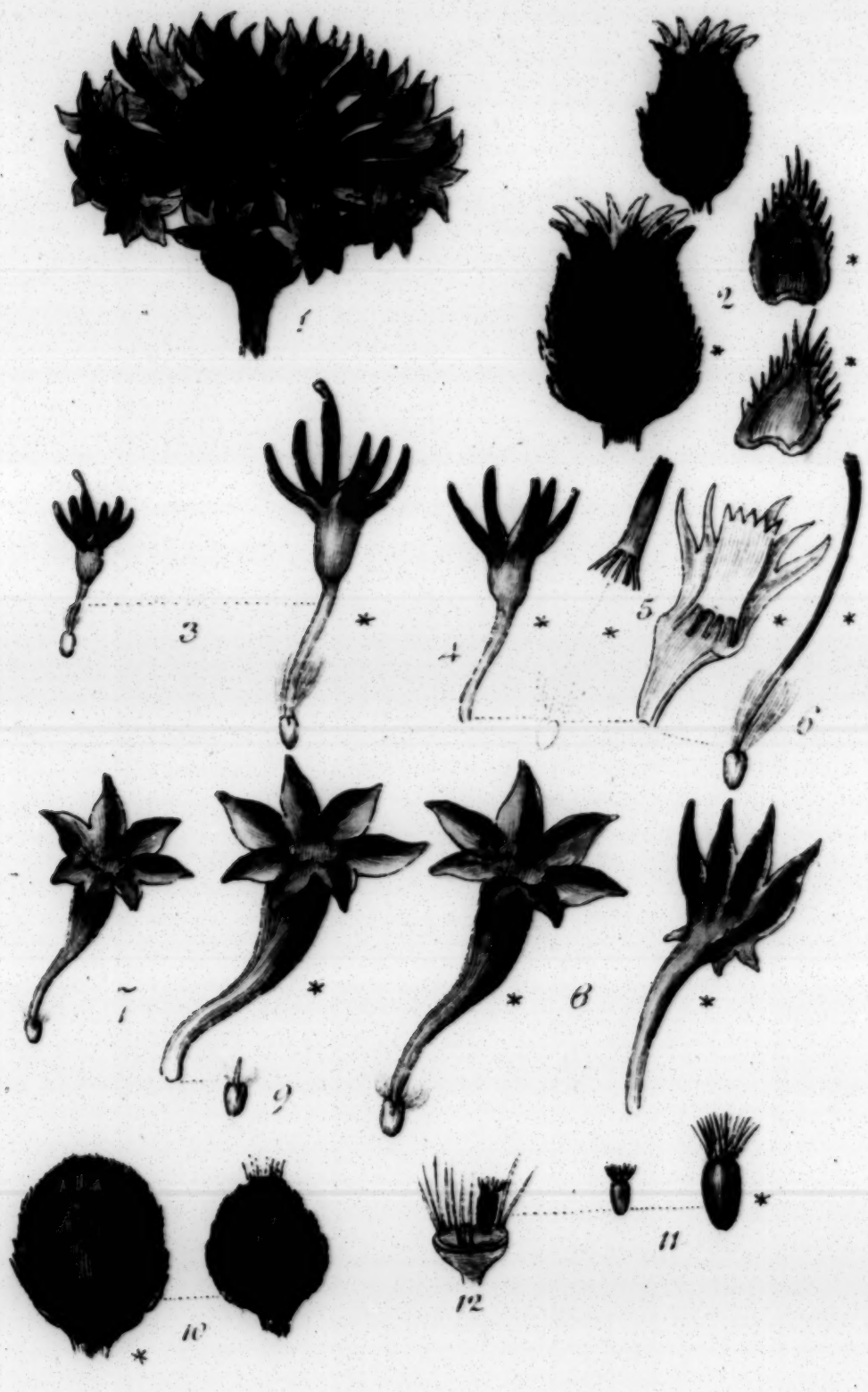
As the Plant before us has *naked Florets*, without Brims and *tubular Summits*, it muſt be a *Floret* of the 13th *Table*, belonging to the firſt great diviſion, with ſhort 3 and 4 tooth'd Florets, and to the order of an *Imbricated Cup*, *naked Stage*, and *Downy Seed*; here are three Genera, but this is plainly *Cudweed*, by the Cup being roundiſh, with compact ſcales, and coloured margins.

As there is a remarkable difference between the two great orders of this Table; the laſt example being taken from the firſt, it ſeems neceſſary to examine one Plant alſo belonging to the ſecond order; inſtead of the ſhort tooth'd Floret, we have here a long one, often divided into long narrow ſegments, ſo that, when theſe happen to be the outward row, they may be miſtaken for Rays, though very different, indeed, the whole Flower has another ſhape, forming large heads in the form of a reverſe cone.

The great order of *long broad Petals* is diſtinguiſhed principally by the *Cup* and *Scales*; the Plant before us has an Imbricated Cup with ſerrated Scales, the character of the *Blue-bottle.*

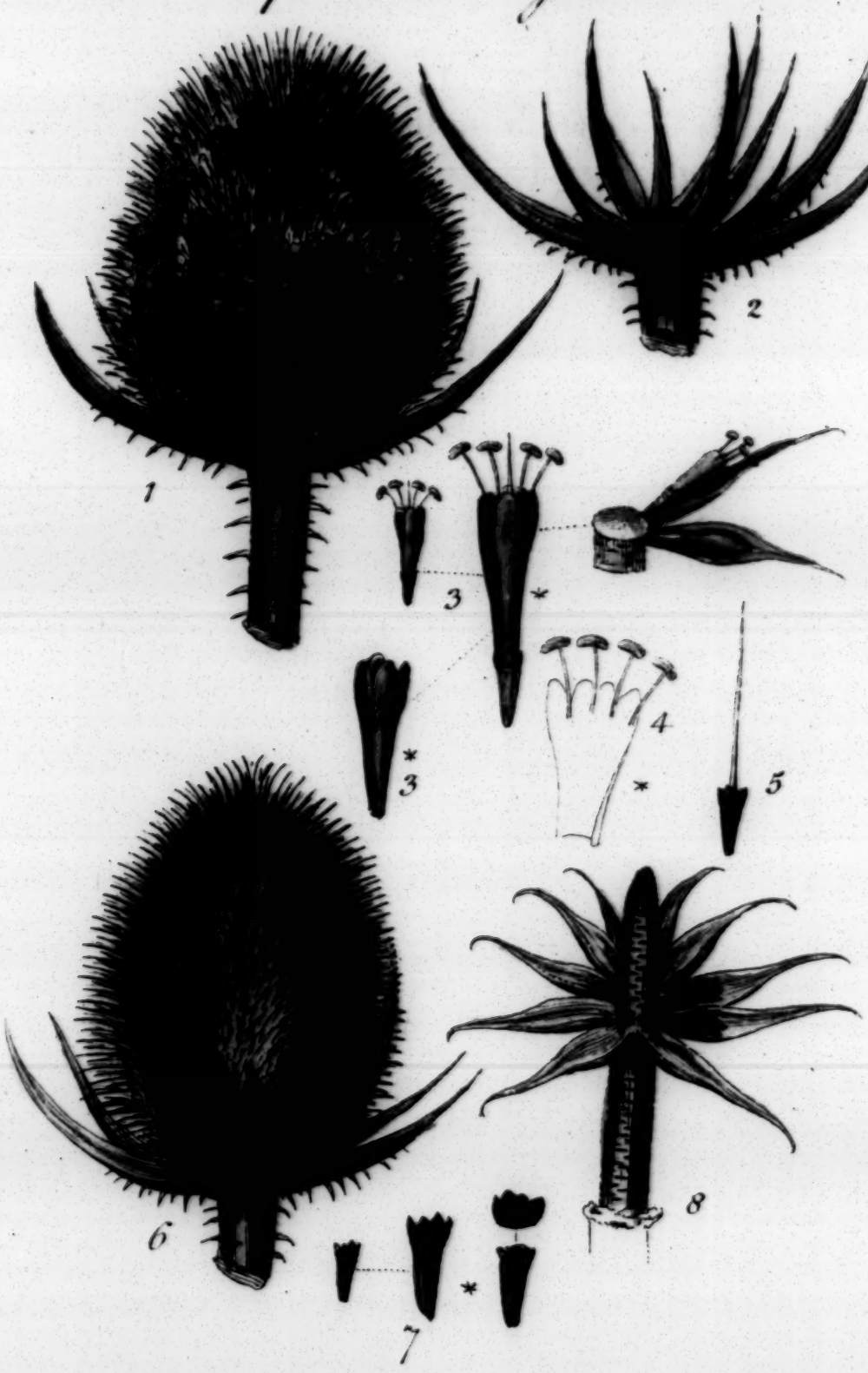
BLEWE – BOTTLE.

Centaurea – cyanus.



TEASEL.

Dipsacus - sylvestris.



M. Pinkerton del. et sc.

XIV.

Though the Flowers are cluſtered in a common Cup, of the Plant before us, the *Summits* are *ſeparate*, which denotes it an *Aggregate* of the 14th *Table*, in this there are many diviſions, ſome Plants being *Complete*, others *Incomplete*; the Complete *Veil'd* or *Unveil'd*, and theſe *above* or *below the Fruit*, diſtinguiſhed by the number of *Petals*; our Plant appears Complete, Veil'd, one Petal'd above the Fruit; in which order are 2 Genera, but by having no Imbricated Cup, the ſegments of the Petal equal, and the Stage flat and chaffy, we may determine it a *Teazel.*

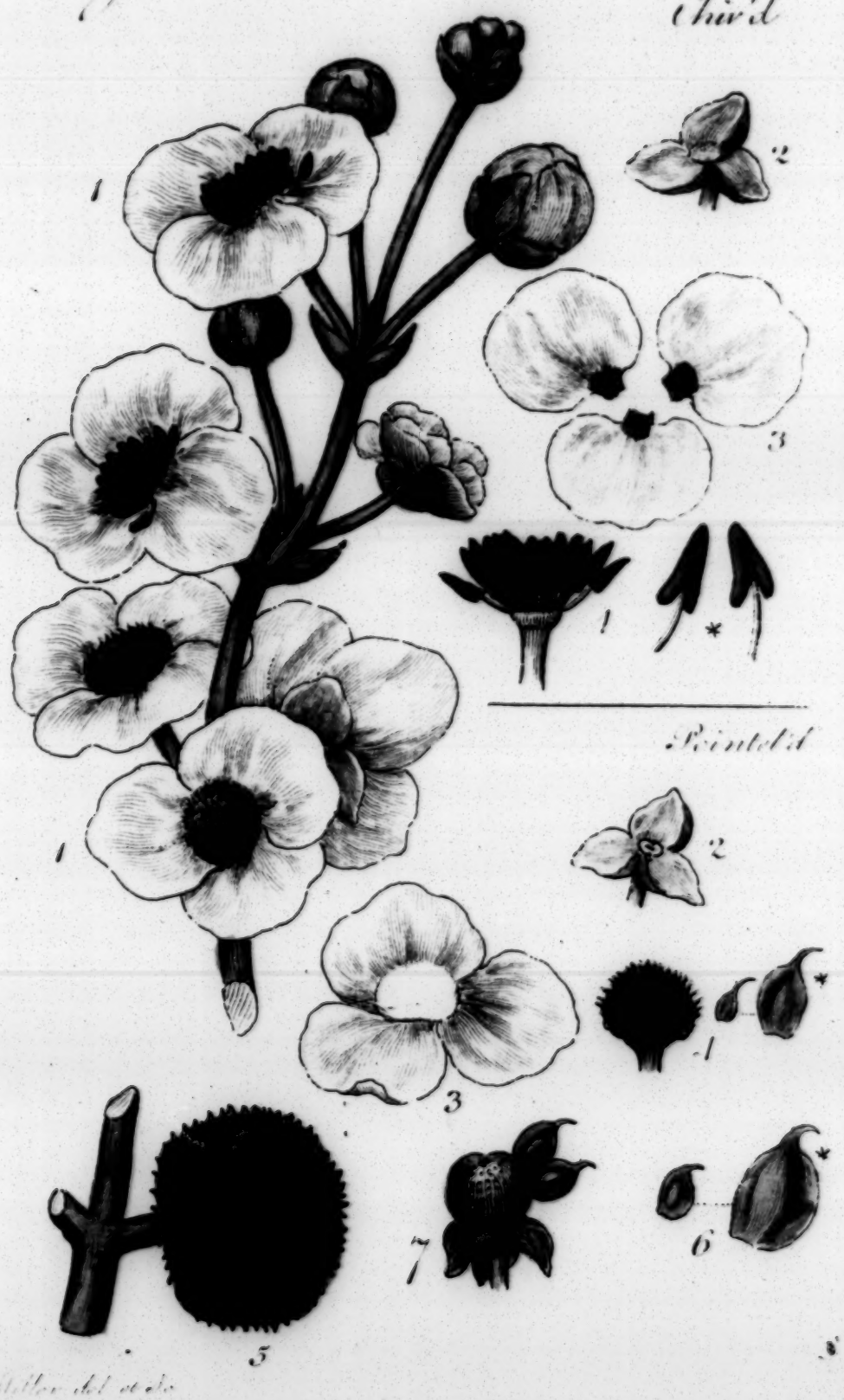
XV.

Here is a Flower of two kinds, the one Chiv'd, the other Pointal'd, and as we ſuppoſe them found upon the ſame Stalk, it muſt be an *Aſſociate* of the 15th *Table*, and belongs to the order of Veil'd, 3 Petal'd, where there is only the *Arrowhead*.

ARROW-HEAD.

Sagittaria — sagittifolia.

Chr'd



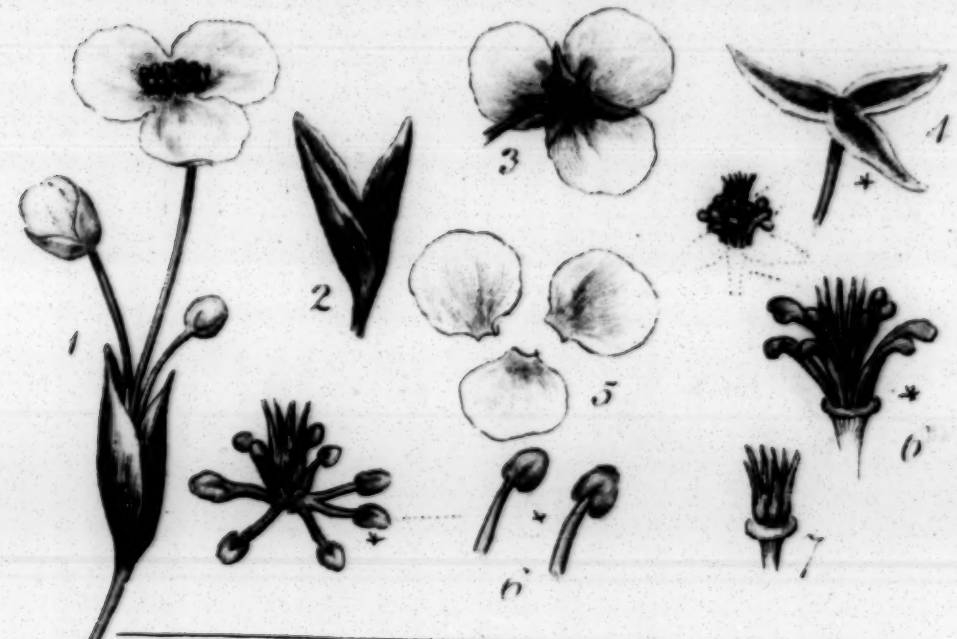
Printed

Miller del et sc.

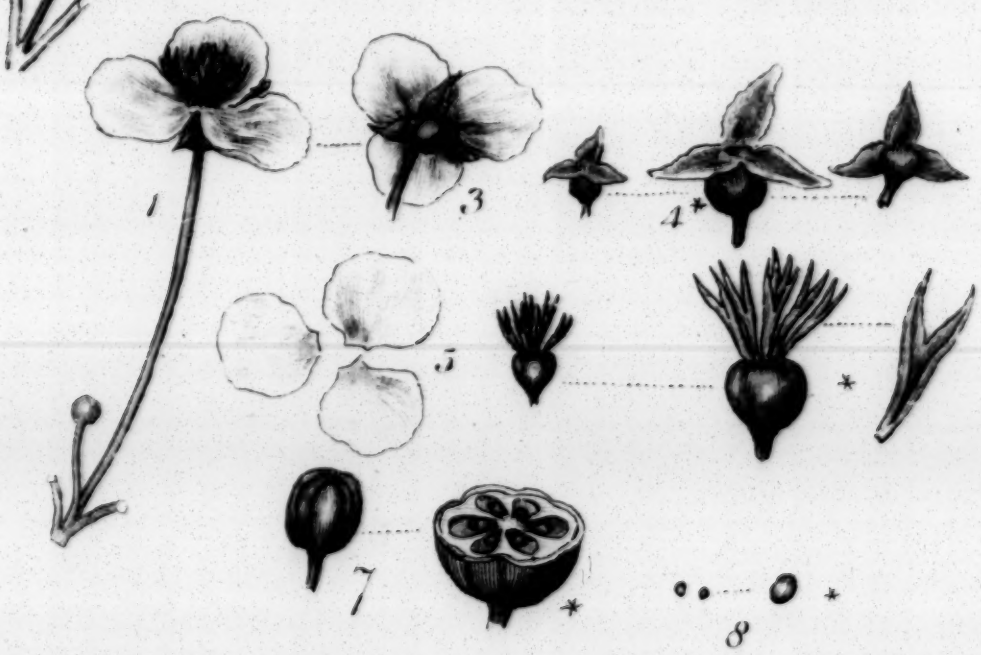
PROGRAT.

Hydrocharis - Morsus - ranæ

Chivil



Pointel d



Lith. de Villeneuve.

XVI.

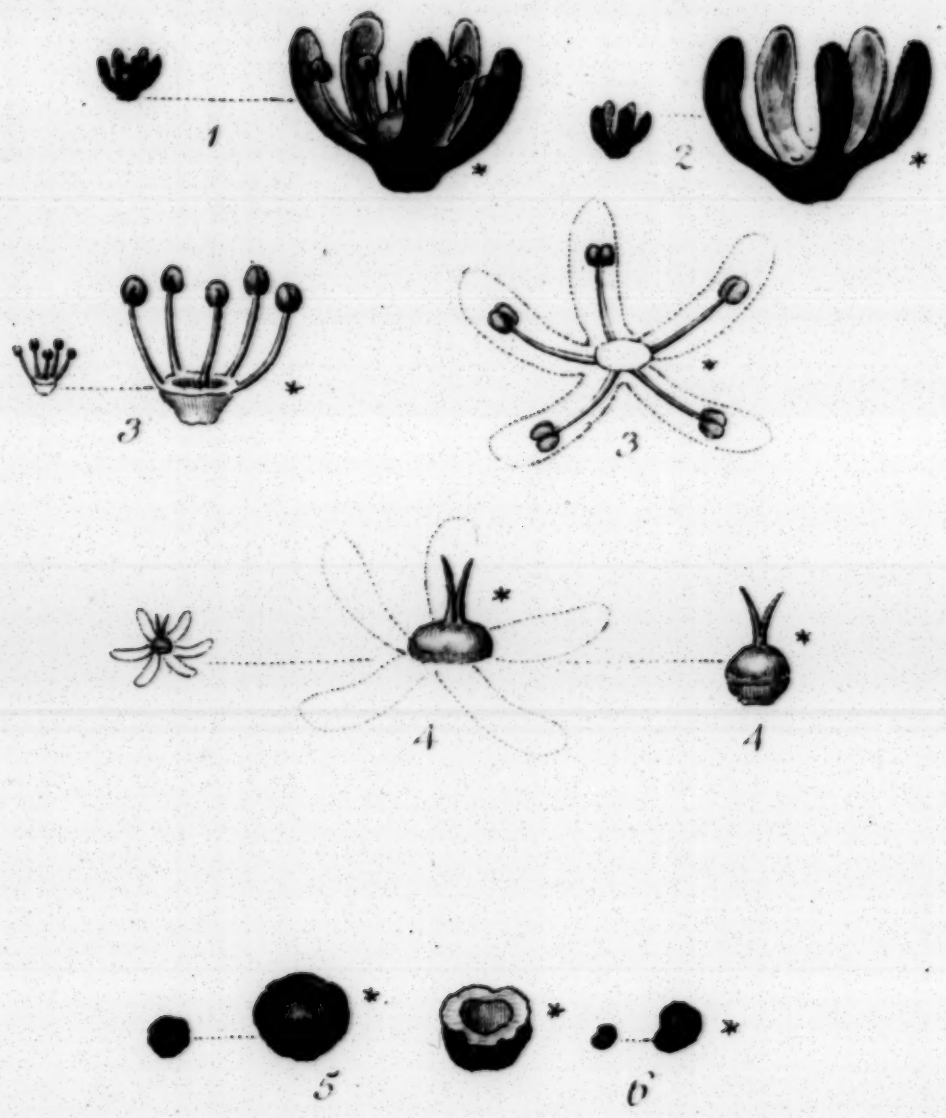
The Flowers of this Plant ſeem like the laſt, Chiv'd and Pointal'd ſeparate, but as they will be found upon diſtinct Roots, we may depend upon its being a *Diſſociate* of the 16th Table; this is divided into the *Chiv'd* and *Pointal'd Flowers*; the Chiv'd are *Veil'd* and *Unveil'd*; the preſent Plant is Veil'd, and has three Petals; in which order are 2 Genera, but a three flowered Sheath, with many Chives in three orders, decide it to be *Frogbit*; on examining the Pointal Flower, we ſhall find it in the firſt order of *Veil'd above the Fruit*, and diſtinguiſhed by *quadrifid Styles*.

XVII.

As the Plant before us has *Complete Flowers*, without *Petals*, it is certainly in the 17th *Table*, where the principal orders depend on the Cup Leaves; this has a 3 leav'd Cup, and differs from the other Genera there, in having two Pointals, and two Seeds in the ſubſtance of the Cup, which is the Character of *Beet*.

B & & 21.

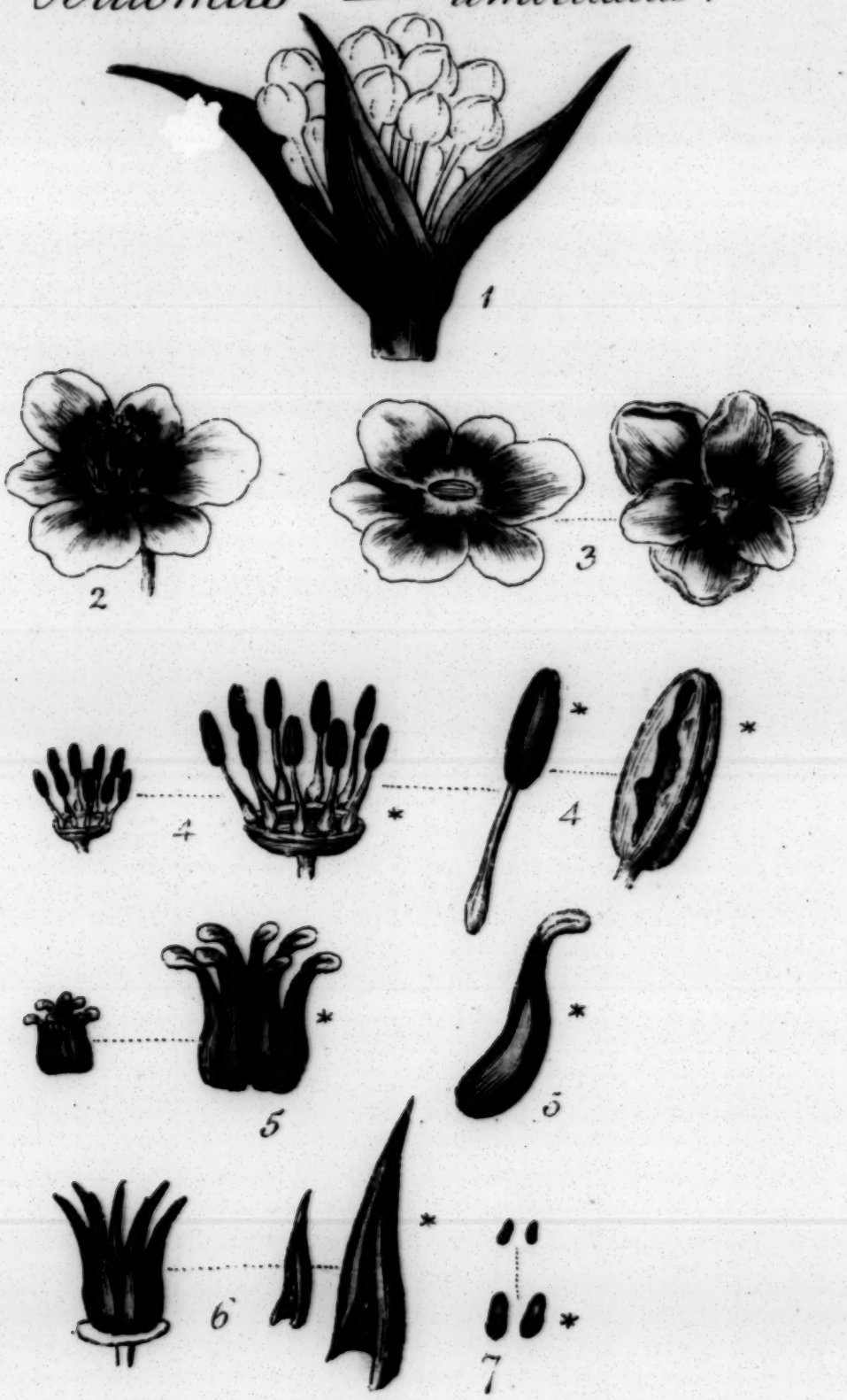
Beta – maritima.



J. Miller del et S.

FLOWERING-RUSH.

Butomus — umbellatus.



J. Miller del. et Sc.

XVIII.

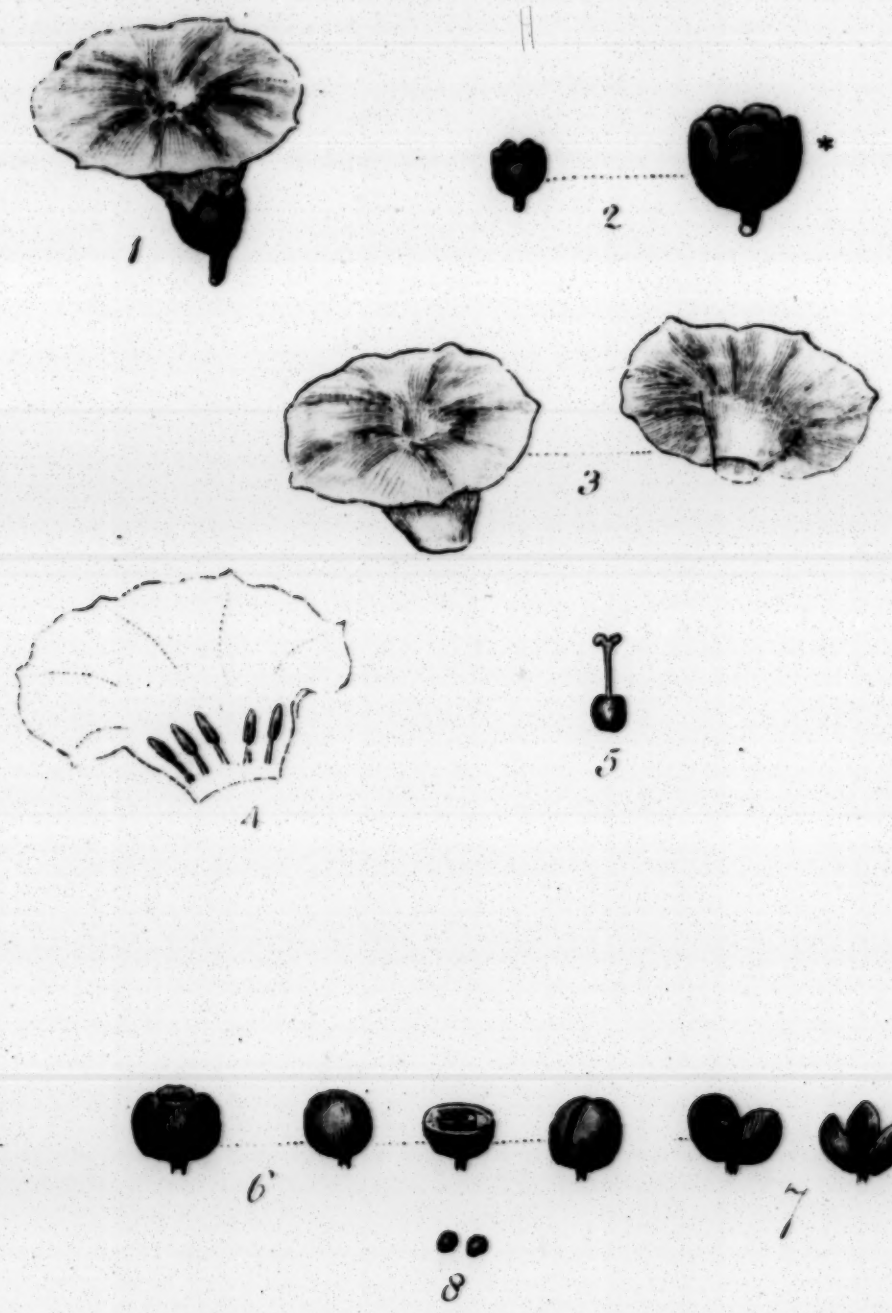
This Plant having a Petal without a Cup, muſt belong to the *Uncupt* of the 18th *Table*; here the orders depend on *Regular or Irregular* Flowers, growing *above* or *beneath* the Fruit, and theſe on the number of *Petals*; the preſent Plant has regular Flowers beneath the Fruit, and 5 pointed Petals of an unequal ſize, which ſhows it to be a *Flowering Ruſh*.

XIX.

We are now arrived to Complete regular Veil'd Flowers, forming different Tables, according to the number of their Petals; the Plant before us has but *one Petal*, and muſt therefore be in the 19th *Table*; this conſiſts of many orders and ſubdiviſions; the Petal of this Plant is below the Fruit, and entire; in which order there is only one Genus, the *Convolvulus*.

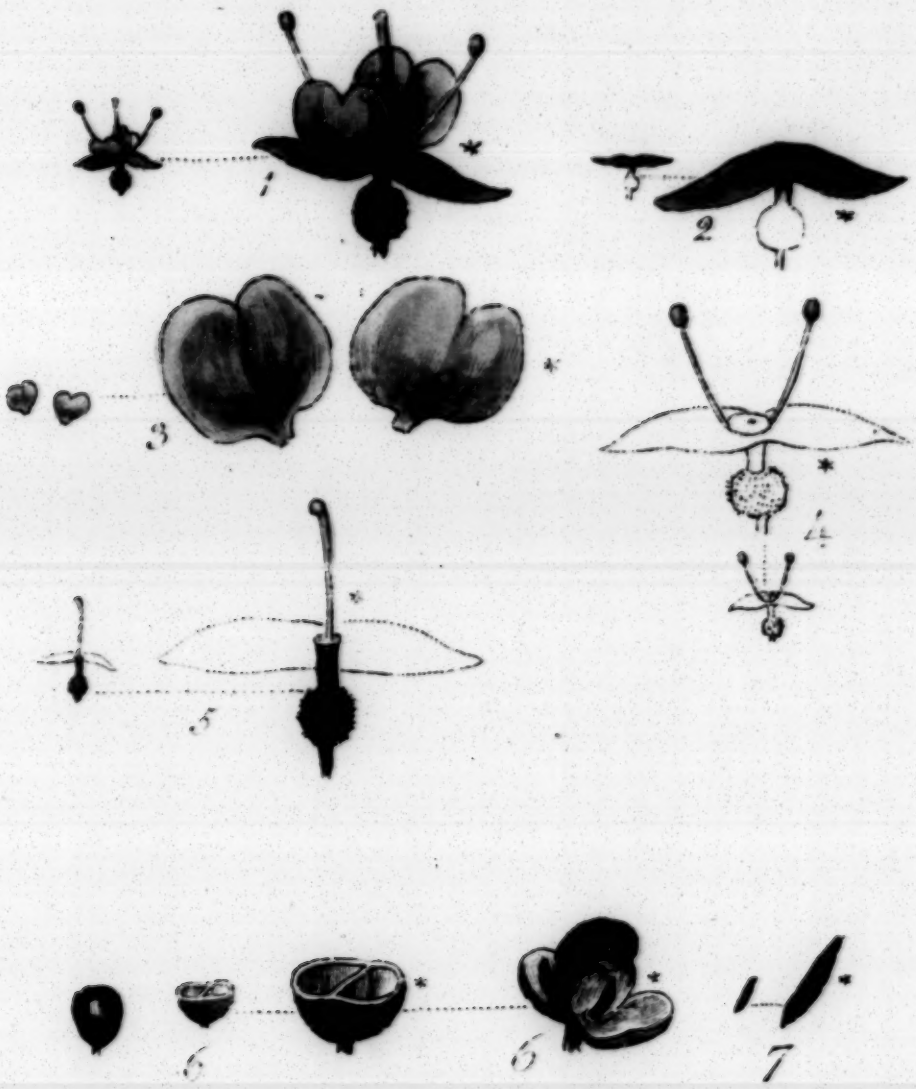
B. A. WOOD.

Convolvulus-arvensis.



ENCHANTER'S - NIGHT - SHADE.

Circaea - alpina.



XX.

This Plant being *two Petal'd*, muſt be in the 20th *Table*, and the *Enchanter's Nightſhade*, as there is no other Britiſh Plant of that Character.

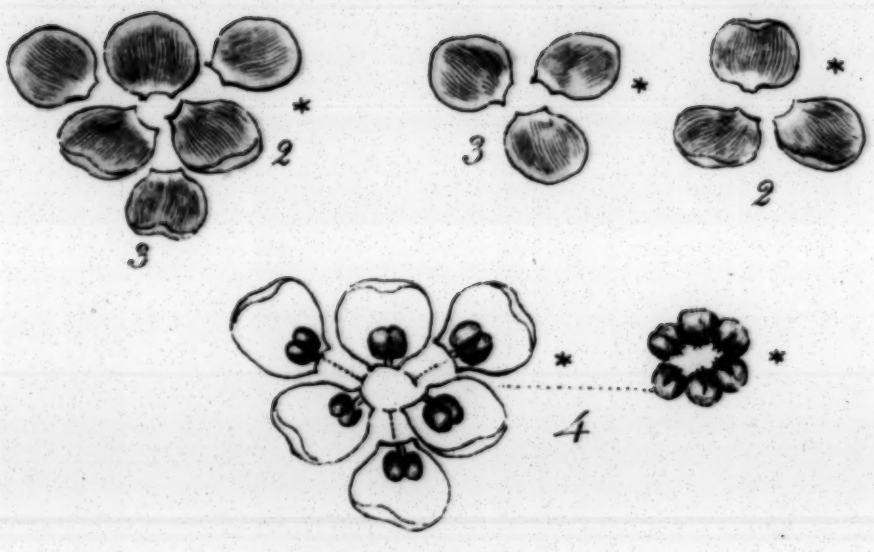
XXI.

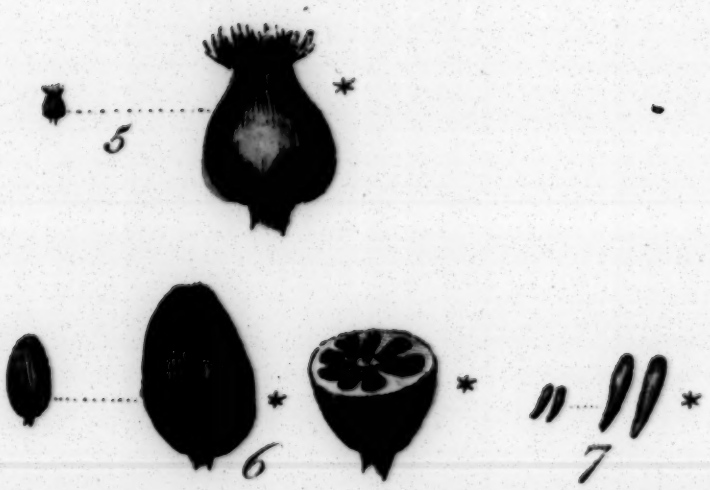
We have here a 3 *Petal'd* Flower, which, conſequently belongs to the 21ſt *Table*, where there are but 4 Genera; as this has the Petals beneath the Fruit, without Styles; it muſt be the *Arrowhead Graſs*.

ARROW-HEAD-GRASS.

Triglochin - palustris.

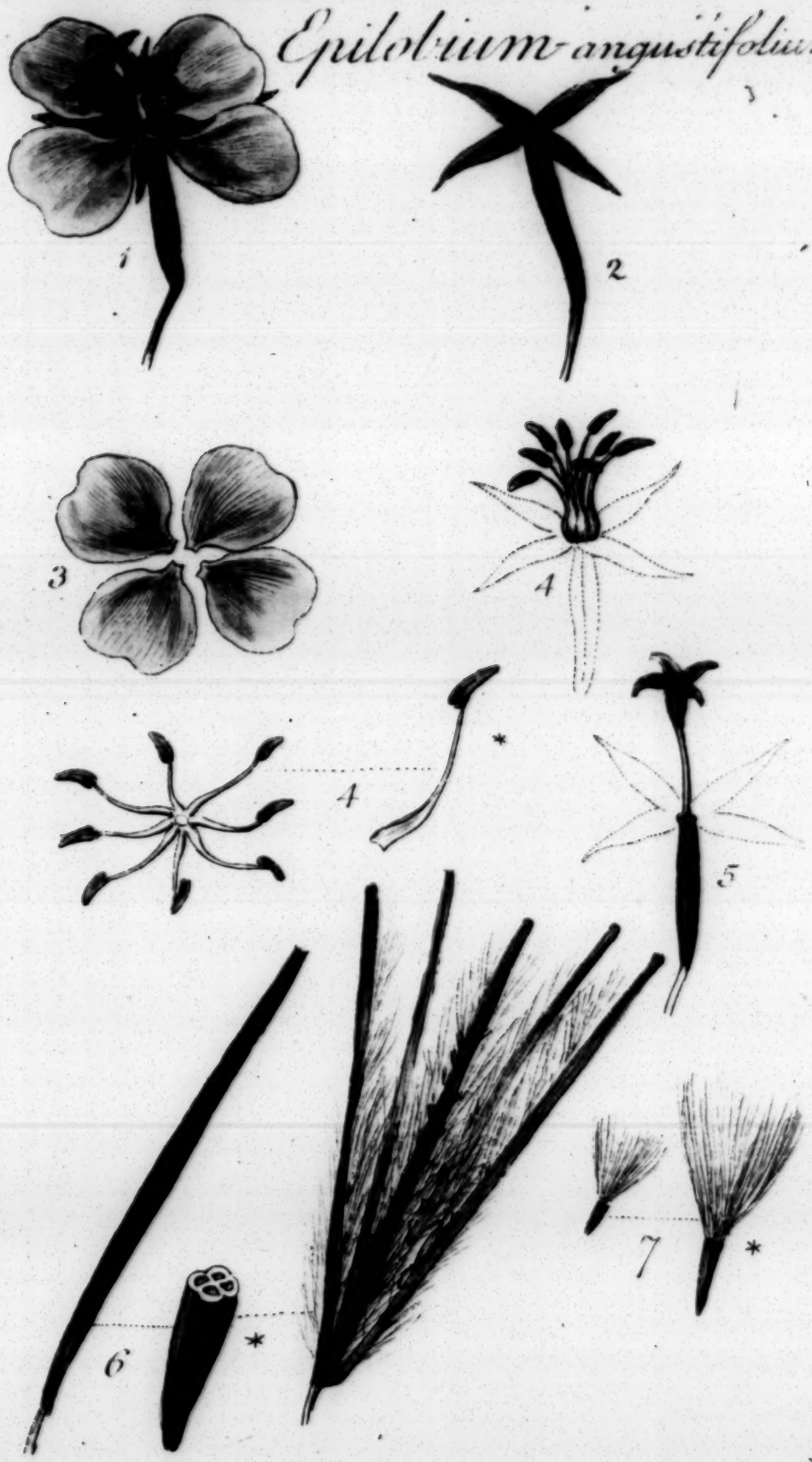






WILLOW-HERB.

Epilobium angustifolium



Miller del. et sc.

XXII.

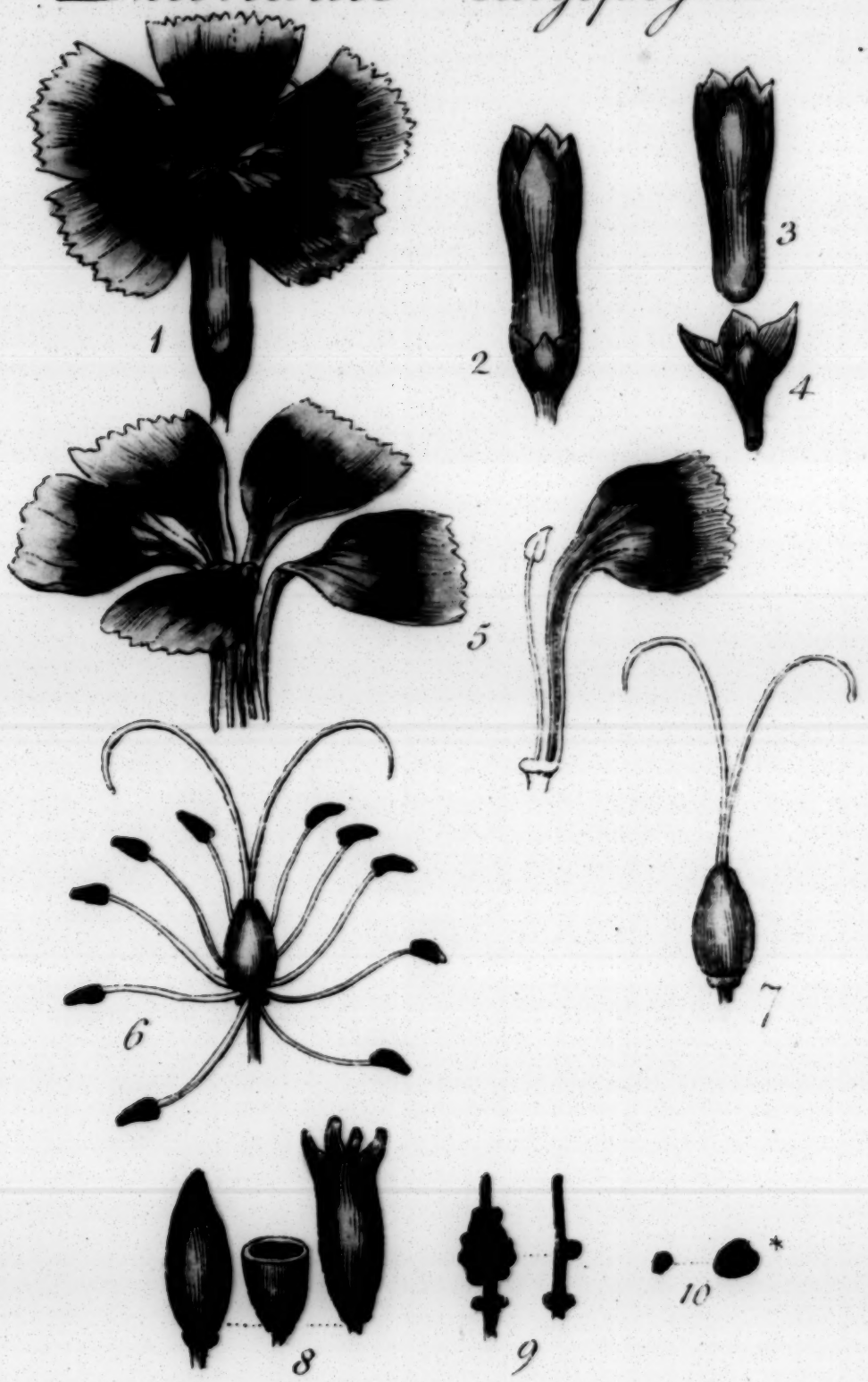
The *four Petals* here ſhows the Plant to belong to the 22nd *Table*, divided as uſual into Flowers *above* or *beneath* the Fruit; our Plant belongs to the firſt, in which there are only 2 Genera; the four *leav'd Cup* ſhows it to be the *Willow-Herb*.

XXIII.

This Plant has *five Petals*, and will, therefore, be found in the 23d *Table*, which is compoſed of many orders and ſuborders; on examining this Flower it appears beneath the Fruit, with a Cup divided into 5 ſegments, 10 Chives, and 2 Styles; in which order there are 3 Genera, but the Fringe here, at the bottom of the Cup, makes it a *Pink*.

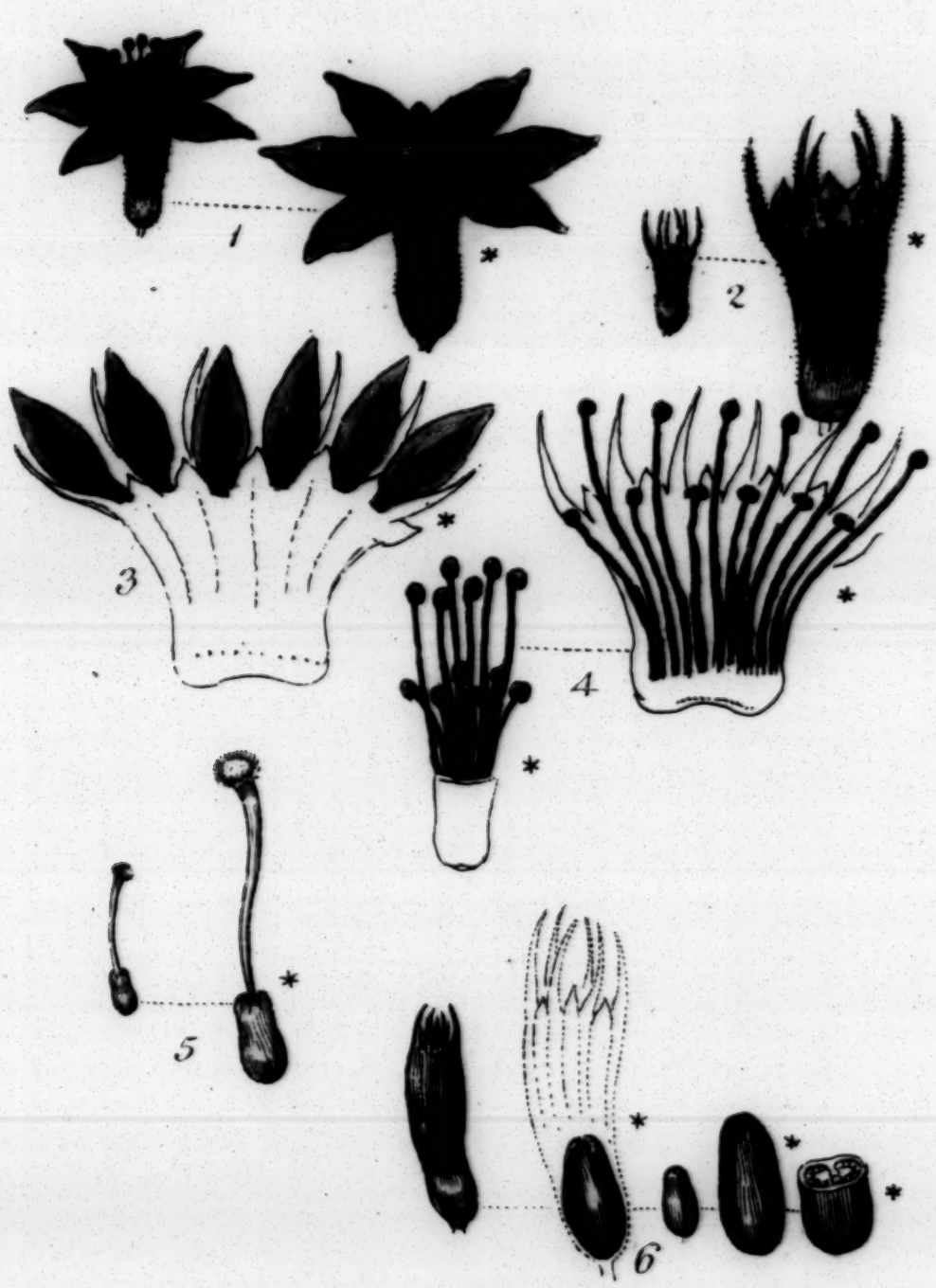
PINK.

Dianthus – Caryophyllus.



LOOSESTRIFE.

Lythrum — salicaria.



F. Miller del. et sc.

XXIV.

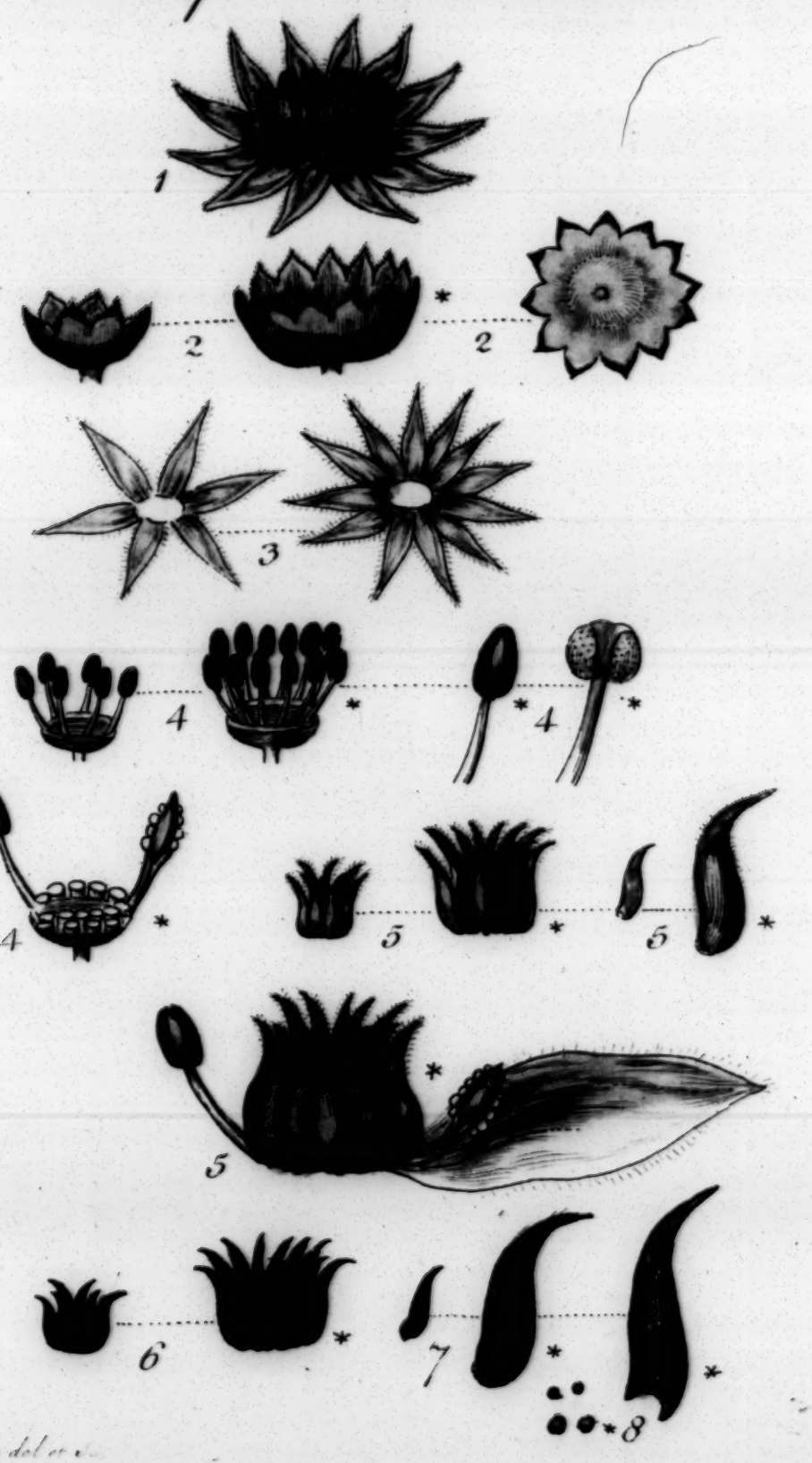
The *ſix Petals* of this Plant carries it to the 24th *Table*, in which there are but two Genera, and the one leav'd Cup marks our Plant for *Looſeſtrife*.

XXV.

The Flower before us having *more Petals* than *ſix*, it muſt be in the 25th *Table*, and as the Cup is 1 leav'd, and the Petals twelve, it can only be the *Houſeleek*.

HAUSLECK.

Sempervivum-tectorum.

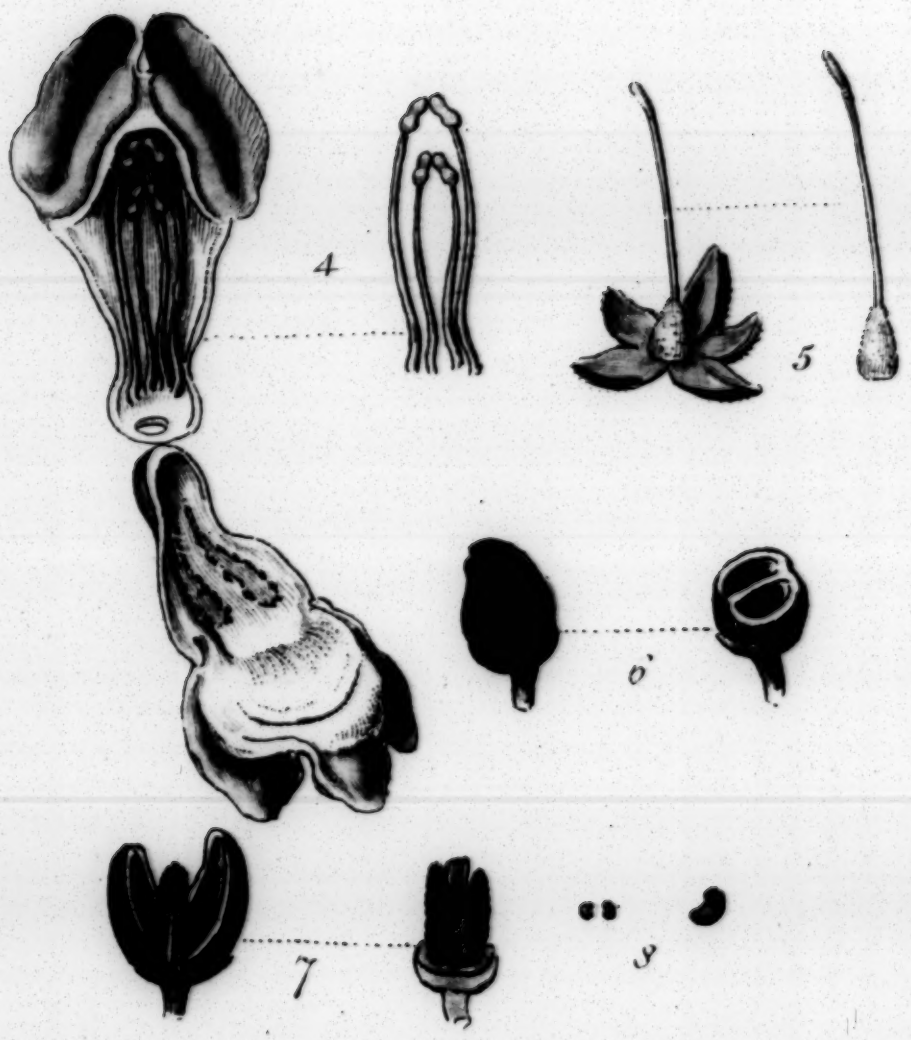


J. Miller del et sc.

TOADS-FLAX.

Antirrhinum-majus





XXVI.

We have now before us a Plant with Irregular Flowers of one Petal, the Character of the *Maſques* in the 26th *Table*; here the great diviſions depend on the ſituation of the Flower *above* or *beneath* the Fruit; *naked* or *covered* Seed, number of Chives, &c. the Plant before us bears its Flowers beneath, has covered Seed, and 5 Chives, in which order there are 2 Genera, but the gaping Petal often ſpur'd, marks the *Toadflax*.

XXVII.

Here is alſo an Irregular Flower, but compoſed of ſeveral Petals, the diſtinction of *Diſſimilars* in the 27th *Table*; the great diviſion of which depends on the number of Petals; this Plant has five, in which order there are ſix Genera, the Flower of the one before us is winged, the Cup green and 2 lipped, the Keel of the Petal ſhorter than the wings, which diſtinguiſhes it to be a *Whin*.

WHIN.

Ulex-europæus.





Miller del et sc.

INDEX.

A.

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Adder's Tongue	*Ophioglossum*	2	1	57
Adonis	———	25	5	203
Agarick	*Boletus*	1	2	54
Agarick—Fir	*Hydnum*	1	3	54
Agrimony	———	23	7	188
Alder—Berry	*Rhamnus*	17	10	138
		23	10	189
Alexander	*Smyrnium*	10	29	98
Alkanet	*Anchusa*	19	40	168
All-seed	*Linum 4 pet.*	22	37	186
Aloe—Water	*Stratiotes*	21	1	173
Amaranth	*Amaranthus*	15	9	123
Anemone	———	18	31	153
Anthoceros	———	3	7	60
Angelica	———	10	11	91
Archangel	*Lamium*	26	10	206
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria*	15	6	122
———	*Triglochin*	21	3	174

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Aſarabacca	*Aſarum*	17	4	137
Aſh	*Fraxinus*	5	5	67
Aſphodel—Lancaſhire	*Narthecium*	18	25	151
Aſphodel—Scotch	*Tofielda*	18	27	151
After	———	12	11	107
Awlwort	*Subularia*	22	13	178
Azalea	———	19	32	166

B.

Balm—Baſtard	*Melittis*	26	15	208
Balſam	*Impatiens*	27	19	227
Barberry	*Berberies*	24	2	201
Bartſia	———	26	34	214
Baſebroom	*Geniſta*	27	5	220
Baſil	*Clinopodium*	26	22	210
Bedſtraw Sp.	*Gallium*	18	4	145
		18	10	147
		19	4	158
Beech	*Fagus*	7	1	80
Beet	*Beta*	17	20	141
Bellflower Sp.	*Campanula*	19	8	159
Bent	*Agroſtis*	6	7	70
Betony	*Betonica*	26	16	208
Bilberry	*Vaccinium*	19	6	158
Birch	*Betula*	7	6	83

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Birdsfoot	*Ornithopus*	27	10	223
———	*Lotus*	27	16	226
Birdſneſt	*Monotropa*	18	43	156
		22	34	185
Birthwort	*Ariſtolochia*	18	33	153
Bladdernut	*Staphilæa*	23	11	189
Blaſia		3	11	61
Bluebottle	*Cyanus*	13	19	113
Borrage	*Borrago*	19	44	169
Box	*Buxus*	15	5	121
Brakes	*Pteris*	2	4	58
Bramble	*Rubes*	23	29	195
Brooklime	*Veronica*	26	28	212
Broom	*Spartium*	27	23	229
Broom—Butchers	*Raſcus*	16	14	129
				134
Broomrape	*Orobanche*	26	40	216
Bryony—Black	*Tamnus*	16	11	128
				132
Bryony—White	*Bryonia*	15	2	119
Bryum		4	3	62
Buckthorn	*Cerviſpina*	16	9	127
				133
Bugbean	*Menyanthes*	19	33	166
Bugle	*Bugula*	26	7	205

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Bugloſs	*Lycopus*	26	27	212
Bugloſs—Small	*Lycopſis*	19	41	168
Bugloſs—Vipers	*Echium*	26	26	212
Bugloſs—Cowſlip	*Pulmonaria*	19	42	168
Burdock	*Arctium*	13	18	113
———	*Xanthium*	15	1	119
Burnet	*Poterium*	15	3	120
———Saxifrage	*Sanguiſorba*	19	7	159
Burreed	*Sparganium*	6	32	79
Butterbur	*Petaſites*	13	2	109
Butterwort	*Penguicula*	26	29	212
Byſſus		3	1	59

C.

Cabbage	*Braſſica*	22	27	183
Calamint	*Meliſſa*	26	20	210
Calamus Aromaticus	*Acorus*	17	26	143
Camomile	*Anthemis*	12	14	108
Campion	*Cucubalus*	16	4	126
				131
		23	19	192
Carraway *Sp.*	*Carum*	10	16	93
		10	30	98
Cardinal	*Lobelia*	26	1	204

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Carrot—Wild	*Daucus*	10	18	94
Catmint	*Nepeta*	26	21	210
Catchfly	*Silene*	23	20	192
Celandine	*Chelidonium*	22	7	177
Centunculus	———	19	16	161
Charlock	*Raphanus*	22	28	183
Cherler	*Cherleria*	17	23	142
Chervil	*Chærophyllum*	10	26	97
Chefnut	*Caſtanea*	7	2	81
Chickweed	*Alſine*	23	36	197
Chickweed—Baſtard	*Bufonia*	22	9	177
Chickweed—Wintergreen	*Trientalis*	19	52	171
Chickweed—Water	*Montia*	26	32	213
Cinquefoil	*Pontentilla*	23	34	196
Cinquefoil—Marſh	*Comarum*	23	32	196
Clover—Trefoil	*Trifolium*	26	45	218
Cockle	*Agroſtema*	23	21	192
Cocksfoot	*Dactylis*	6	8	70
Coltsfoot	*Tuſilago*	12	3	104
Columbine	*Aquilegia*	18	42	155
Comfrey	*Symphitum*	19	36	167
Convolvulus	———	19	14	161
Coriander	———	10	24	96
Cornel	*Cornus*	14	3	116
Cowſlip	*Primula*	14	9	117

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Cowwheat	*Melampyrum*	26	35	214
Craneſbill	*Geranium*	23	43	199
		27	18	227
Creſs—Rocket	*Vella*	22	16	179
Creſs—Stone	*Iberis*	27	1	219
Creſs—Wall	*Arabis*	22	26	182
Creſs—Water	*Siſſymbrium*	22	30	184
Croſswort	*Valantia*	18	5	145
Crowſilk	*Conferva*	3	2	59
Cuckowpint	*Arum*	9	1	87
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium*	13	8	111
Currant	*Ribes*	23	1	187
Cyperus	*Carex*	6	30	78

D.

Daſie	*Bellis*	12	1	104
Dandelyon	*Leontodon*	11	11	102
Darnel	*Lolium*	6	14	72
Devilſbit	*Hedyponis*	11	4	101
Dock Sp.	*Rumex*	17	27	143
Dodder	*Cuſcuta*	19	20	163
Dogſtail	*Cynoſurus*	6	17	73
Dogwood	*Cornus*	22	2	175

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Dropwort	*Oenanthe*	10	23	96
———	*Spiræa*	23	24	193
Duckſmeat	*Lemna*	4	11	64
		15	7	122
Dyerſweed	*Reſeda*	27	24	229
	E.			
Earthnut	*Bunium*	10	2	88
Elder	*Sambucus*	19	11	160
Elder—Water	*Opulus*	19	12	160
Elecampane	*Inula*	12	12	107
Elm	*Ulmus*	17	11	139
Eryngo	*Eringium*	14	4	116
Ewe	*Taxus*	16	16	129
				134
Eyebright	*Euphraſia*	26	36	215
	F.			
Fellwort	*Swertia*	19	34	166
Fennel	*Anethum*	10	28	98
Fern—Flowering	*Oſmunda*	2	2	57
Feverfew	*Matricaria*	12	7	106
Figwort	*Scrophularia*	26	41	216
Flax	*Linum*	23	37	197
Fleabane—Marſh	*Cineraria*	12	5	105
Foxglove	*Digitalis*	26	39	216
Fritillary	*Fritillaria*	18	23	150

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Frogbit	*Hydrocharis*	16	1	125
		16	1	130
Fucus	———	3	3	59
Fumitory	*Fumaria*	26	31	213

G.

Galengale—Sweet	*Cyprus*	6	28	77
Gale	*Myrica*	7	9	84-85
Garlick	*Allium*	18	24	150
Gentian	*Gentiana*	19	19	162
Germander	*Teucrium*	26	8	206
Glaſswort	*Salicornia*	5	4	66
Glaſswort—Jointed	*Salicornia*	17	1	136
Globe Flower	*Trollius*	18	32	153
Goatſbeard	*Tragopogon*	11	1	100
Golden Rod	*Solidago*	12	10	106
Gold-of-pleaſure	*Myagrum*	22	12	178
Gooſefoot	*Chenopodium*	17	22	142
Goſmore	*Hypochæris*	11	13	103
Goutweed	*Ægopodium*	10	33	99
Graſs—Barley	*Hordeum*	6	24	76
Graſs—Brome	*Bromus*	6	21	75
Graſs—Canary	*Phalaris*	6	4	69
Graſs—Cats-tail	*Phleum*	6	5	69
Graſs—Cotton	*Eriophorum*	6	29	77
Graſs—Feather	*Stipa*	6	9	71

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Graſs—Feſcue	*Feſtuca*	6	20	74
Graſs—Fox	*Alopecurus*	6	3	69
Graſs—Hard	*Ægilops*	6	12	72
Graſs—hair	*Aira*	6	15	73
Graſs—Lyme	*Elymus*	6	23	75
Graſs—Mat	*Nardus*	6	2	68
Graſs—Meadow	*Poa*	6	18	74
Graſs—Oat	*Avena*	6	16	73
Graſs of Parnaſſus	*Parnaſſia*	23	8	189
Graſs—Pannick	*Panicum*	6	11	71
Graſs—Quake	*Briza*	6	19	74
Graſs—Reed	*Arundo*	6	10	71
Graſs—Soft	*Holcus*	6	33	79
Graſs—Vernal	*Anthoxanthum*	6	1	68
Graſs—Wheat	*Triticum*	6	22	75
Graſs—Wreck	*Zoſtera*	5	6	67
Greek Valerian	*Polemonium*	19	27	165
Gromwell	*Lithoſpermum*	19	43	169
Ground Ivy	*Glechoma*	26	18	209
Groundſel	*Senecio*	13	3	109

H.

Hares ear	*Bupleurum*	10	6	90
Hawkweed	*Hieracium*	11	9	102
Hazle	*Corylus*	7	4	82
Heartwort	*Selinum*	10	15	93

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Heath	*Erica*	19	18	162
Heath-Berry	*Empetrum*	16	2	125
		16	2	130
Heath—Sea	*Frankenia*	23	13	190
Hellebore	*Helleborus*	18	21	150
Holeborine	*Serapias*	18	39	155
Hemlock	*Conium*	10	13	92
Hemlock—Marſh	*Phellandrium*	10	27	97
Hemlock—Water	*Cicuta*	10	14	92
Hemp—Agrimony	*Bidens, Rad.*	12	6	105
Hemp—Agrimony	*Bidens, Fl.*	13	1	109
———Water	*Eupatorium*	13	6	110
Henbane	*Hyoſcyamus*	26	44	217
Herb-Bennet	*Geum*	23	30	195
———	*Dryas*	25	1	202
Herb-Chriſtopher	*Actæa*	22	39	186
Hogs-Fennel	*Peucedanum*	10	5	89
Holly	*Ilex*	19	23	164
Honeywort	*Siſon*	10	7	90
Honeyſuckle	*Lonicera*	26	2	204
Hop	*Humulus*	16	13	128
				132
Horehound	*Marrubium*	26	19	209
Horehound – Black	*Ballota*	26	13	207
Horehound—Water	*Lycopus*	26	3	204
Hornbeam	*Carpinus*	7	5	82

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Hornwort	*Ceratophyllum*	15	8	123
Horſetail	*Equiſetum*	4	15	65
Horſetail—Water	*Chara*	4	14	65
Hounds-tongue	*Cynogloſſum*	19	39	168
Houſeleek	*Sempervivum*	25	2	202
Hyacinth	*Hyacinthus*	18	16	148
Hypnum	——	4	2	62

I.

Iris	——	18	35	154
Ivy	*Hedera*	23	12	190
Juniper	*Juniperus*	7	8	84-86
		16	17	130

K.

Kidneyvetch	*Anthyllis*	27	4	220
Kidneywort	*Saxifraga Sp.*	23	2	187
Knappweed	*Centaurea*	13	20	114
Knawel	*Scleranthus*	17	8	138
Knotgraſs	*Polygonum*	17	9	138

L.

Lady's-mantle	*Alchemilla*	17	12	139
Lady's-ſlipper	*Cipripedium*	18	40	155

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Heath	*Erica*	19	18	162
Heath-Berry	*Empetrum*	16	2	125
		16	2	130
Heath—Sea	*Frankenia*	23	13	190
Hellebore	*Helleborus*	18	21	150
Holeborine	*Serapias*	18	39	155
Hemlock	*Conium*	10	13	92
Hemlock—Marſh	*Phellandrium*	10	27	97
Hemlock—Water	*Cicuta*	10	14	92
Hemp—Agrimony	*Bidens, Rad.*	12	6	105
Hemp—Agrimony	*Bidens, Fl.*	13	1	109
———Water	*Eupatorium*	13	6	110
Henbane	*Hyoſcyamus*	26	44	217
Herb-Bennet	*Geum*	23	30	195
———	*Dryas*	25	1	202
Herb-Chriſtopher	*Actæa*	22	39	186
Hogs-Fennel	*Peucedanum*	10	5	89
Holly	*Ilex*	19	23	164
Honeywort	*Siſon*	10	7	90
Honeyſuckle	*Lonicera*	26	2	204
Hop	*Humulus*	16	13	128
				132
Horehound	*Marrubium*	26	19	209
Horehound – Black	*Ballota*	26	13	207
Horehound—Water	*Lycopus*	26	3	204
Hornbeam	*Carpinus*	7	5	82

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Hornwort	*Ceratophyllum*	15	8	123
Horſetail	*Equiſetum*	4	15	65
Horſetail—Water	*Chara*	4	14	65
Hounds-tongue	*Cynogloſſum*	19	39	168
Houſeleek	*Sempervivum*	25	2	202
Hyacinth	*Hyacinthus*	18	16	148
Hypnum	——	4	2	62
I.				
Iris	——	18	35	154
Ivy	*Hedera*	23	12	190
Juniper	*Juniperus*	7	8	84-86
		16	17	130
K.				
Kidneyvetch	*Anthyllis*	27	4	220
Kidneywort	*Saxifraga Sp.*	23	2	187
Knappweed	*Centaurea*	13	20	114
Knawel	*Scleranthus*	17	8	138
Knotgraſs	*Polygonum*	17	9	138
L.				
Lady's-mantle	*Alchemilla*	17	12	139
Lady's-ſlipper	*Cipripedium*	18	40	155

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Lady's-Smock	*Cardamine*	17	16	140
		22	11	178
		22	31	184
Larks-ſpur	*Delphinium*	18	41	155
Lavender-cotton	*Santolina*	13	10	111
Laver	*Ulva*	3	4	61
Laurel—Spurge	*Daphne*	18	11	147
Lettuce	*Lactuca*	11	12	103
Lichen	———	3	6	61
Lichenaſter	*Jungermania*	4	1	62
Lilly-of-the-valley	*Convallaria*	18	14	148
Lilly—Water	*Nymphœa*	25	4	203
Lime	*Tillæa*	23	26	194
Liverwort	*Marchantia*	3	9	61
Vetch	*Tragionia*	3	10	61
Looſeſtrife	*Lythrum*	24	1	201
Louſewort	*Pedicularis*	26	38	215
Loveage	*Liguſticum*	10	4	89
Lucern	*Medicago*	27	17	226
Lychnis	———	16	5	126
				131
Lychnis complete	———	23	22	193

M.

Madder	*Rubi*	19	1	157
		18	3	145
Madder—Little-field	*Sherardia*	18	1	144
		19	3	157

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Madwort	*Aſperugo*	19	37	167
Maidenhair	*Adiantum*	2	7	58
Maidenhair—Dwarf	*Trichomanes*	2	8	58
Maidenhair—forked	*Acroſtichum*	2	3	57
Maidenhair—Golden	*Polytrichum*	4	5	63
Maithen	*Crepis*	11	3	100
Mallow	*Malva*	19	51	170
		23	48	200
Mallow—Marſh	*Althæa*	19	50	170
		23	47	200
Mallow—Sea	*Lavatera*	19	49	170
		23	46	199
Maple	*Acer*	23	14	190
Mareſtail	*Hippuris*	5	2	66
Marjory	*Origanum*	26	23	211
Marygold—Corn	*Chryſinthimum*	12	8	106
Marygold—Marſh	*Caltha*	18	22	150
Maſterwort	*Imperatoria*	10	12	92
Medlar	*Meſpilus*	23	5	188
Melick	*Melica*	6	13	72
Mercury	*Mercurialis*	16	7	127
				133
Milfoil—Hooded	*Utricularia*	26	30	213
Milfoil—Water	*Myriophyllum*	15	10	124
		17	17	140

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Milkwort	*Glaux*	17	6	137
		18	12	147
—— ——	*Polygola*	27	2	219
Millet	*Milium*	6	6	70
Mint	*Mentha*	26	5	205
Miſsletoe	*Viſcum*	16	8	127
				134
Mnium	—— ——	4	4	63
Moneywort	*Sibthorpia*	19	22	163
Morel	*Phallus*	1	4	54
Moſchatel	*Adoxa*	19	5	158
Moſs—Bog	*Sphagnum*	4	9	64
Moſs—Club	*Lycopodium*	4	10	64
Moſs—Water	*Fontinalis*	4	7	63
Motherwort	*Leonurus*	26	9	206
Mould	*Mucor*	1	10	56
Mouſear-chickwort	*Ceraſtium*	23	41	198
Mouſetail	*Myoſorus*	23	38	197
Mudwort	*Limoſella*	19	21	163
Mugwort	*Artemiſia*	13	5	110
Mullein	*Verbaſcum*	26	43	217
Muſtard	*Sinapi*	22	32	184
Muſtard—Hedge	*Eryſmum*	22	23	181
Muſtard—Tower	*Turritis*	22	29	183
Muſtard—Treacle	*Thlaſpi*	22	21	181

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Muſhroom	*Agaricus*	1	1	54
Muſhroom—Bell'd	*Peziza*	1	7	55
Muſhroom—Club	*Clavarea*	1	8	55
Muſhroom—Smooth	*Helvella*	1	6	55
Muſhroom—Spunge	*Clathrus*	1	5	55
	N.			
Narciſſus	———	18	8	146
Naſmythia	———	14	10	118
Navelwort	*Cotyledon*	19	45	169
Nettle	*Urtica*	15	11	124
		16	12	128
				132
Nettle—Dead	*Galeobdolon*	26	12	207
Nettle—Hedge	*Stachys*	26	17	209
Nettle—Hemp	*Galeopſis*	26	11	207
Nightſhade	*Solanum*	19	30	165
Nightſhade—Deadly	*Atropa*	19	31	166
Nightſhade—Enchanters	*Circæa*	20	1	172
Nipplewort	*Lampſana*	11	5	101
	O.			
Oak	*Quercus*	7	3	81
Orache	*Atriplex*	17	19	141

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Orchis	——	18	36	154
Oxtongue	*Picris*	11	8	102
	P.			
Paris	——	22	35	185
Parſley-breakſtone	*Aphanes*	17	13	139
Parſley—Fools	*Æthuſa*	10	21	95
Parſley—Hedge	*Tordylium*	10	20	95
Parſley—Stone	*Athamanta*	10	10	91
Parſley—Wild	*Caucalis*	10	19	94
Parſnip—Cown	*Sphondylium*	10	17	93
Parſnip—Water	*Sium*	10	8	90
		10	27	98
Parſnip—Wild	*Piſtinaca*	10	31	99
Pea	*Piſum*	27	7	221
Pear and Apple	*Pyrus*	23	6	188
Pearlwort	*Sagina*	22	10	178
Pellitory	*Pareitaria*	17	2	136
Pennywort-Marſh	*Hydrocotyle*	14	7	117
Peppergraſs	*Pilularia*	4	2	64
Pepperwort	*Lepidium*	17	15	140
		22	8	177
			18	180
Periwincle	*Vinca*	19	35	167
Phaſcum	——	4	8	63
Pilewort	*Ficaria*	25	3	202
Pimpernel—Water	*Sambucus*	19	9	159
——	*Anagallis*	19	25	164

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Pine or Fir	*Pinus*	7	7	83
Pink	*Dianthus*	23	18	191
Plaintain	*Plantago*	19	15	161
Plaintain—Graſs	*Littorella*	15	4	120
Plaintain—Water	*Aliſma*	21	4	174
Plum	*Prunus*	23	27	194
Polycarpe	*Polycarpon*	17	21	142
		23	35	197
Polypody	*Polypodium*	2	6	58
Pondweed	*Potamogitum*	18	18	149
Poplar	*Populus*	7	11	84
			11	85
Poppy	*Papaver*	22	6	177
Primroſe	*Primula*	19	24	164
Privet	*Liguſtrum*	19	17	162
Puff-ball	*Lycoperdon*	1	9	55
Purſlane—Water	*Portulaca*	17	14	139

Q.

Quillwort	*Iſoetes*	4	13	65

R.

Ragwort	*Jacobæa*	12	4	105
Rampions—Horn'd	*Phyteuma*	19	10	160
Ranunculus	———	23	45	199

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Rattle	*Rhinanthus*	26	37	215
Reed-mace	*Typha*	6	31	78
Reſt-harrow	*Ononis*	27	3	220
Riccia	———	3	8	61
Rocket	*Heſperis*	22	25	182
Rocket-water	*Radicula*	22	17	179
—— Sea	*Bunias*	22	19	180
Rock-roſe	*Ciſtus*	23	44	199
Roſemary—Wild	*Andromeda*	19	47	170
Roſe-root	*Rhodiola*	16	3	126, 131
		22	38	186
Roſe	*Roſa*	23	28	194
Rue—Meadow	*Thalictrum*	18	19	149
Rupturewort	*Herniaria*	17	7	137
Ruſh	*Juncus*	6	26	76
		17	25	143
Ruſh—Bog	*Schænus*	6	25	76
Ruſh—Club	*Scirpus*	6	27	77
Ruſh—Flowering	*Buntomnus*	18	30	152
	S.			
Saffron	*Crocus*	18	7	146
Saffron—Meadow	*Colchicum*	18	15	148
Saffron—Mountain	*Anthericum*	18	26	151
Sage	*Salvia*	26	4	205
Saintfoin	*Hedyſarum*	27	15	225
Sallowthorn	*Hippophae*	16	6	127, 133

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Saltwort	*Salsola*	17	24	142
Samphire	*Crithmum*	10	3	89
Samphire—Prickly	*Echinophora*	14	6	116
Saw-wort	*Serratula*	13	21	114
Sanicle	*Sanicula*	10	1	88
Satyrion	*Satyrium*	18	37	154
Sandwort	*Arenaria*	23	40	198
Saxifrage	*Saxifraga Sp.*	23	17	191
Saxifrage—Burnet	*Pimpinella*	10	32	99
		19	7	159
Saxifrage—Golden	*Chrysosplenium*	17	5	137
		18	6	146
Scabious	*Scabiosa*	14	2	115
Scabious—Sheeps	*Jasione*	14	5	116
Scorpion-grass	*Myosotis*	19	38	167
Scurvy-grass	*Cochlearia*	22	15	179
Sea-caul	*Crambe*	22	33	185
Sea-rocket	*Bunias*	22	19	180
Self-heal	*Prunella*	26	14	208
Service	*Sorbus*	23	4	188
Service—Wild	*Cratægus*	23	3	187
Shepherd's-needle	*Scandix*	10	25	97
Sherardia	———	18	1	144
		19	3	157
Sibbaldia	———	23	33	196
Simson	*Erigeron*	12	9	106
Skullcap	*Scutellaria*	26	25	211

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Smallage	*Aplum*	10	9	91
Snowdrop	*Galanthus*	18	9	146
Soapwort	*Saponaria*	23	16	191
Sorrel	*Acetoſa*	16	15	129 135
Sorrel—Wood	*Oxalis*	19	46	169
Sow-thiſtle	*Sonchus*	11	10	102
Sparagus	*Aſparagus*	18	13	147
Spignel	*Meum*	10	22	96
Spikenard	*Conyſa*	13	7	110
Spindle-tree	*Euonimus*	22	3	176
Splachnum	———	4	6	63
Spleenwort	*Aſplenium*	2	5	58
Spurge	*Euphorbia*	22	4	176
Spurrey	*Spergula*	23	42	198
Squill	*Scilla*	18	29	152
Star of Bethlehem	*Ornithogalum*	18	28	152
Starwort	*Callitriche*	18	17	148
Stitchwort	*Stellaria*	23	39	198
St. John's wort	*Hypericum*	23	25	194
Stonecrop	*Sedum*	23	23	193
Strawberry	*Fragaria*	23	31	195
Strawberry-tree	*Arbutus*	19	48	170
Succory	*Cichorium*	11	7	101

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Succory—Swines	*Hyoſeris*	11	6	101
Sundew	*Droſera*	23	9	189

T.

Tanſy	*Tanacetum*	13	4	110
Tare	*Ervum*	27	9	222
Teazel	*Dipſacus*	14	1	115
Thiſtle	*Carduus*	13	12	112
Thiſtle—Barnaby	*Solſtitiaria*	13	16	113
Thiſtle—Carline	*Carlina*	13	11	111
Thiſtle—Cotton	*Onopordum*	13	13	112
Thiſtle—Gentle	*Cirſium*	13	17	113
Thiſtle—Milk	*Mariana*	13	14	112
Thiſtle—Star	*Calcitrapa*	13	15	112
Thorn-apple	*Datura*	19	29	165
Thoroughwax	*Agroſtana*	14	8	117
Thrift	*Statice*	14	11	118
Thyme	*Thymus*	26	24	211
Tillæa	*Tillæa*	21	2	173
Toad-flax	*Antirrhinum*	26	42	217
Toad-flax—Baſtard	*Theſium*	17	3	136
Toothwort	*Dentaria*	22	22	181
———	*Lathræa*	26	33	214
Tormentil	*Tormentilia*	22	5	176
Travellers Joy	*Clematis*	18	20	149

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Trefoil	*Trifolium*	27	8	222
Tremella	———	3	5	60
Twayblade	*Ophrys*	18	38	155

V.

Valerian	*Valeriana*	16	10	128
		16	10	132
		18	34	154
Vervain	*Verbena*	26	6	205
Vetchling	*Lathyrus*	27	13	224
Vetch	*Vicia*	27	12	224
Vetch—Bitter	*Orobus*	27	14	225
Vetch—Milk	*Aſtragalus*	27	11	223
Vetch—Horſeſhoe	*Hippocrepis*	27	6	221
Viburnum	———	19	13	161
Violet	*Viola*	27	20	227
Violet—Water	*Hottonia*	19	28	165

W.

Wall-flower	*Chieranthus*	22	24	182
Wall-lettuce	*Prenanthes*	11	2	100
Waterwort	*Elatine*	22	36	185
Wetweed	*Ruppia*	5	7	67

		Tab.	Gen.	Ch.
Whin	*Ulex*	27	22	228
Whitlow-graſs	*Draba*	22	14	179
Whitlow-graſs—Creeping	*Illicebrum*	17	18	141
Willow-herb	*Lyſimachia*	19	26	164
————	*Epilobium*	22	1	175
Willow	*Salix*	7	10	84 85
Winter-green	*Pyrola*	23	15	191
		27	21	228
Woad	*Iſatis*	22	20	180
Wolfſbane	*Doronicum*	12	2	104
Woodroof	*Aſperula*	18	2	144
		19	2	157
Wormwood	*Abſinthium*	13	9	111
Wrackrod	*Zanichella*	5	1	66

Y.

Yarrow	*Achillæa*	12	13	107
Yellow-wort	*Chlora*	19	53	171

FIGURES

OF THE

GENERA,

TABLE I.—VII

MUSHROOM.

Agaricus — campestre.



J. Miller del. et sc.

TABLE I.

FUNGUSSES.

GEN. I.

MUSHROOM.

1. A Bed in which the Spawn or young Muſhrooms ſpring, Miller affirms that the ſmock (appearing on the left) firſt produces them.

2. The under part of the Muſhroom while unopened in a Button.

3. A Section of the former View.

4. The Bonnet of the Muſhroom, with the Pedicle and Ring.

5. The under part of the Muſhroom, ſhowing the Lamina or Gills.

6. One of the Gills.

GEN. II.

AGARICK.

1. The Bonnet.

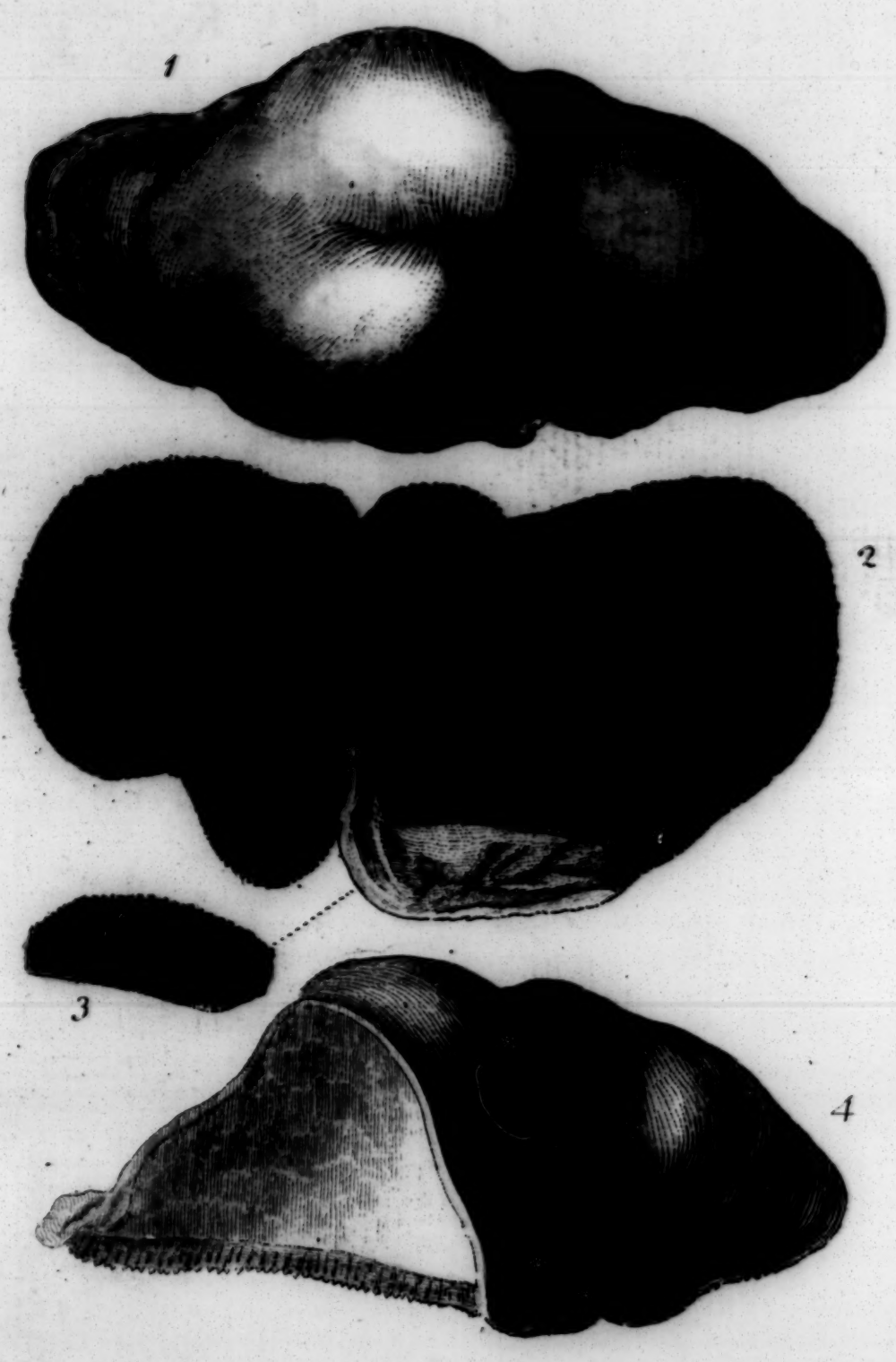
2. The under part with the Pores.

3. The Pores ſeparate.

4. A Section of the Agarick.

AGARICK

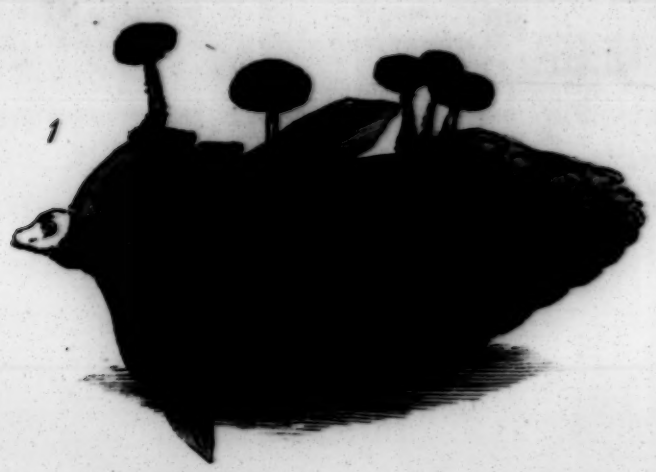
Boletus – suberosus.

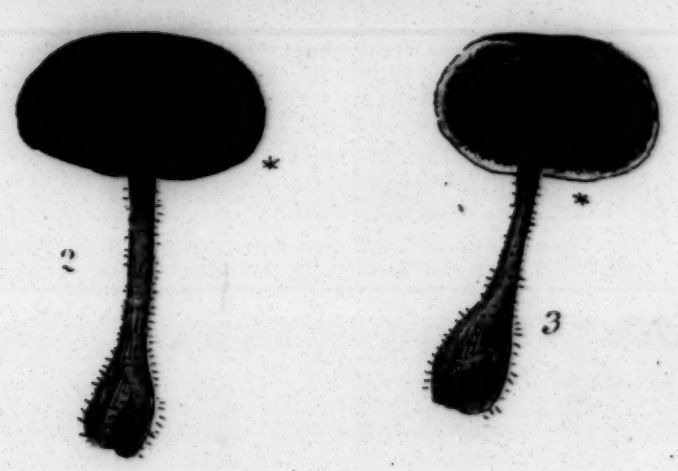


J. Miller del. et sc.

TAB. AGARIC.

Hydnum - auriscalpium.





GEN. III.

FIR AGARICK.

1. The Agarick growing on a Fir Cone.

2 and 3. Views of the Fir Agarick.

GEN. IV.

MORELL.

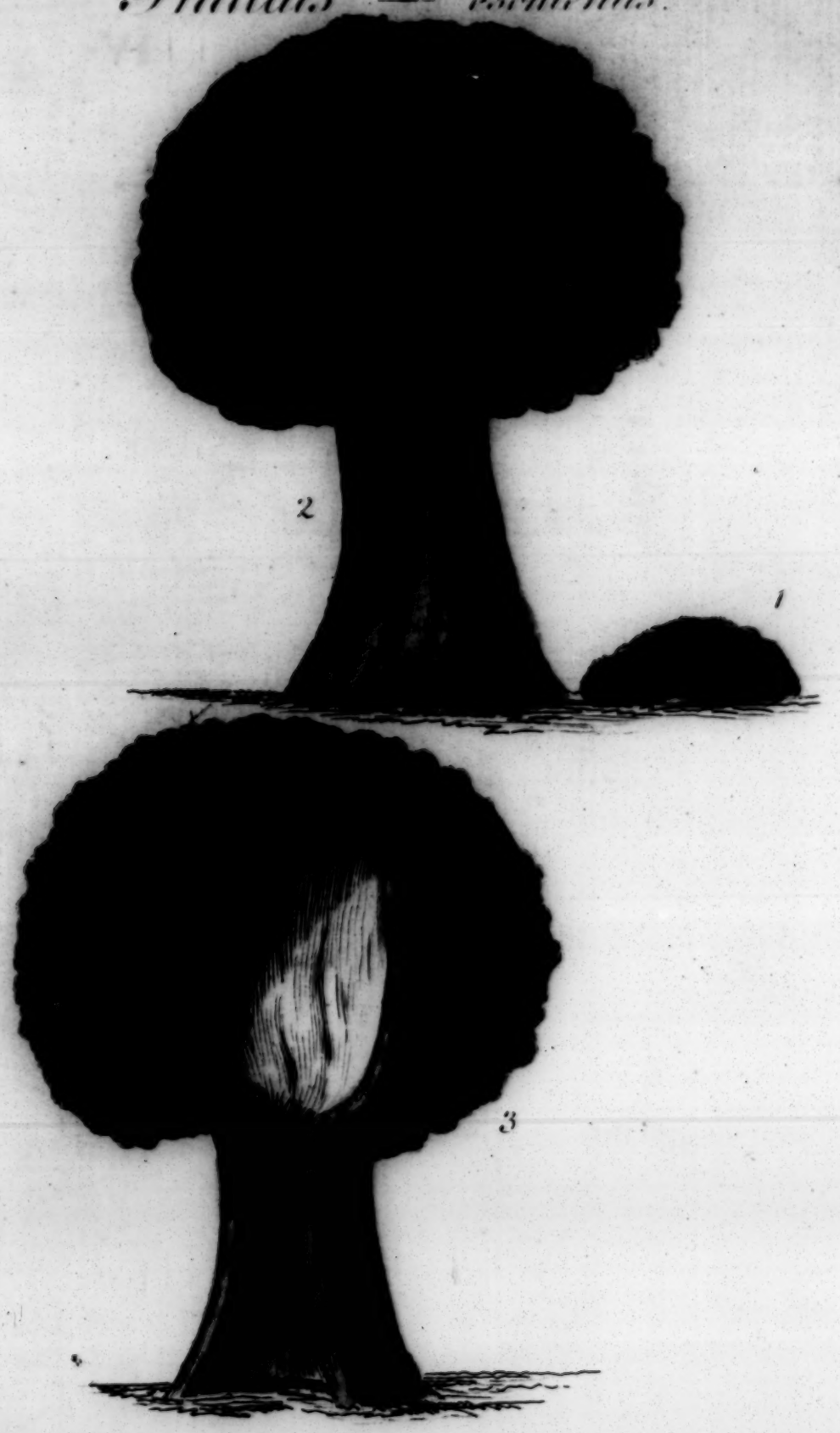
1. The Morell as appearing in the ground.

2. The ſame on its Pedicle.

3. A Section of the Morell.

MORELL.

Phallus — esculentus.



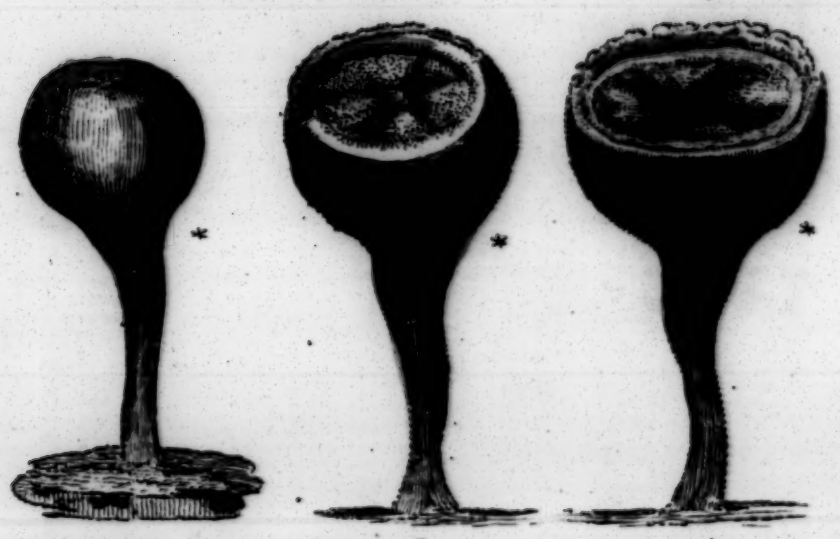
L. Müller del. et Sc.

SPONGE-MUSCROOM.

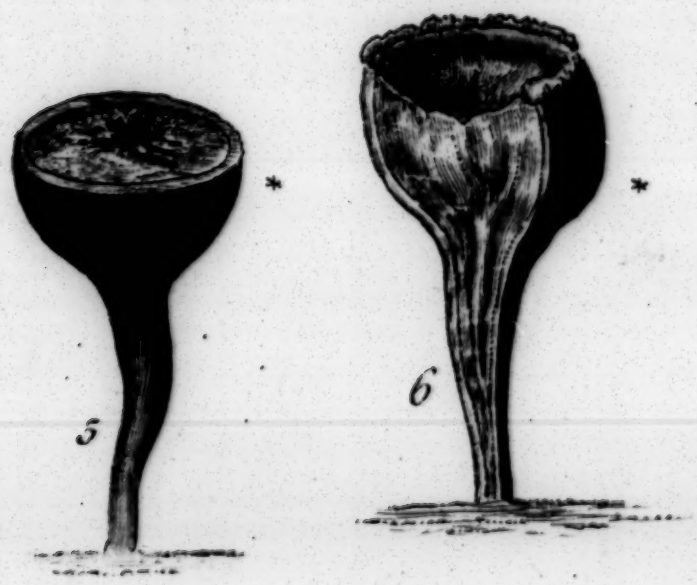
Clatherus - Cinereus.



1



2 3 4



5 6

Miller del. et Sc.

GEN. V.

SPUNGE MUSHROOM.

1. The Plants in the natural ſize.

2-5. Different Views magnified.

6. A Section magnified.

GEN. VI.

SMOOTH MUSHROOM

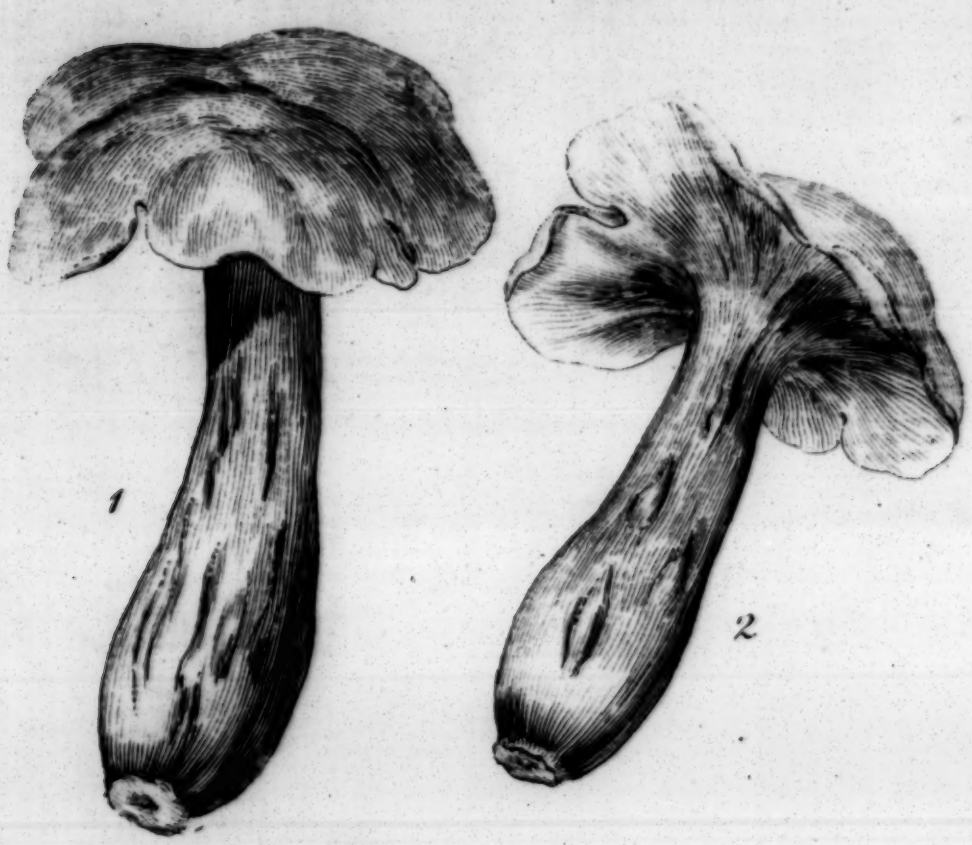
1. Shows the upper part or Bonnet.

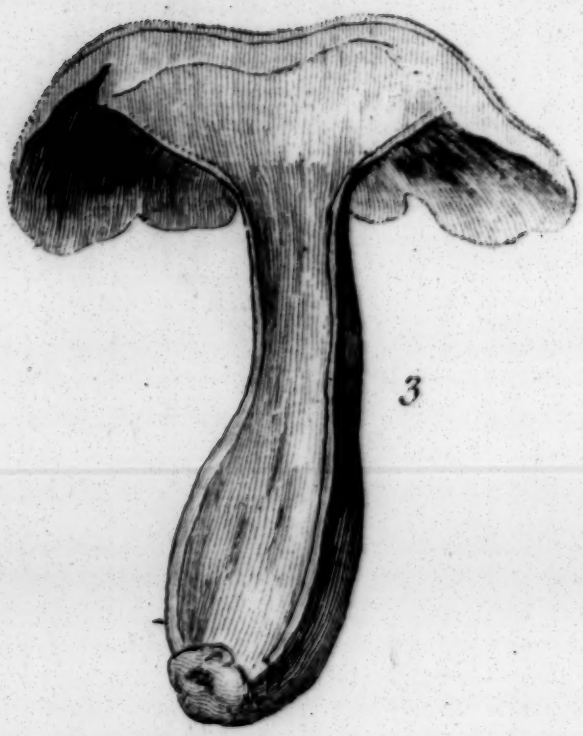
2. The under part.

3. The Section cut through the Pedicle.

SMOOTH-MUSHROOM.

Helvella – Mitra.

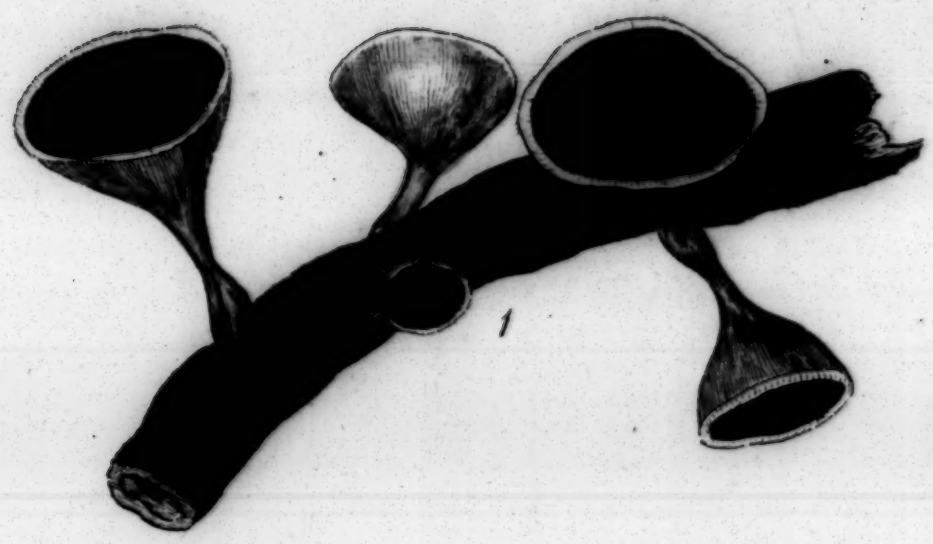




J. Miller del et Sc.

BELL'D-MUSHROOM.

Peziza - coccinea.





GEN. VII.

BELL'D MUSHROOM.

1. Different Views of the Muſhrooms, to ſhow how they grow with their Pedicle on rotten wood.

2. A Section of one of them.

GEN. VIII.

OBLONG MUSHROOM.

1. A groupe in the natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified.

3. One ſeparate.

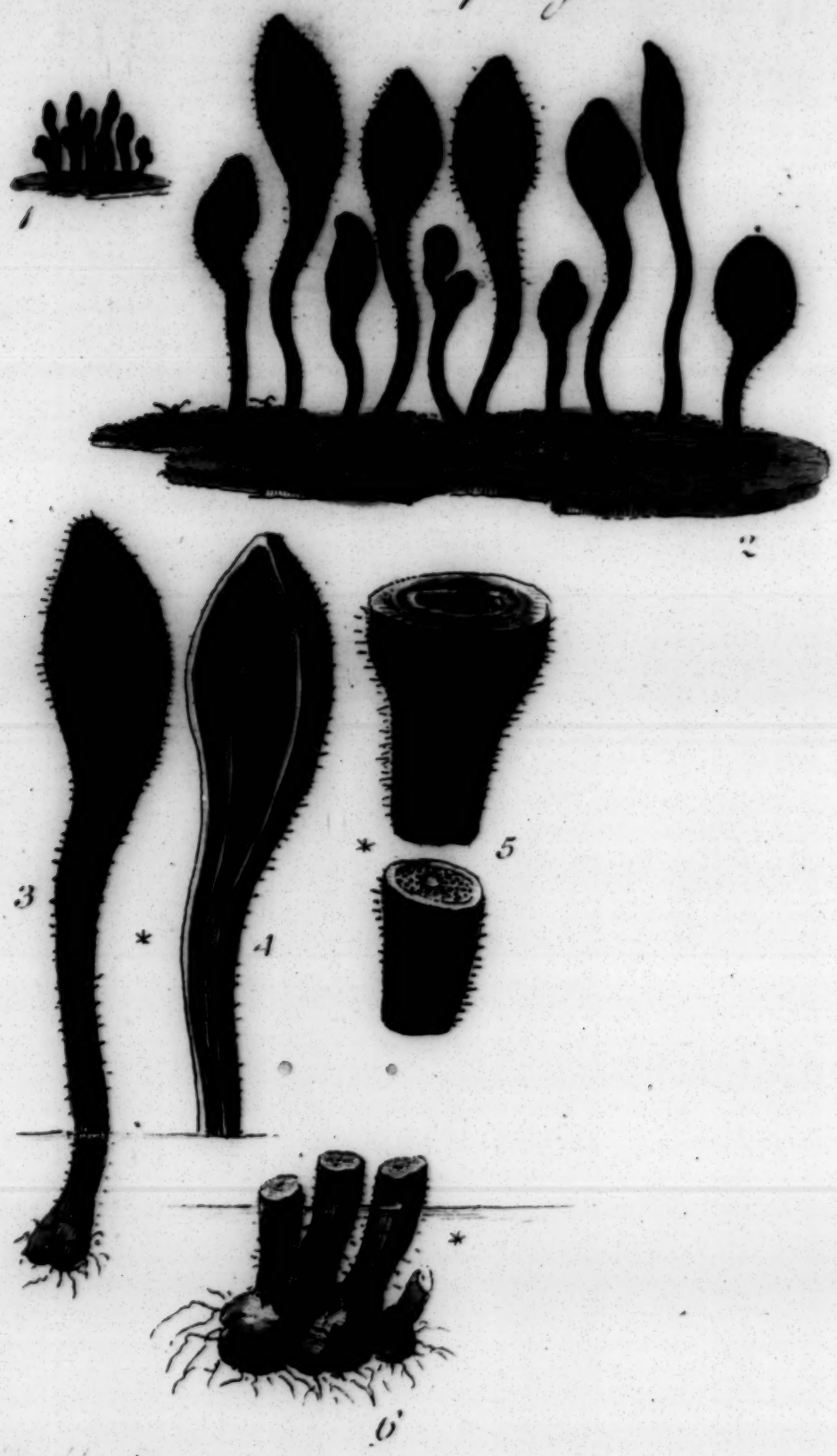
4. A Section of it.

5. A Section of a Pedicle much magnified.

6. The Knobbs at the root magnified.

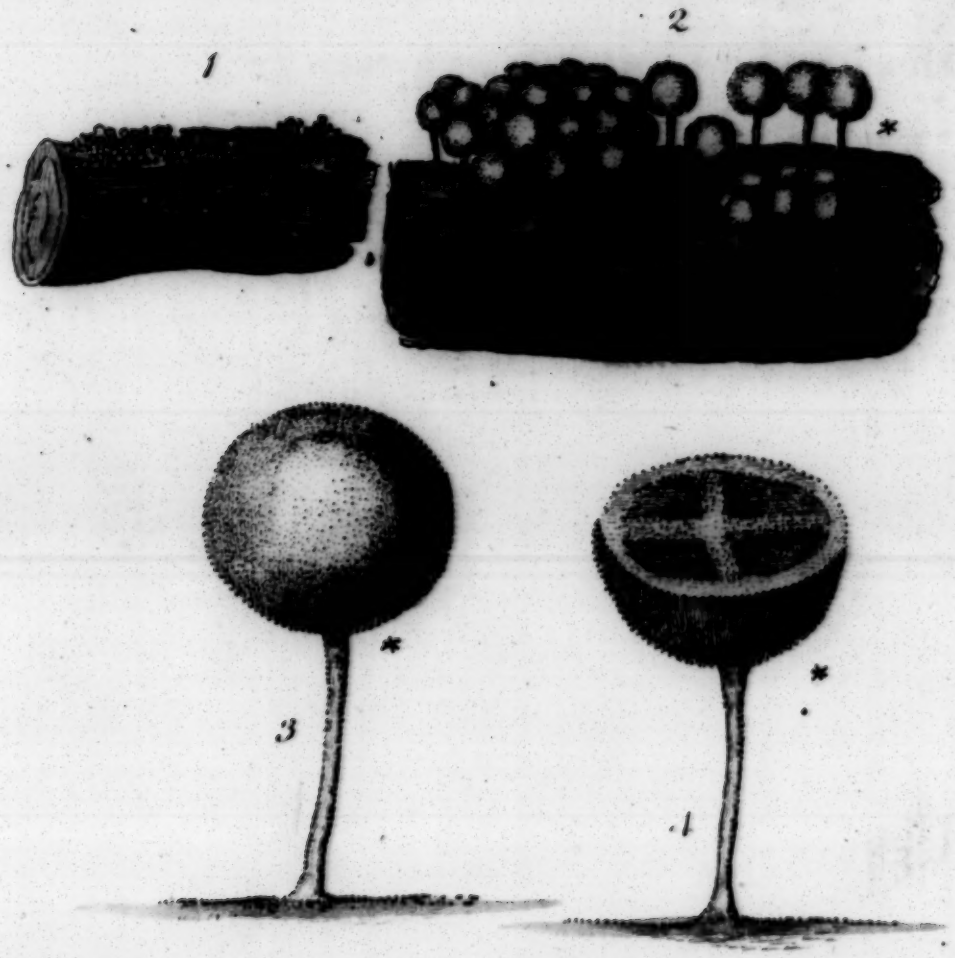
OBLONG-MUSHROOM.

Clavaria — ophioglossoides.



MOULD.

Mucor-glaucus.



GEN IX.

MOULD.

1. Mould on rotten wood in its natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified.

3-4. A Single Plant greatly magnified.

GEN. X.

PUFF BALL.

1, 2. The Puff Ball entire.

3. A Section of it.

PUFF — BALL.

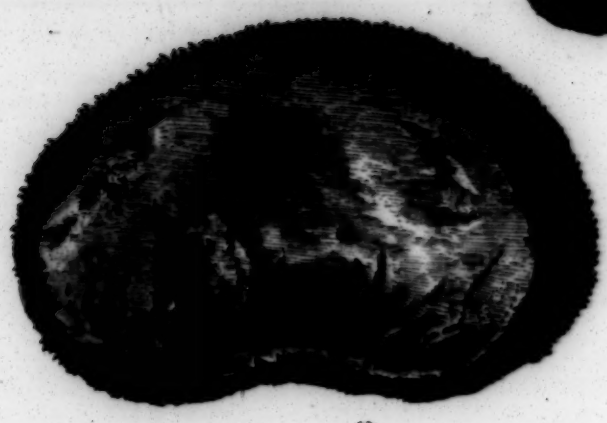
Lycoperdon tuber.



2



1



3

ADDERS-TONGUE.
Ophioglossum – vulgatum.

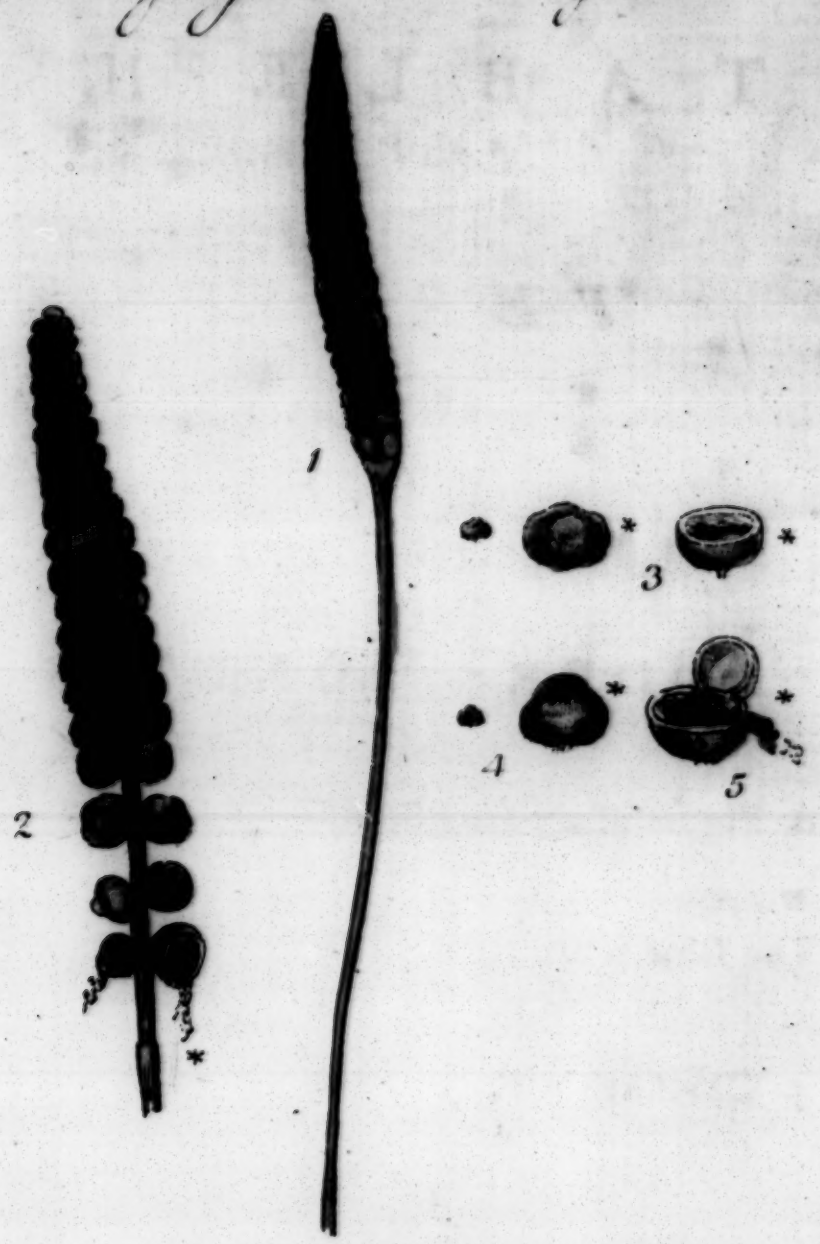


TABLE II.

FERNS.

GEN. I.

ADDERS TONGUE.

1. A Figure of a young SPIKE.

2. The ſame when older.

3, 5. CAPSULES with the SEED.

GEN. II.

FLOWERING FERN.

1. Part of a Plant with the LEAVES and SPIKE.

2. The SPIKE ſeparate.

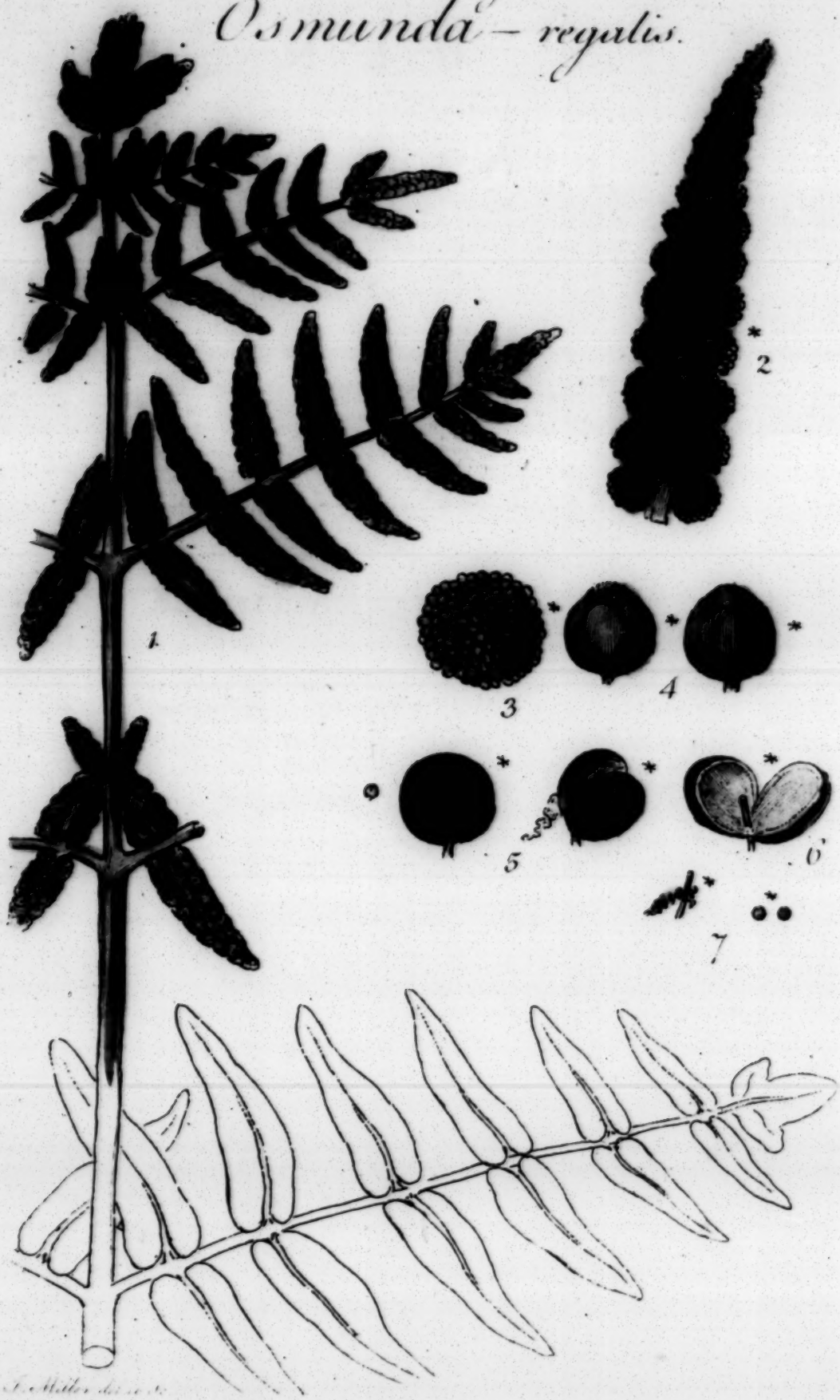
3. FRUIT cluſtered in a Ball magnified.

4, 6. CAPSULES greatly magnified.

7. The SEED in the ſame manner.

FLOWERING-FERN.

Osmunda – regalis.



J. Miller del. et sc.

NORKED-MADENNIA

Acrostichum — septentrionale.



GEN. III.

FORK'D MAIDENHAIR.

1, 2. LEAVES with the FRUIT.

3. A LEAF with the FRUIT magnified.

4, 5. CAPSULES greatly magnified.

6. The SEED.

GEN. IV.

BRAKES.

1. Part of a LEAF.

2. Part of a LEAF magnified.

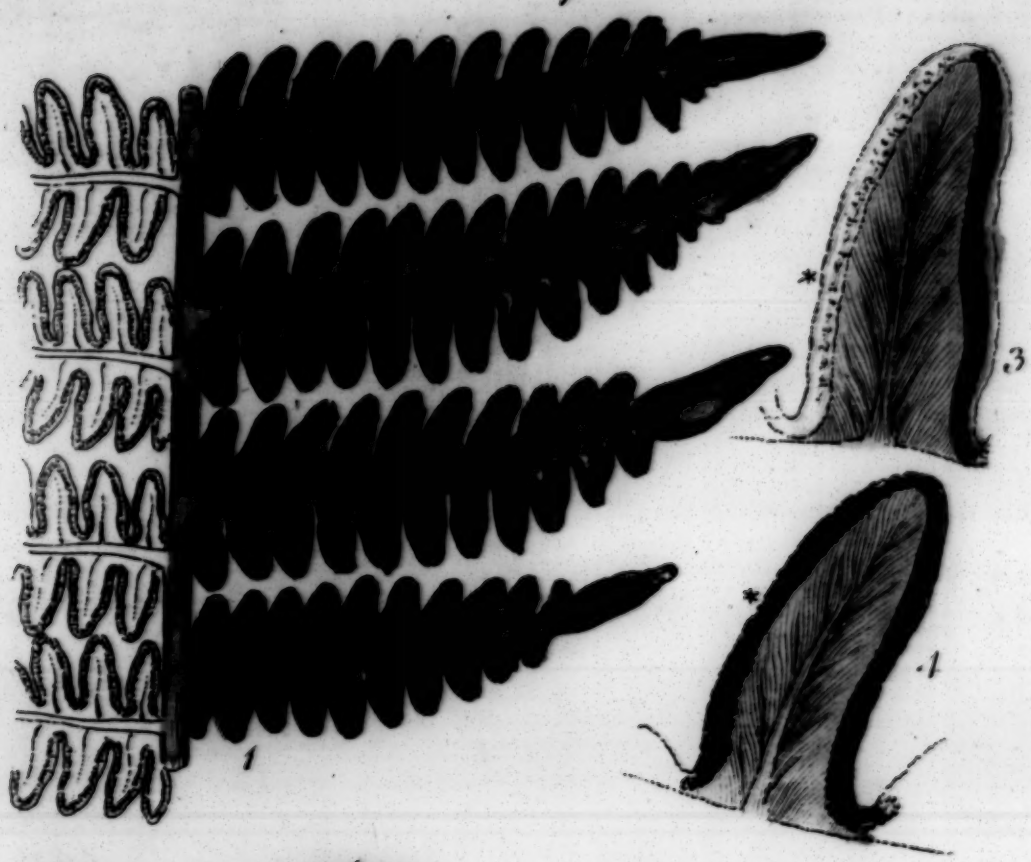
3, 4. A Segment of a LEAFIT greatly magnified.

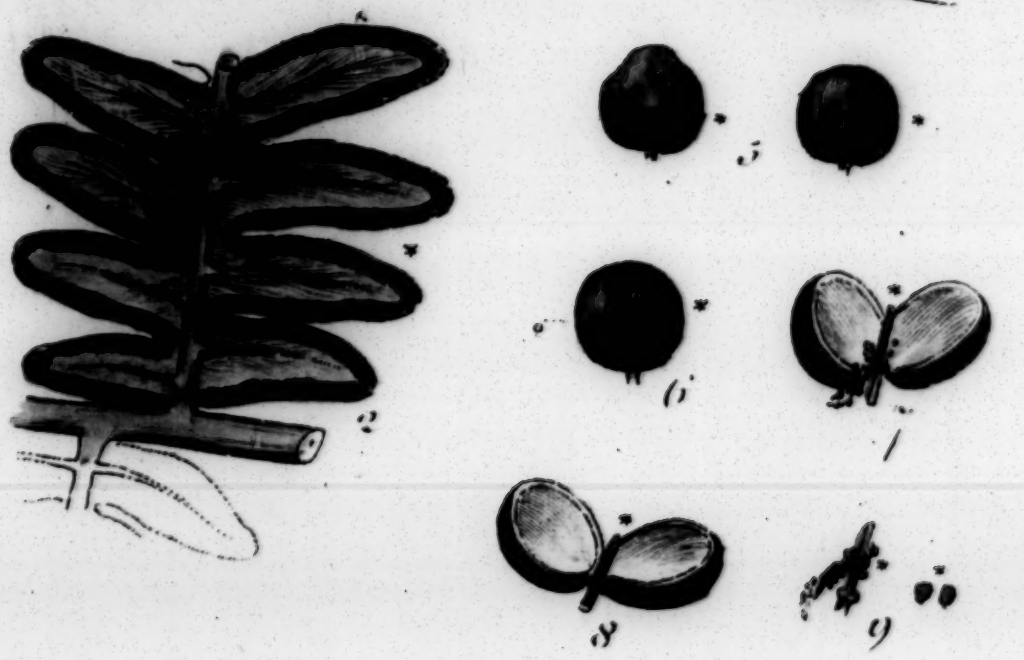
5, 6. The FRUIT
7, 8. The CAPSULE } greatly magnified.

9. The SEED.

B R A K E S.

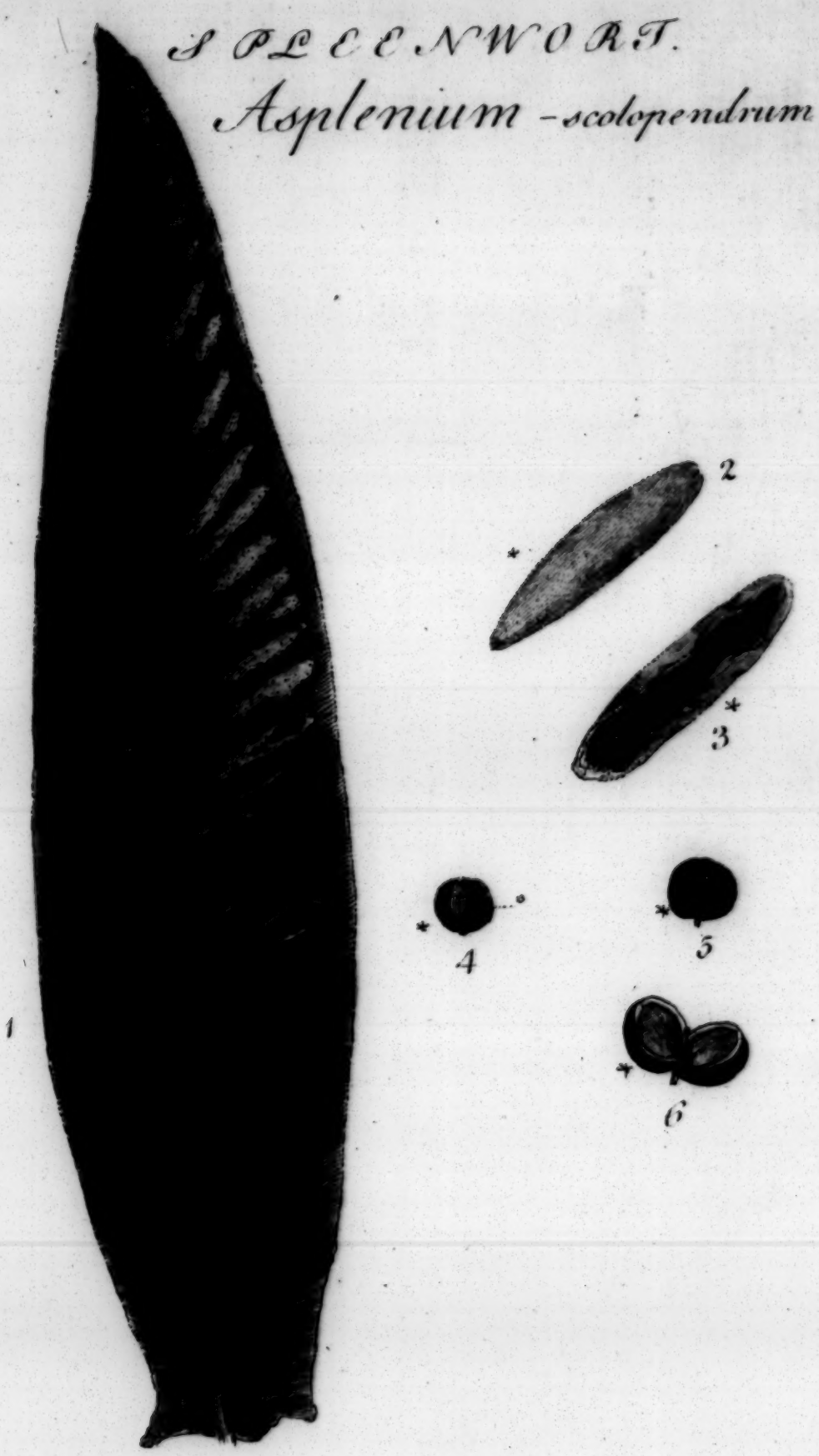
Pteris — aquilina.





SPLEENWORT.

Asplenium - scolopendrium



GEN. V.

SPLEENWORT.

1, 2. A LEAFIT, with the manner in which the Fruit is diſpoſed.

3. A cluſter of the FRUIT magnified.

4, 6. CAPSULES and SEED greatly magnified.

GEN. VI.

POLYPODY.

1. A LEAF of the Plant.

2. the ſame magnified.

2, 3. the Veſſel containing the FRUCTIFICATION much magnified.

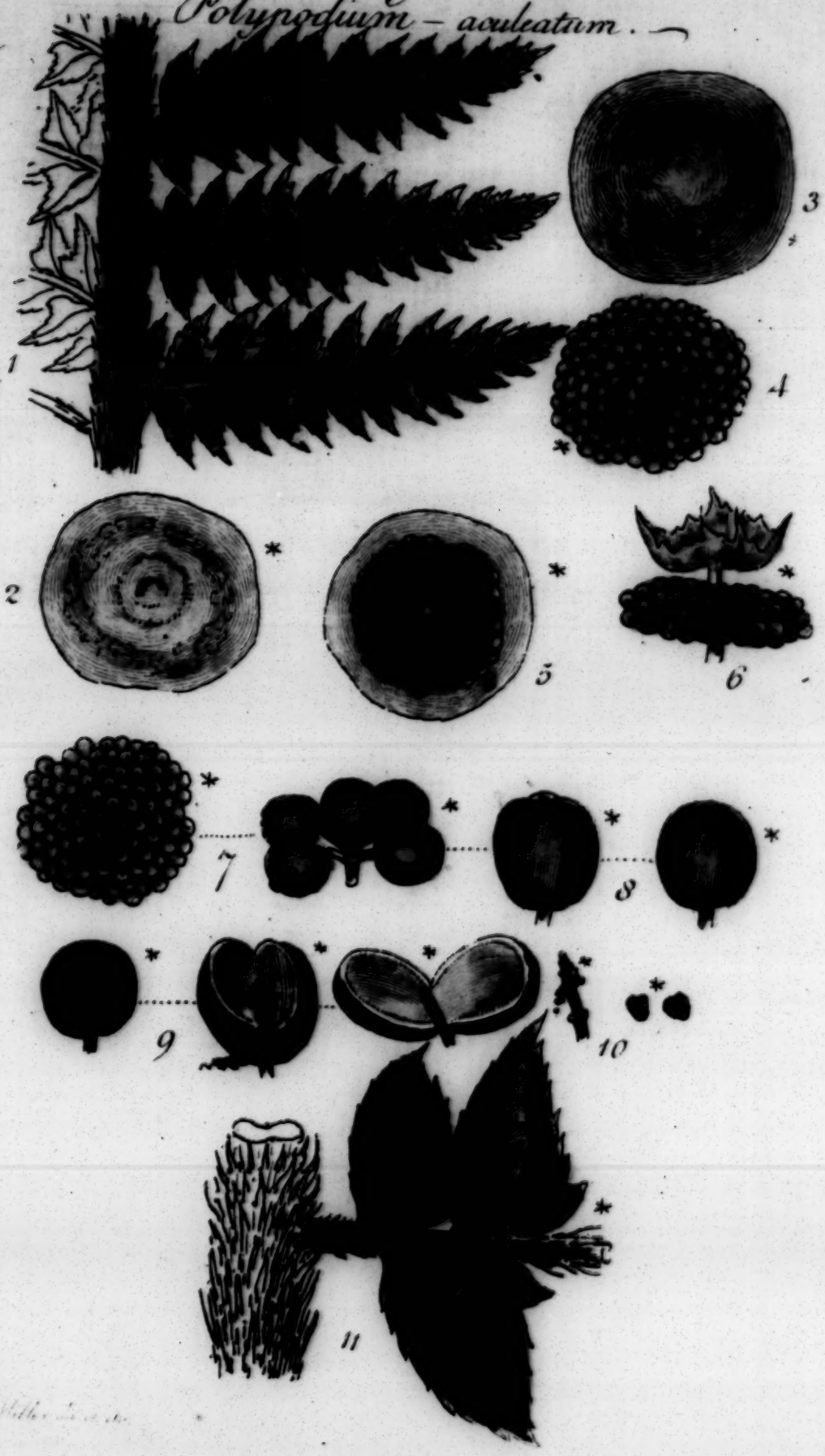
5, 7. cluſter of the FRUIT much magnified.

8, 9. A CAPSULE greatly magnified.

10. the SEED in like manner.

POLYPODI.

Polypodium – aculeatum. –



MAIDENHAIR.

Adianthum - capillus - veneris.



J. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. VII.

MAIDENHAIR.

1. An entire LEAF.

2, 3. A LEAFIT magnified.

4. A fragment of a LEAFIT with the FRUIT.

6. CAPSULE
7. SEED } much magnified.

GEN. VIII.

DWARF MAIDENHAIR.

1. An entire LEAF.

2. the ſame magnified, with CAPSULES on the LEAFITS.

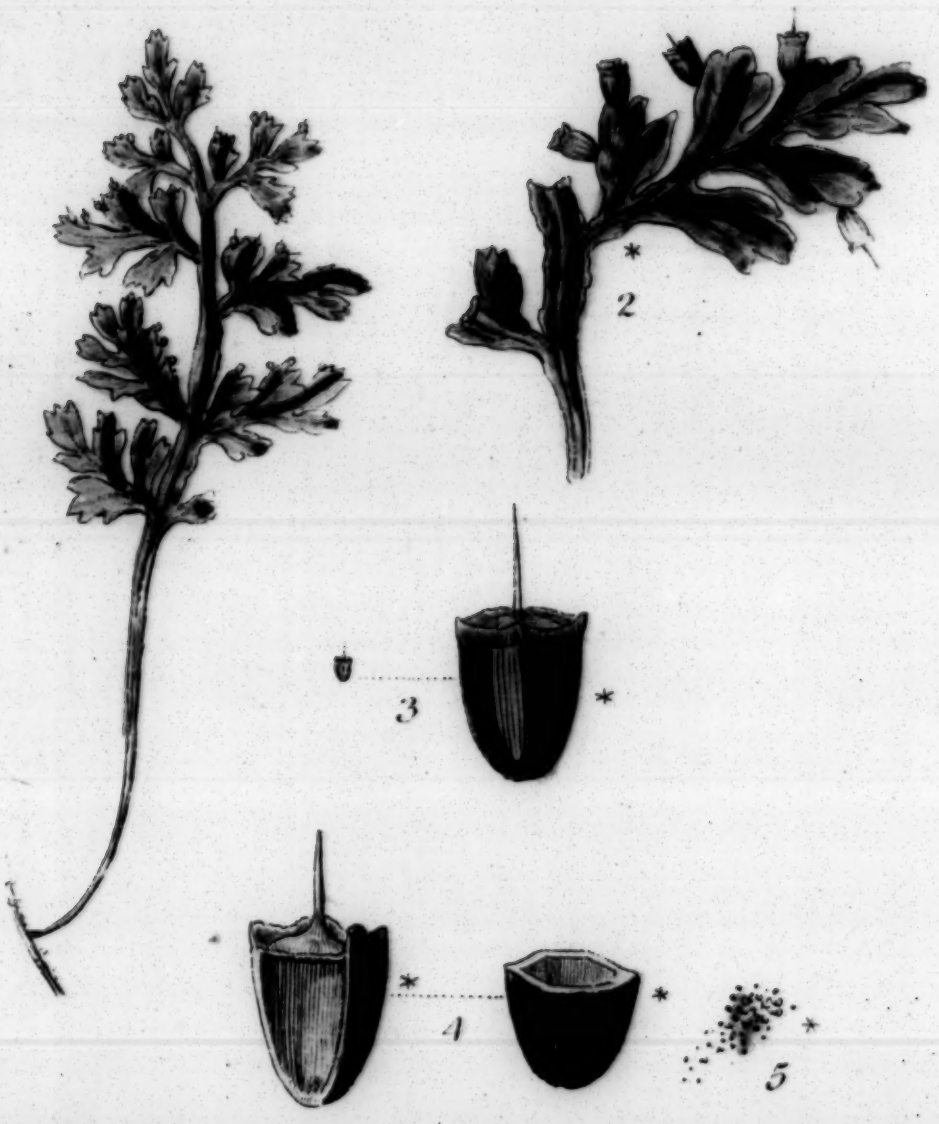
3. A ſeparate CAPSULE greatly magnified.

4. Section of the ſame.

5. SEED in like manner.

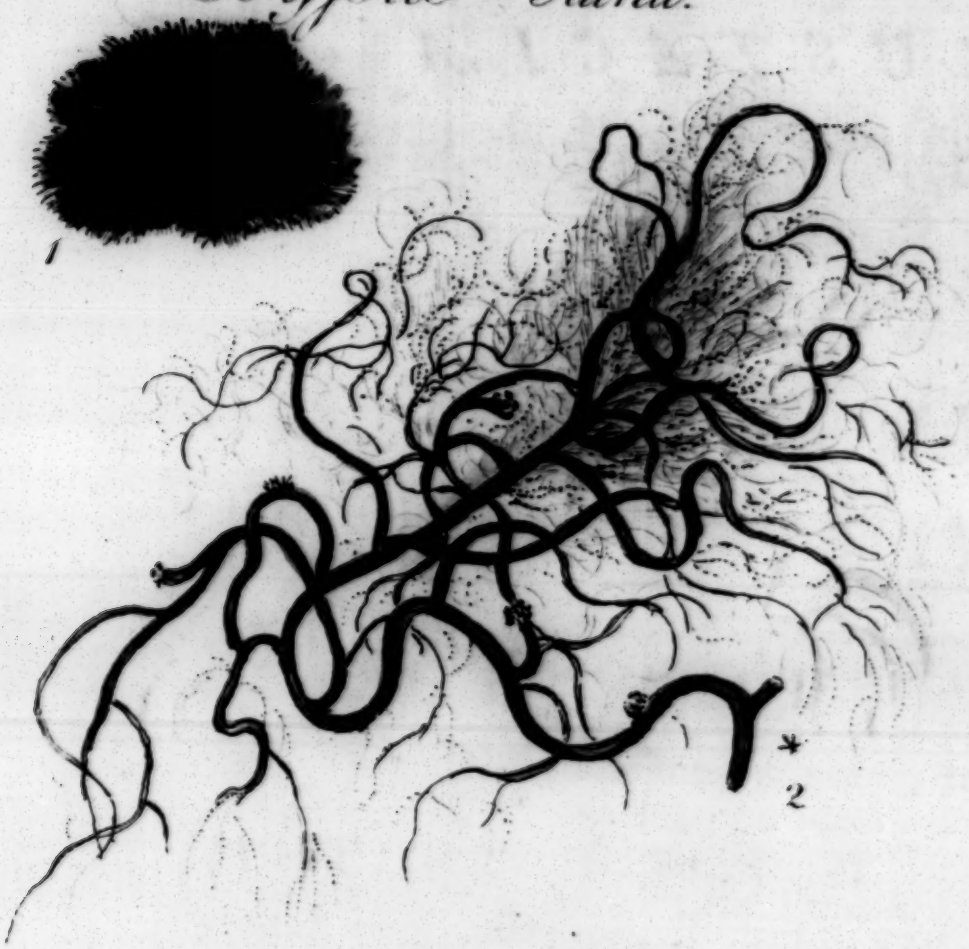
DWARF-MALDENHAIR.

Trichomanes — pyxeticfera.



B Y S S U S.

Byssus — Aurea.



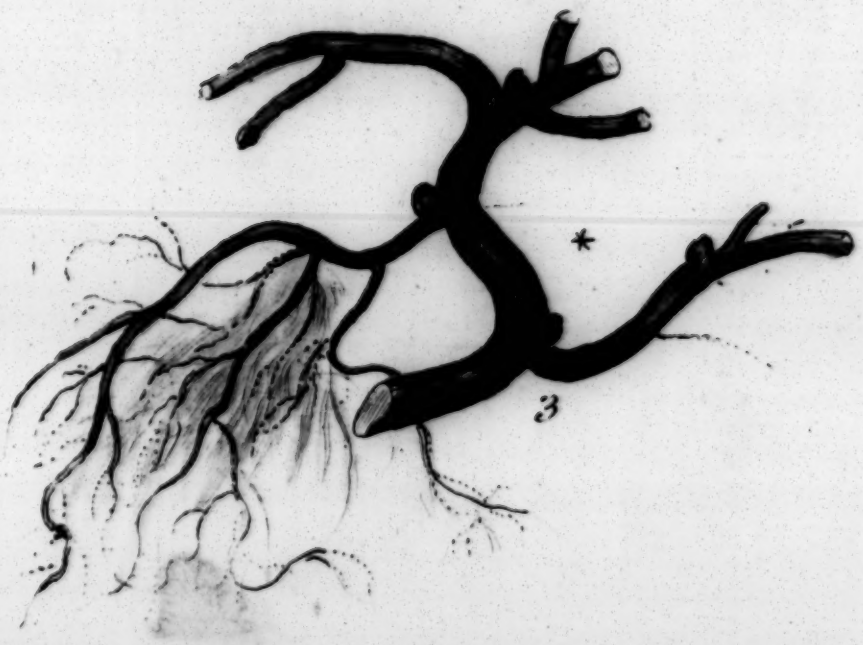


TABLE. III.

CRUSTACIATES.

GEN. I.

BYSSUS.

1. The PLANT in its natural ſize, compos'd of a number of Threads and Filaments, and brown duſt.

2. Part of the above magnified.

3. Part greatly magnified.

[Note, In this and the following Table the parts of Fructification taken from Linneus are explain'd; ſuch as Cup, Petal, Chives and Pointal, though I look on them as mere ſuppoſitions, and by no means exiſting.]

GEN II.

CROW SILK.

1. An Entire PLANT.

2. A BRANCH magnified.

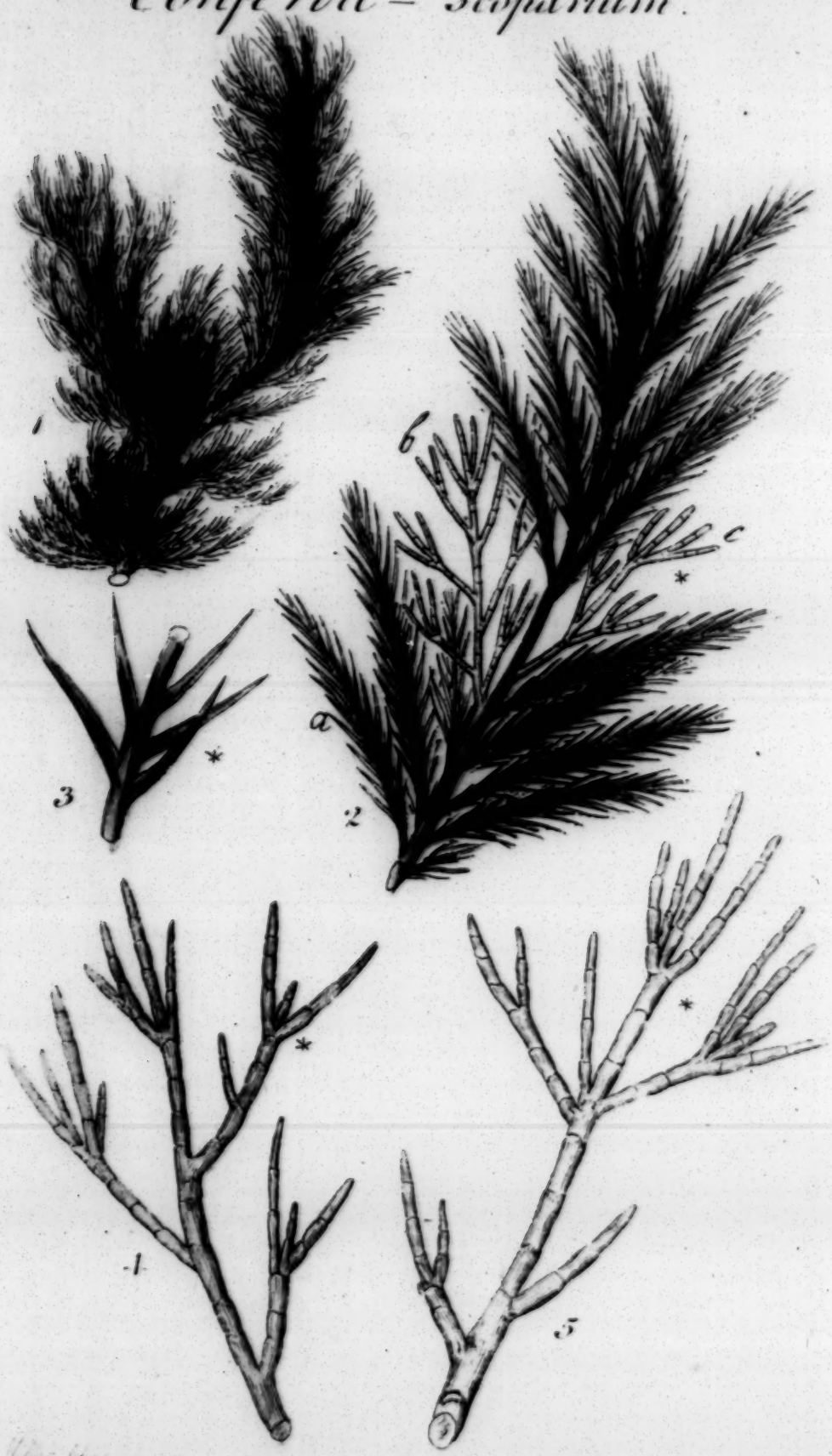
3. A Part of the lateral Leaves much magnified.

4. A BRANCH much magnified, at firſt green.

5. The ſame BRANCH grown white.

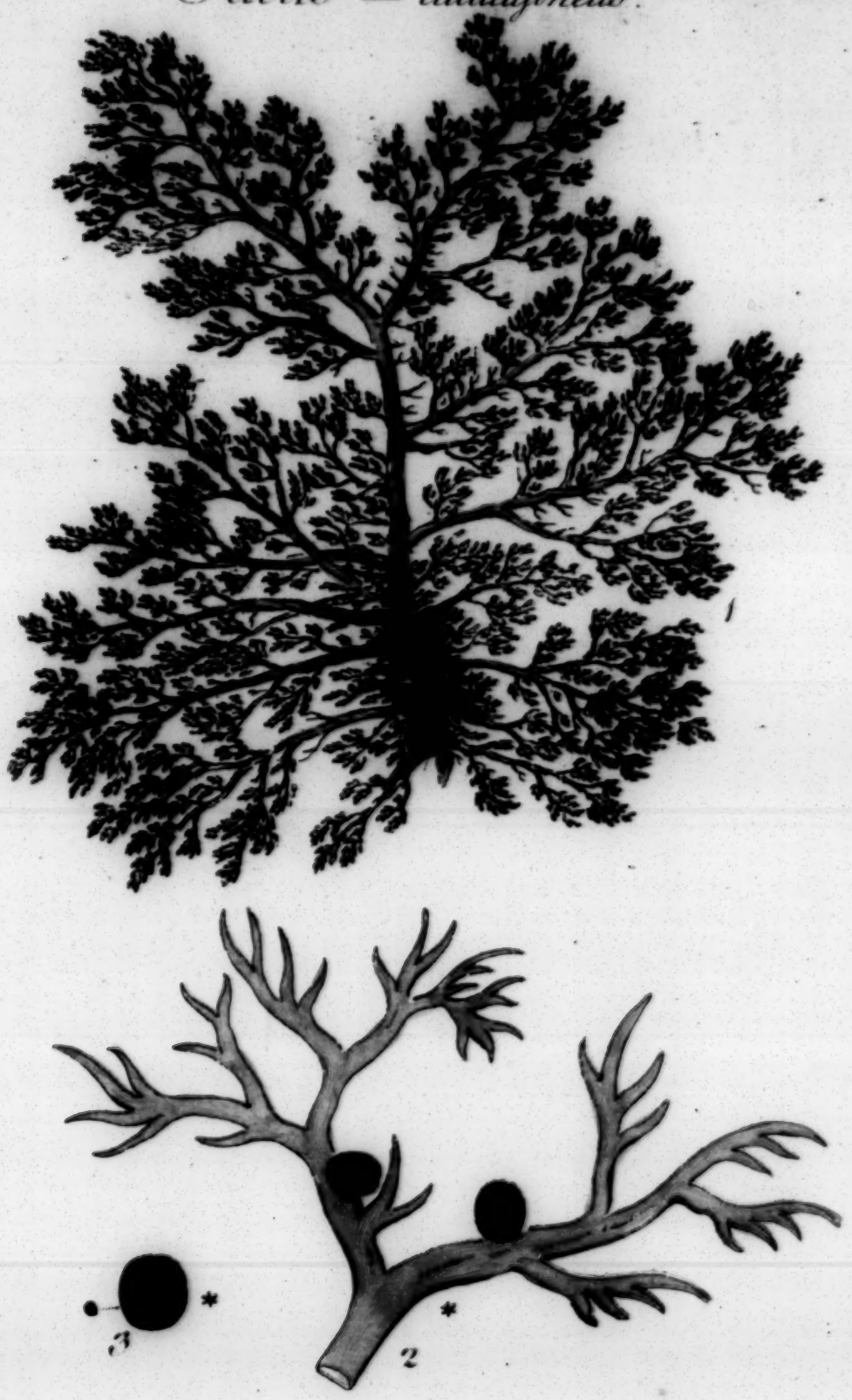
C ROW - SILK.

Conferva - scopulorum.



FUCUS.

Fucus — catalagineus.



GEN. III.

FUCUS.

1. Part of the PLANT in its natural size.

2. A BRANCH magnified.

3. The FRUIT.

GEN.

GEN. IV.

LAVER.

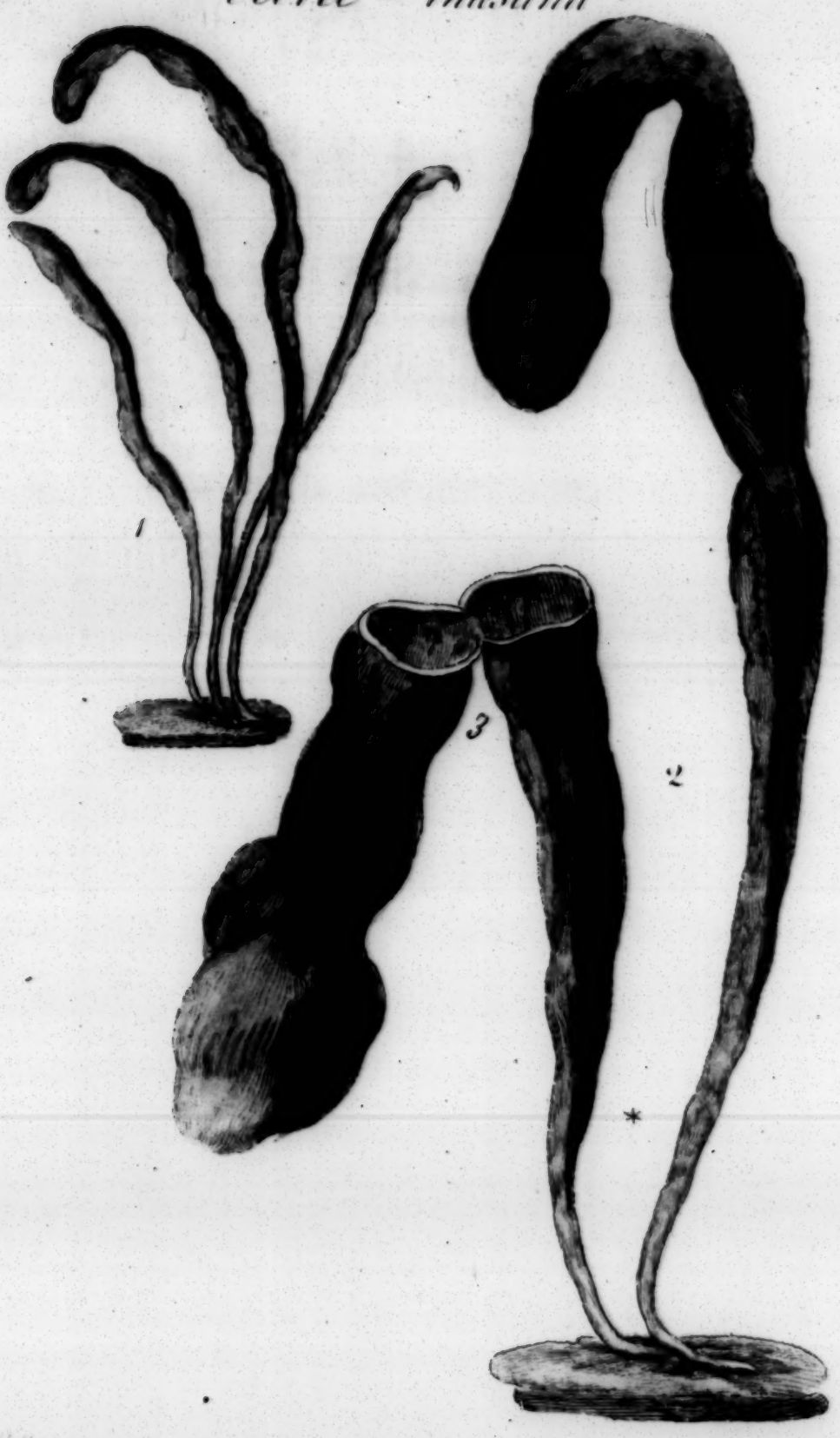
1. A. PLANT in its natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified.

3. A horizontal Section of the ſame.

LAVER.

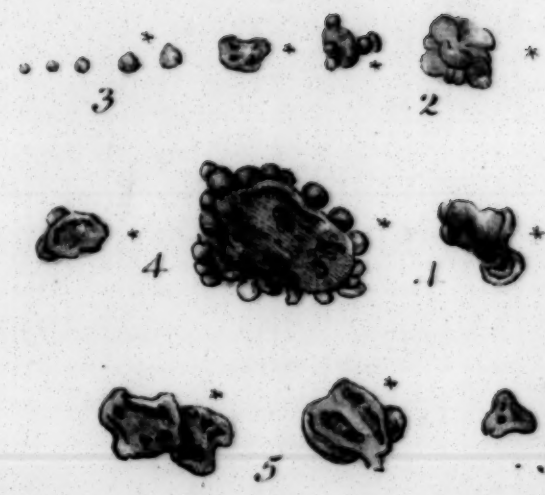
Ulva — intestina.



TREMELLA.

Tremella – Nostoc.





... Villers del. et sc.

GEN. V.

TREMELLA.

1. An old grown PLANT.

2, *a b.* Its gradual progreſs from a ſmall Grain.

3, *c d.* The GRAINS cluſtering together.

4. A Cluſter of the GRAINS magnified.

5. Part of the former more magnified.

GEN. VI.

LICHEN.

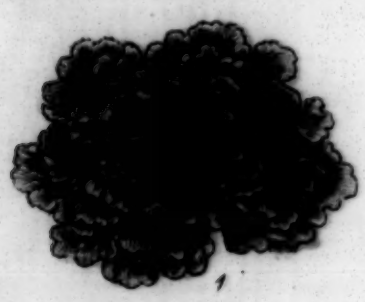
1. An entire PLANT.

2. Part of the above magnified.

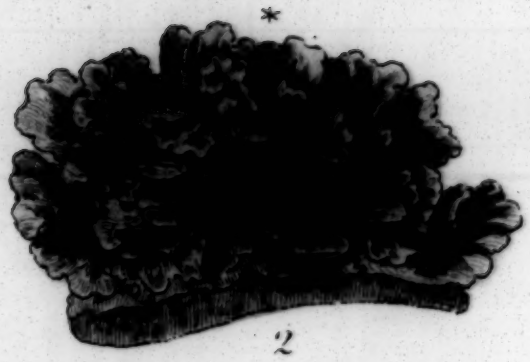
3. One of the CUPS much magnified.

LICHEN.

Lichen – parietinus.



1



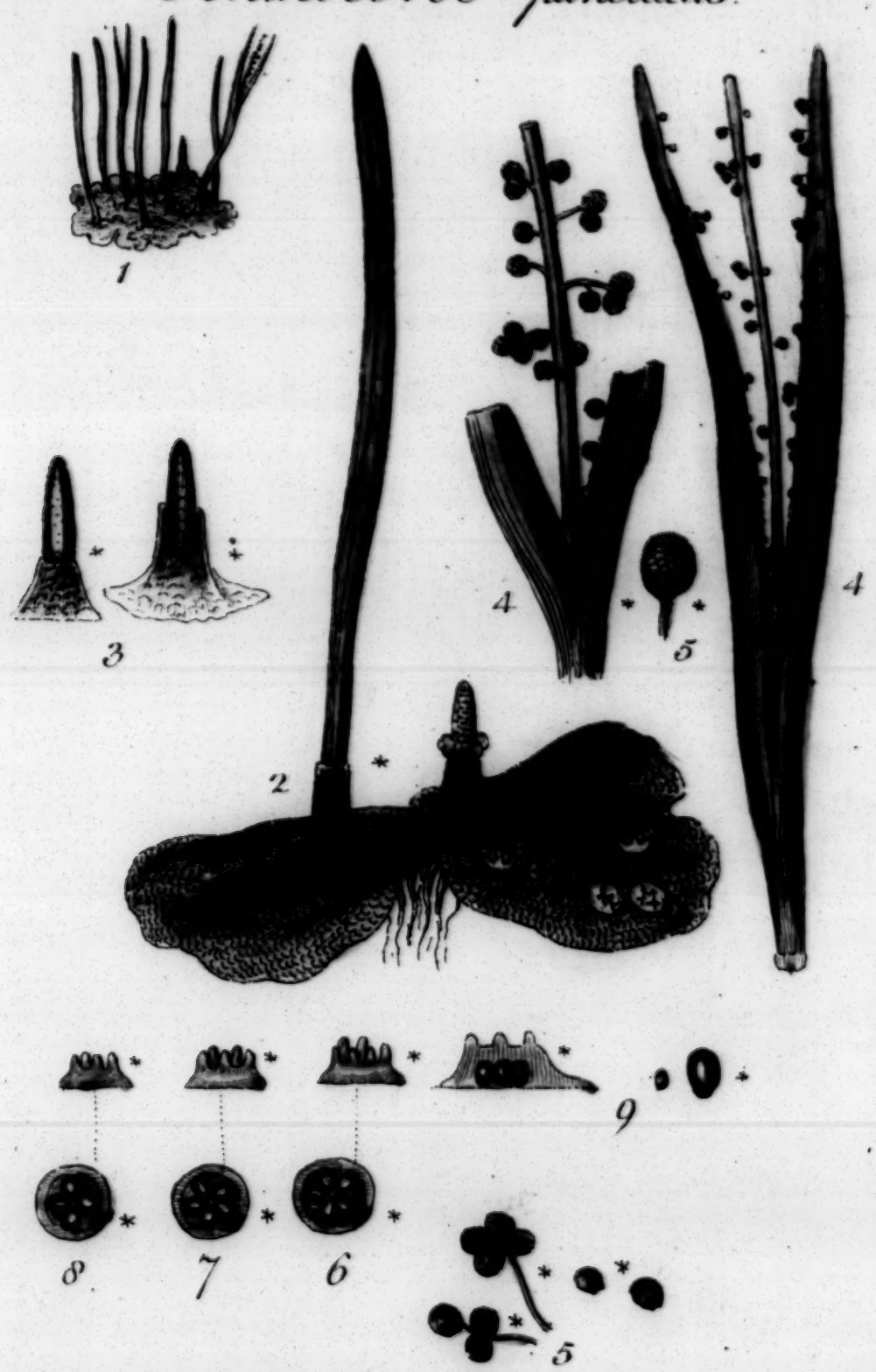
2



3

ANTHOCEROS.

Anthoceros - punctatus.



J. Miller del. et Sc.

GEN. VII.

ANTHOCEROS.

1. A tuft of ſeveral PLANTS.

2. One PLANT greatly magnified.

3. Cylindrical CUPS magnified.

4. The PLANT when ripe ſplitting, and diſperſing the GRAINS.

5. One GRAIN greatly magnified.

5.* A Cluſter of theſe GRAINS.

6, 7, 8, 9. Different Sections greatly magnified.

GEN. VIII.

RICCIA.

1. A Cluſter of young PLANTS.

2. A part of one magnified.

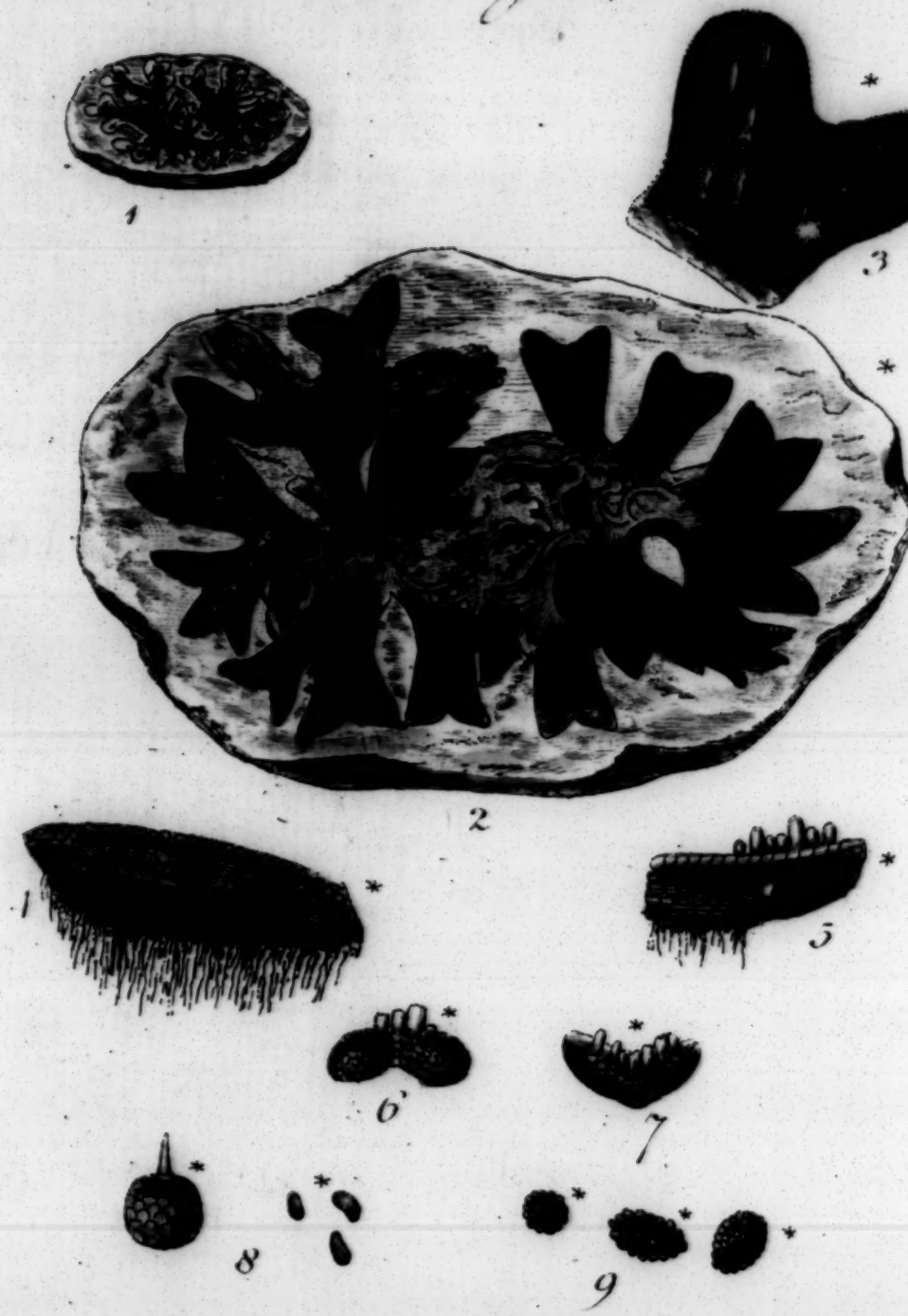
3. part of an Angle of the former greatly magnified.

4, 5, 6, 7. Other parts greatly magnified.

8, 9. The ſuppoſed FRUIT and SEED.

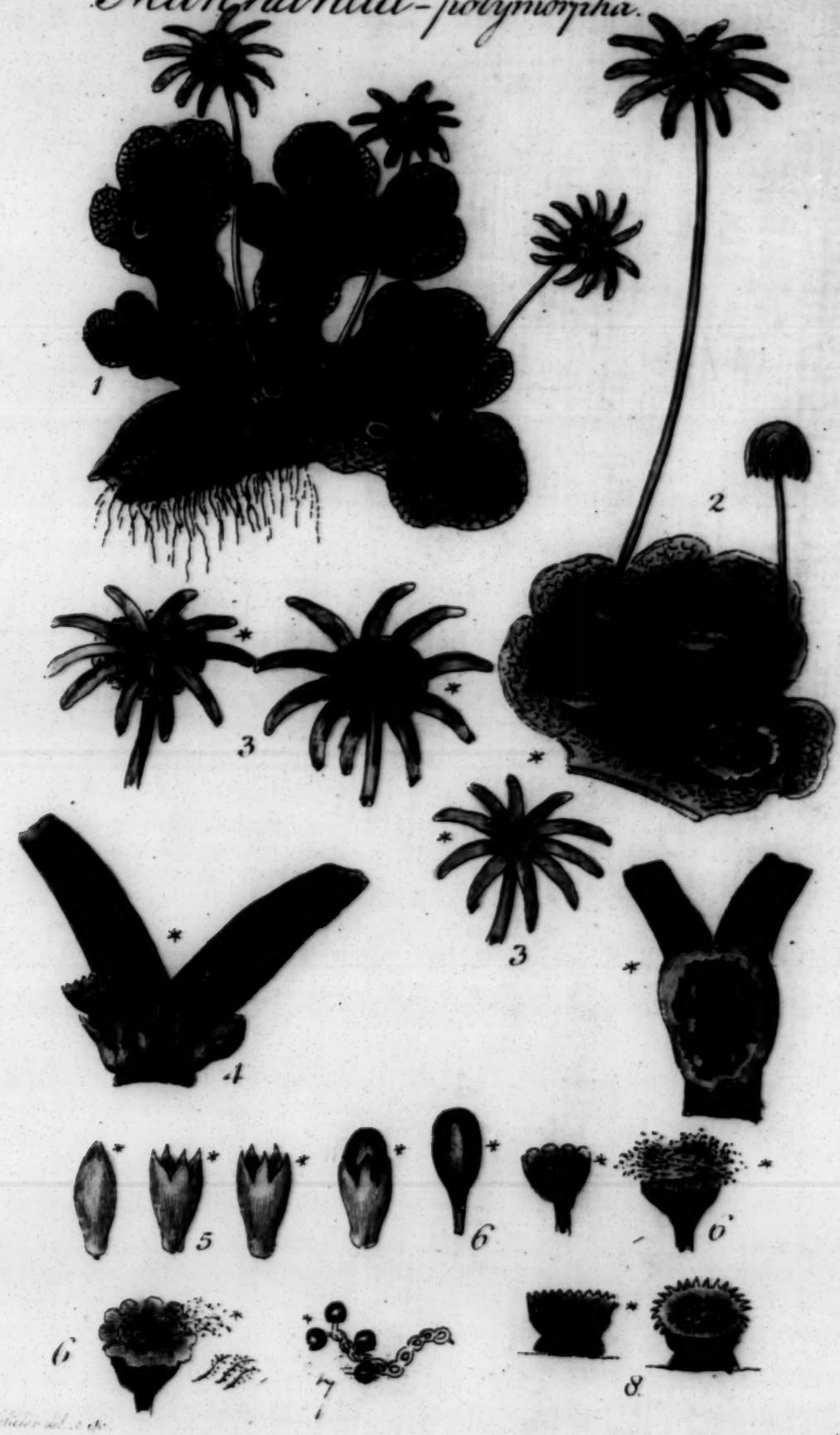
RICCIA.

Riccia – glauca.



LIVERWORT.

Marchantia-polymorpha.



GEN. IX.

LIVERWORT.

1. An entire PLANT.

2. A STAR and CUP ſeparate.

3. A STAR magnified.

4. The FRUCTIFICATION at the bottom of the STAR.

5, 6. CUP and other parts of Fructification.

7. The ſuppoſed SEED.

8. CUP containing the SEED.

GEN. X.

VETCH LIVERWORT.

1. The PLANT in its natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified before the CUP expands itſelf.

3. The CUP expanded with the lateral Fructification much magnified.

4. The CUP magnified.

5. A FLOWER with its Filaments (*f*); without the Filaments (*c*); the ſuppos'd Petal ſeparated from the Cup (*c d*).

6. The manner in which the Filaments are fixed within the FLOWER.

7. The FILAMENTS only magnified.

8. The lateral FRUCTIFICATION much magnified.

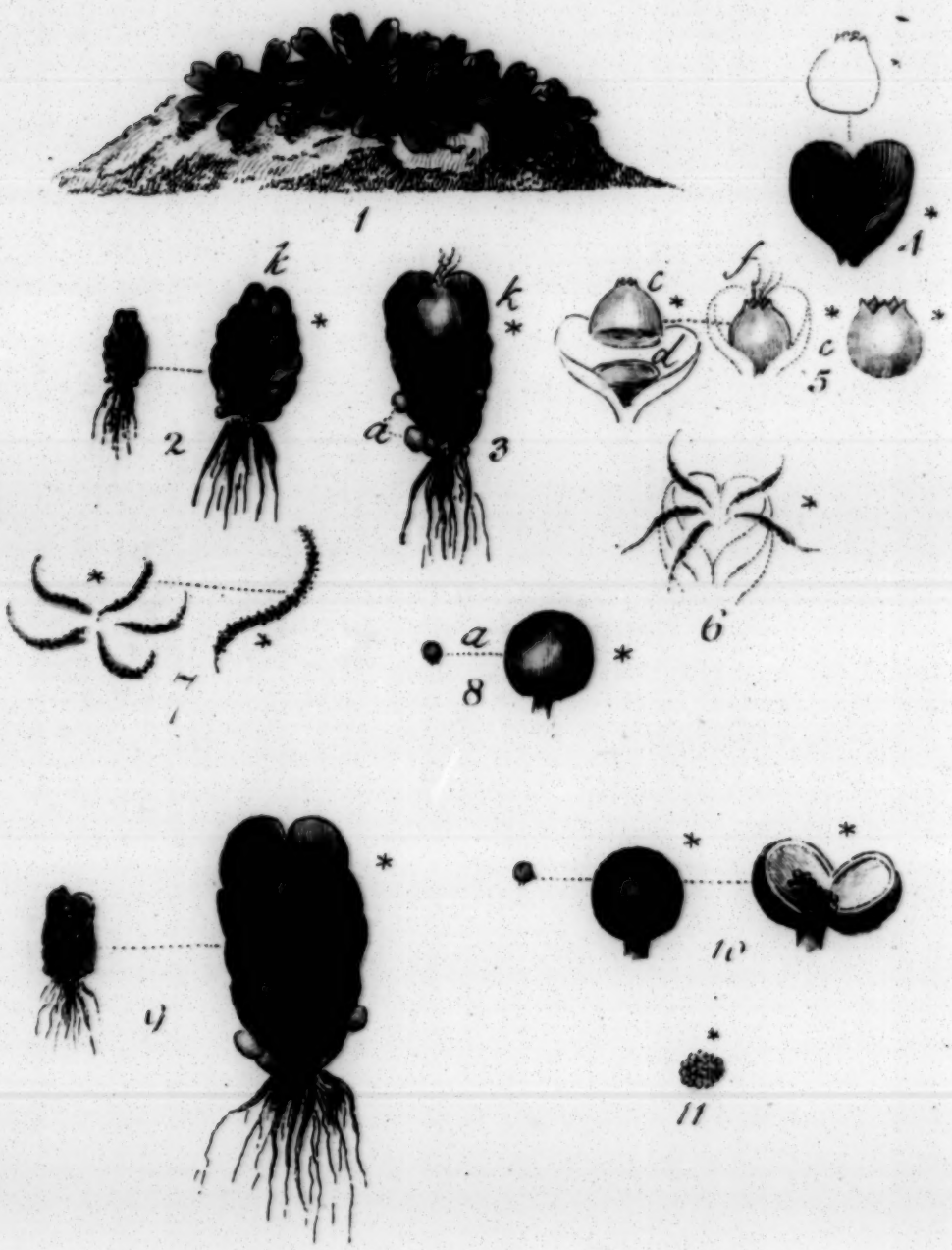
9. The PLANT when mature.

10. The CAPSULE much magnified.

11. The SEEDS.

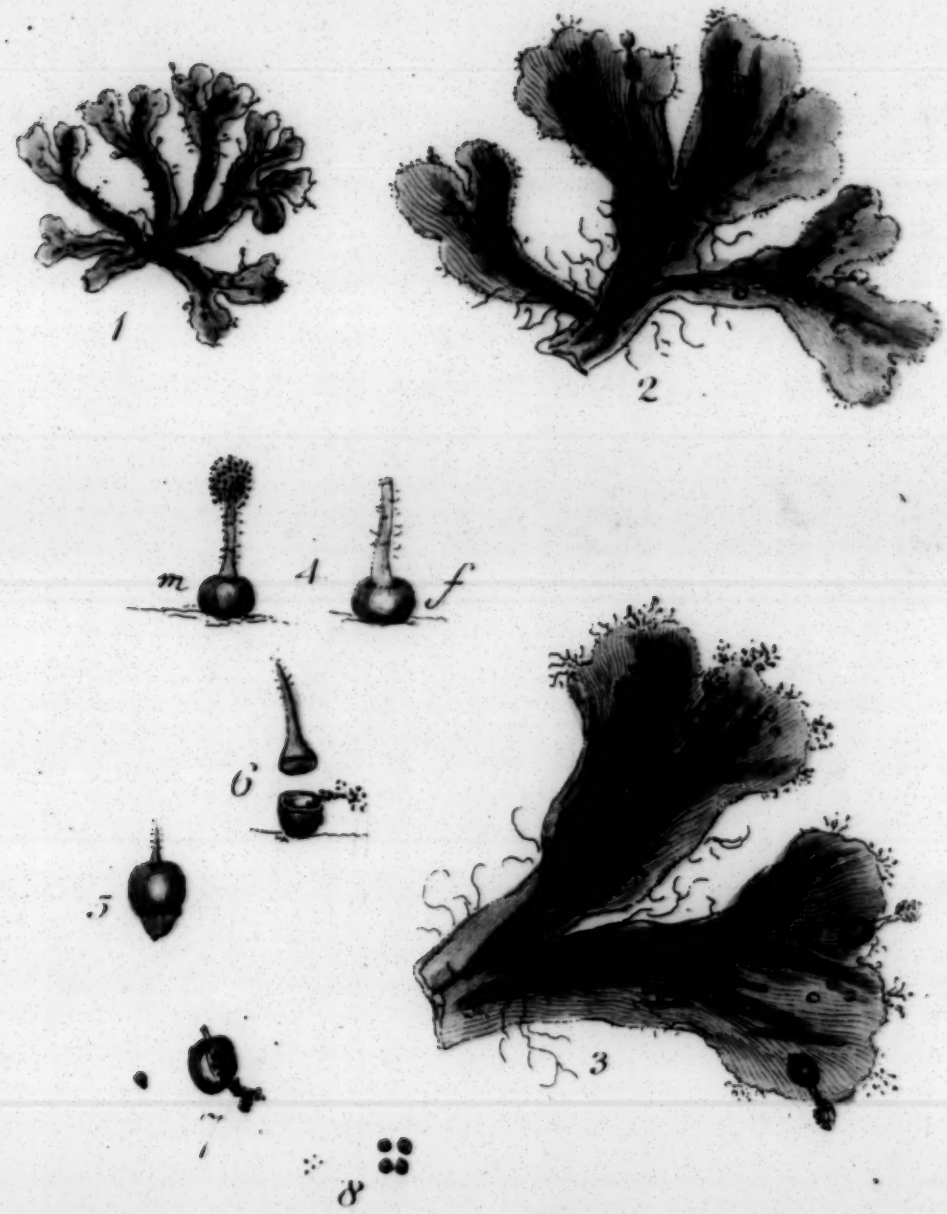
VETCH-LIVERWORT.

Targionia – hypophylla.



BLASIA.

Blasia — pusilla



J. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. XI.

BLASIA.

1. A PLANT in its natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified.

3. Two LOBES much magnified.

4. The ſuppoſed CHIV'D FLOWERS (*m*); the ſuppoſed POINTAL'D (*f*).

5. The laſt when near ripe.

6. A horizontal Section of the ſame.

7. The FRUIT when burſting.

8. The Seeds.

TABLE. IV.

MOSSES.

GEN. I.

LICHENASTER.

1. An Entire PLANT with its Tubes and Heads.

2. The ſame magnified.

3, 4, 5. The TUBES and HEADS much magnified.

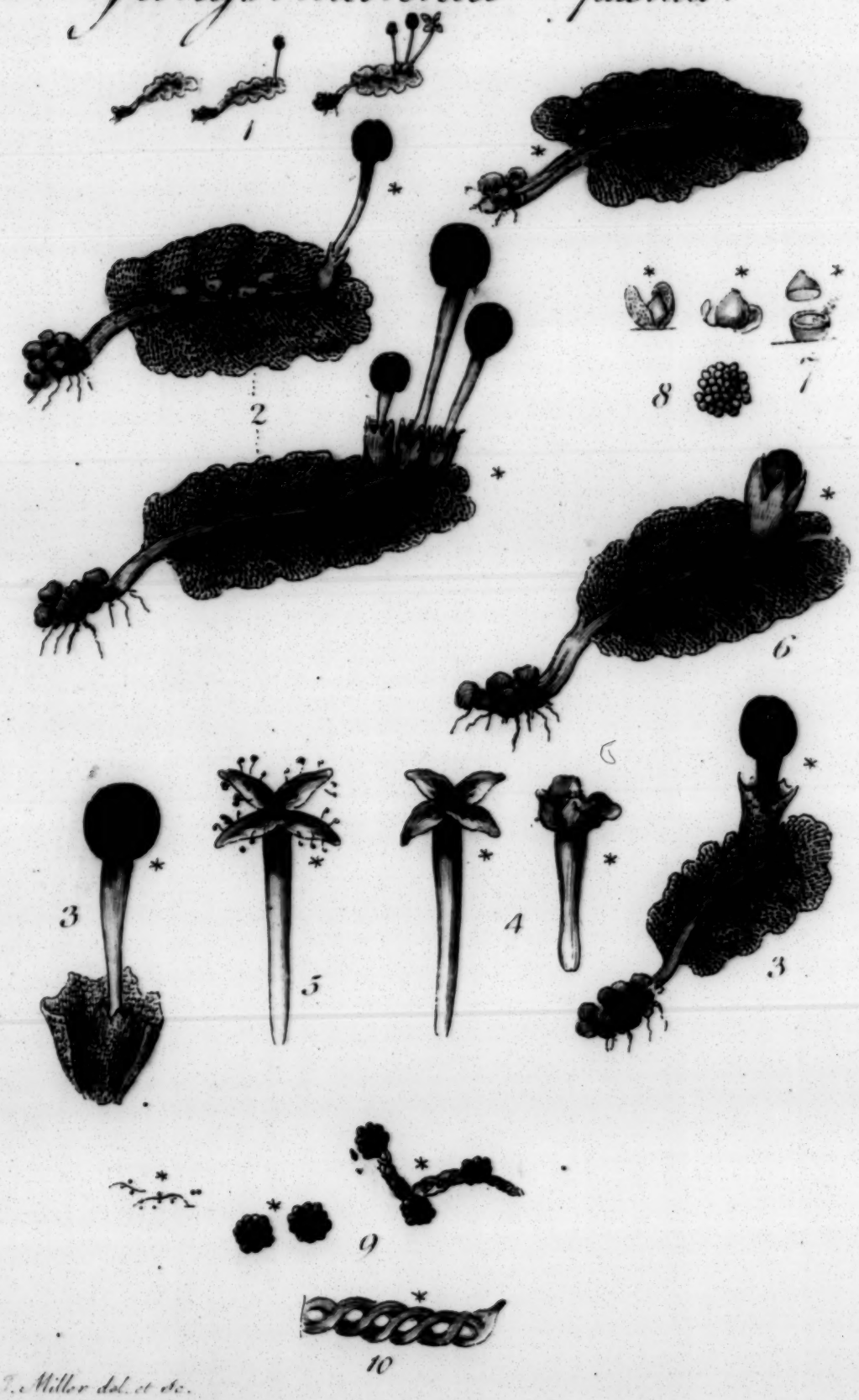
6. The ſuppoſed FRUIT.

7, 8, 9. The GRAINS or SEEDS.

10. A ſpiral Thread in which the Grains lye.

PICKENATER.

Jungermannia — pusilla.



J. Miller del. et sc.

MUSCUS.

Hypnum — proliferum.



J. Müller del. et sc.

GEN. II.

HYPNUM.

1. The SPROUT with its wings and FRUCTIFICATION.

2. One of the WINGS magnified.

3. The LEAVES.

4. An Entire FRUIT.

5. The WOOD taken off.

6. The COVER taken off.

7. A Vertical Section.

8. An Entire FRUCTIFICATION with the baſe wrapper.

GEN. III.

BRYUM.

1. A Cluſter of PLANTS.

2. A PLANT magnified with its LEAVES.

3, 4, 5. The FLOWER with its HOOD and COVER.

6, 7. The ſame with the COVER taken off.

8, 9. Section of the COVER, with the ſuppoſed CHIVES.

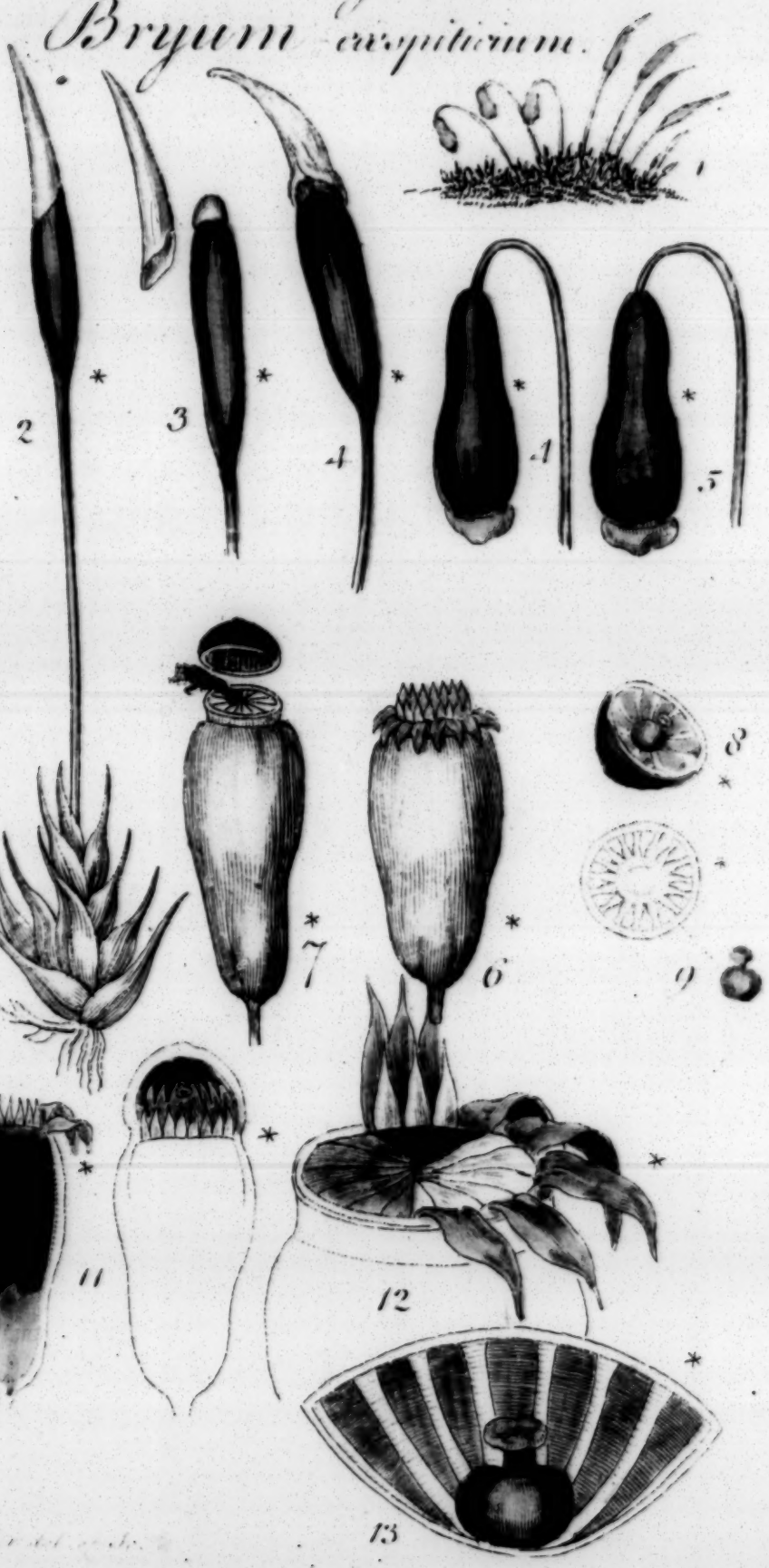
9. One of theſe CHIVES or bodies greatly magnified.

10, 11. Section of the FLOWER and COVER.

12. A horizontal Section of the COVER } greatly
13. The ſuppoſed CHIVE in the COVER } magnified.

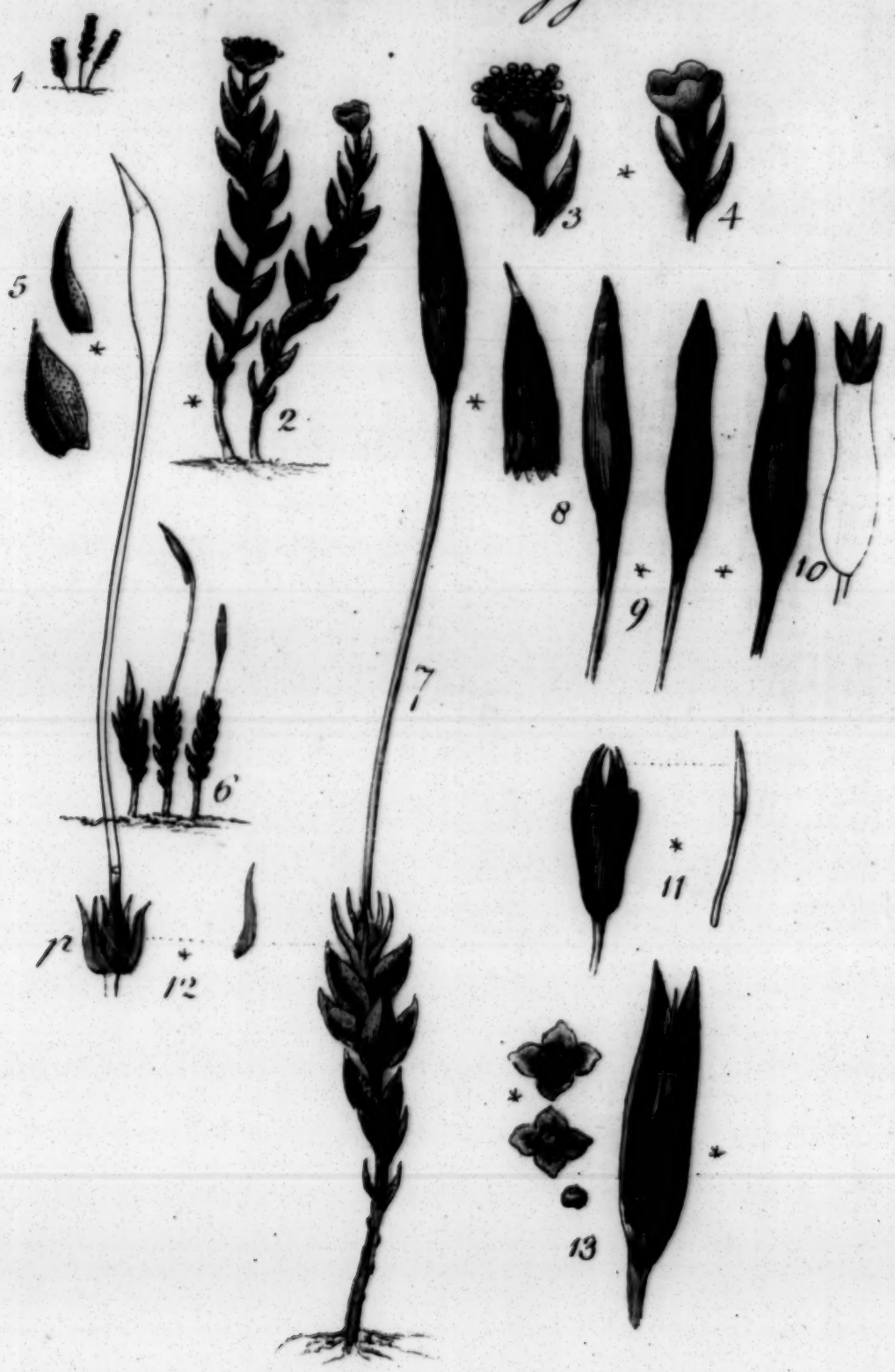
BRYUM.

Bryum caespiticium.



MNIUM.

Mnium-androgynum.



GEN. IV.

MNIUM.

1, 2. Entire PLANTS and LEAVES.

3, 4. The FLOWERS.

5. The LEAVES.

6. Single PLANTS.

7. One PLANT magnified.

8, 9, 10. FLOWER with the HOOD and COVER.

11. The FRUIT.

12. BULBS about the ball of the STALK.

13 Section of the FLOWER and SEED.

GEN. V.

GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.

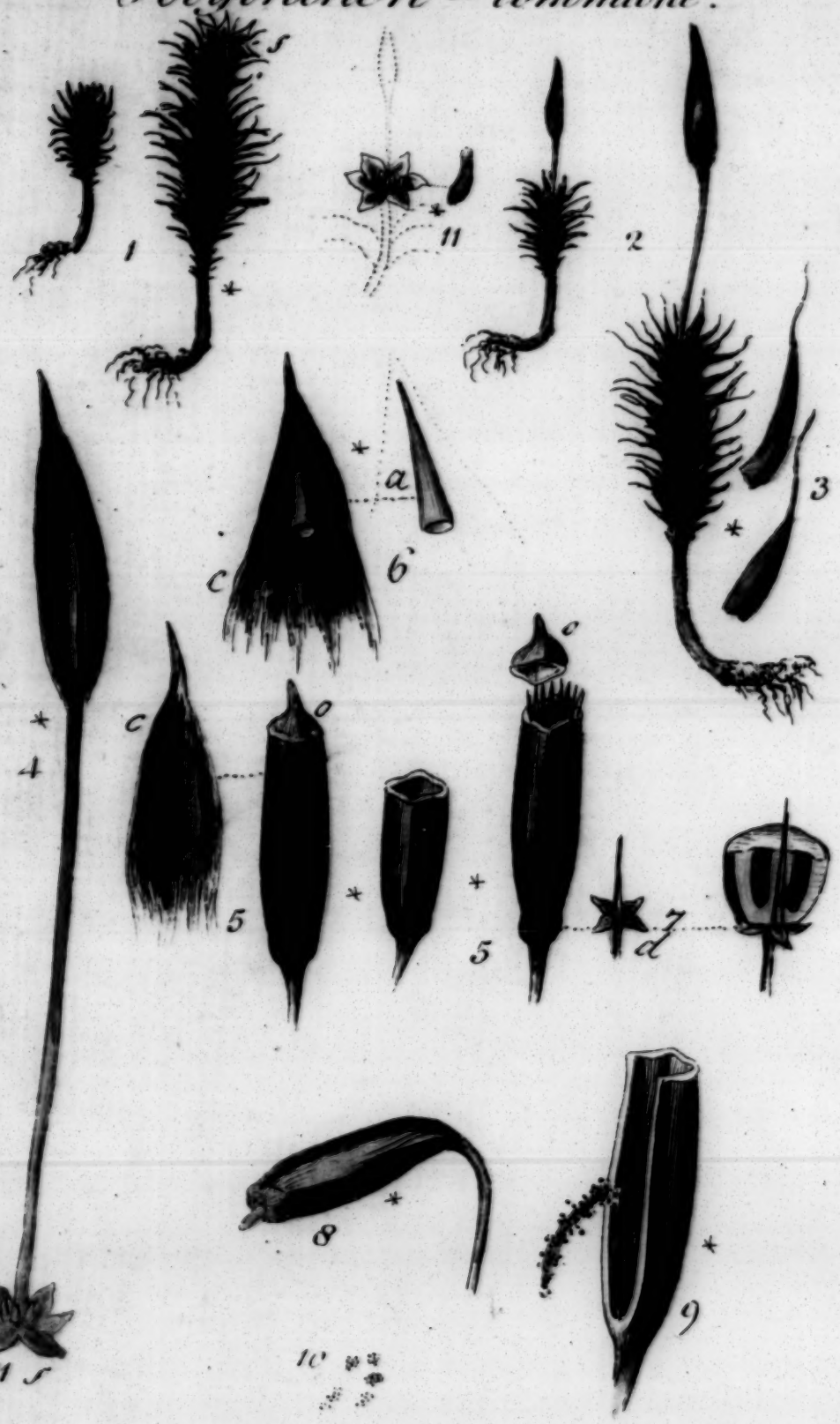
1. An Entire PLANT with its STAR.
2. The ſame with the FRUIT.
3. The LEAVES.
4. The HEAD, STEM and STAR.
5. The HOOD ſeparate with the FRUIT and COVER.
6. The HOOD (*c*) laid open ſo that the Veil (*a*) is ſeen.
7. The Baſe WRAPPER.
8. The FRUIT with its HEAD when ripe.
9. A Vertical Section of the ſame.
10. The SEEDS.
11. The STAR.

N. B. Fig. 1, out of the STAR the year following grow Fig. 2 and 4.

GEN.

GOLDEN-MAIDENHAIR.

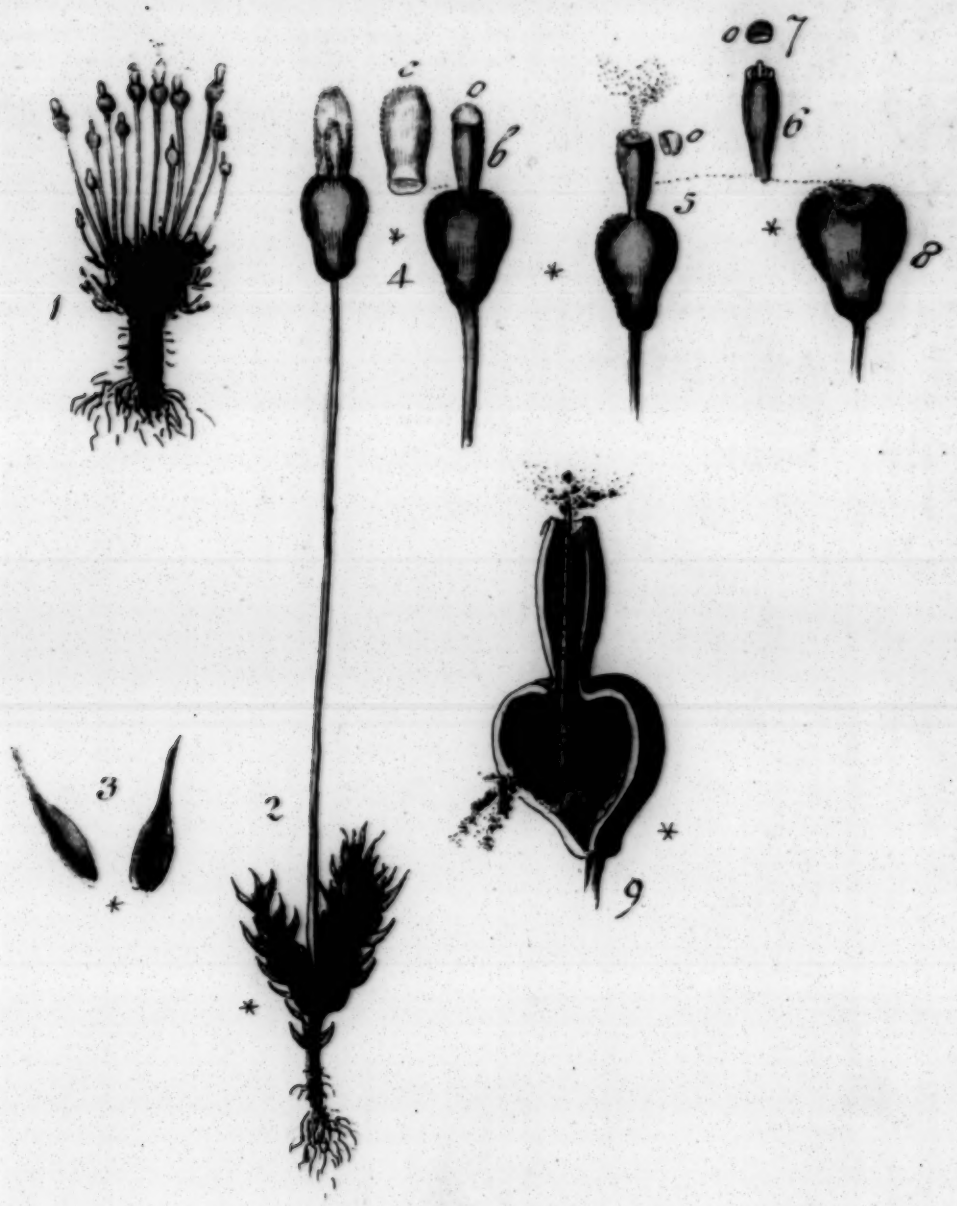
Polytrichen-commune.



S. Miller del. et Sc.

SPLACHNUM.

Splachnum – ampullatum.



Miller del. et sc.

GEN. VI.

SPLACHNUM.

1. A whole Cluſter of PLANTS in their natural ſize.

2. A ſingle one greatly magnified.

3. The LEAVES.

4. The HOOD ſeparated from what is thought the CHIVE.

5. The COVER taken off.

6. The CHIVE ſeparated from the RECEPTACLE.

7. The COVER.

8. The FRUIT.

9. A Vertical Section of the FRUIT.

GEN. VII.

WATER MOSS.

1. A BRANCH.

2. The ſame magnified.

3. The LEAVES.

4. The FRUIT incloſed in the Wrapper.

   The WRAPPER laid open.

5. An Entire FRUIT.

6. The HOOD.

7. The COVER.

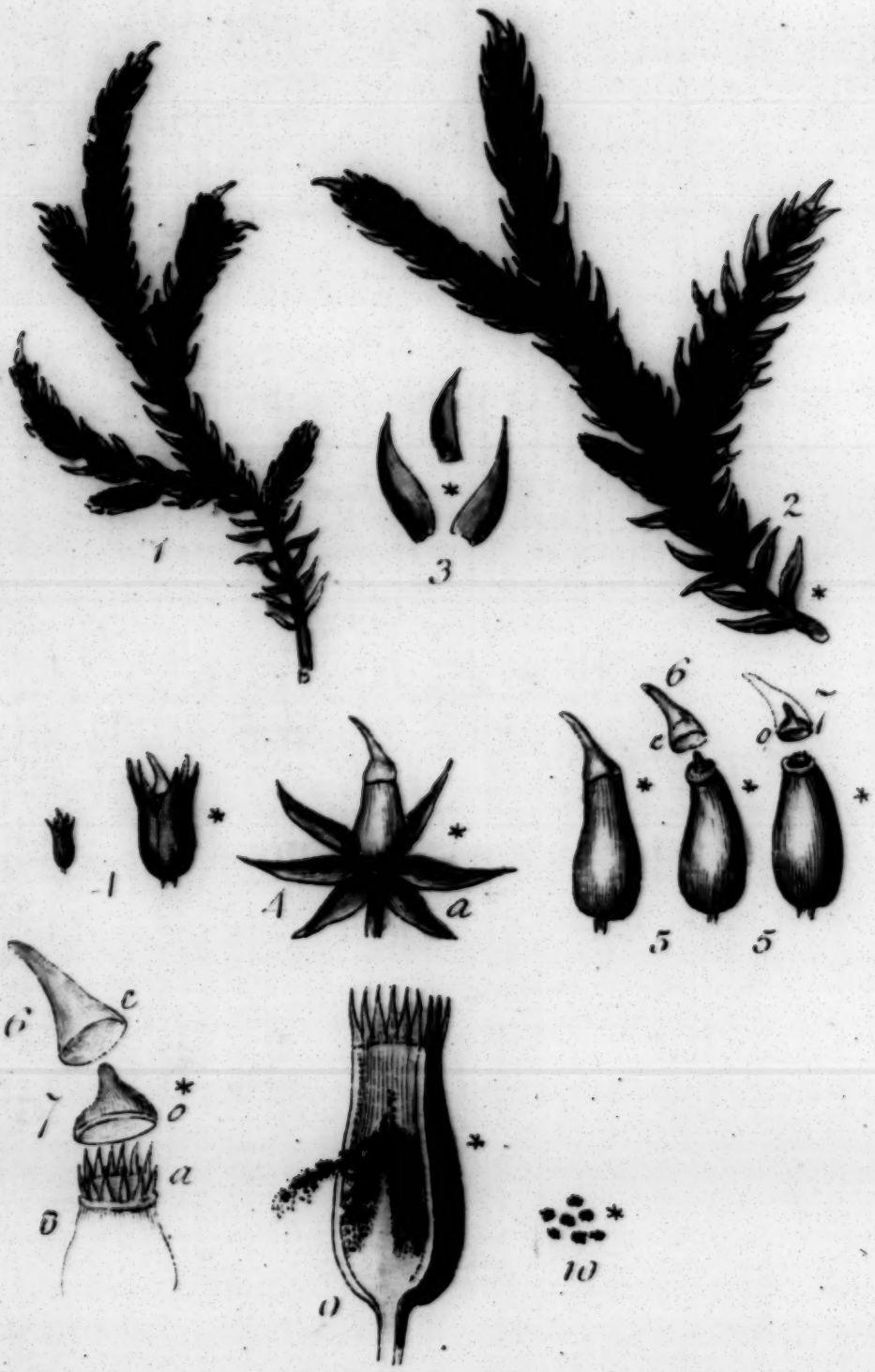
8. The RING with the CHIVES.

9. A Vertical Section.

10. The SEEDS.

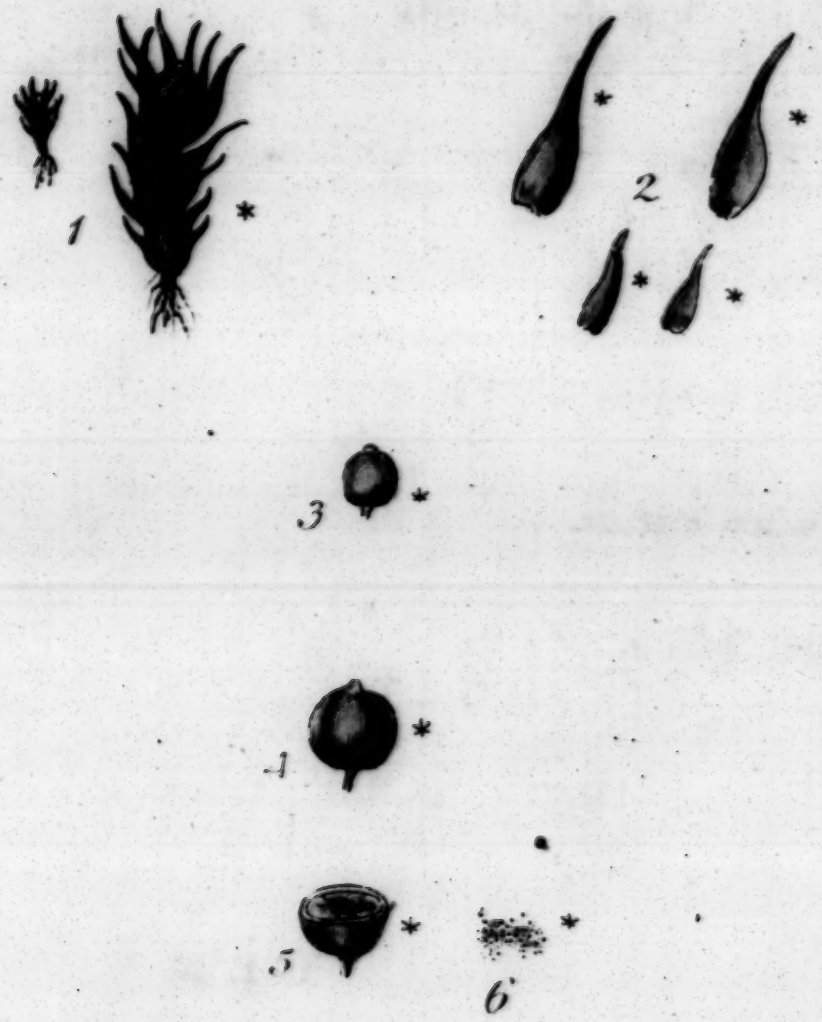
WATER-MOSS.

Fontinalis – minor.



PHASCUM.

Phascum - acaulon.



J. Miller sc. et d.

GEN. VIII.

PHASCUM.

1. An Entire PLANT.

2. The LEAVES.

3. The CAPSULE not ripe.

4. The ſame when mature.

5. A horizontal Section.

6. The SEEDS.

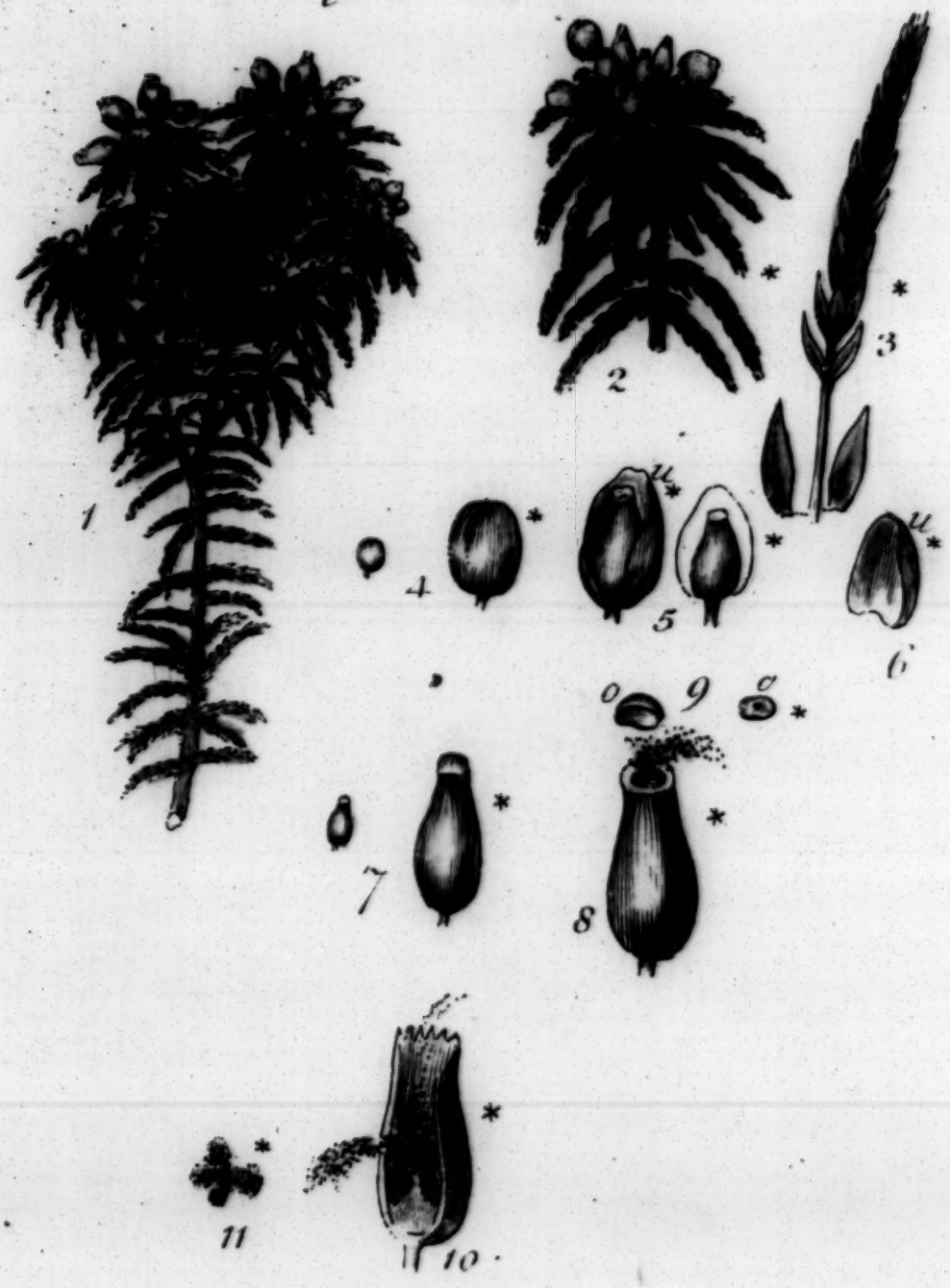
GEN. IX.

BOG MOSS.

1. An Entire BRANCH.
2. Part of the ſame magnified.
3. One of the lateral BRANCHES and LEAVES magnified.
4. The FRUIT incloſed within the COVER.
5. The COVER opened that the FRUIT appears.
6. The COVER.
7. The FRUIT with its Cover.
8. The SEEDS burſting.
9. The top of the COVER.
10. A Vertical Section of the FRUIT.
11. The SEEDS.

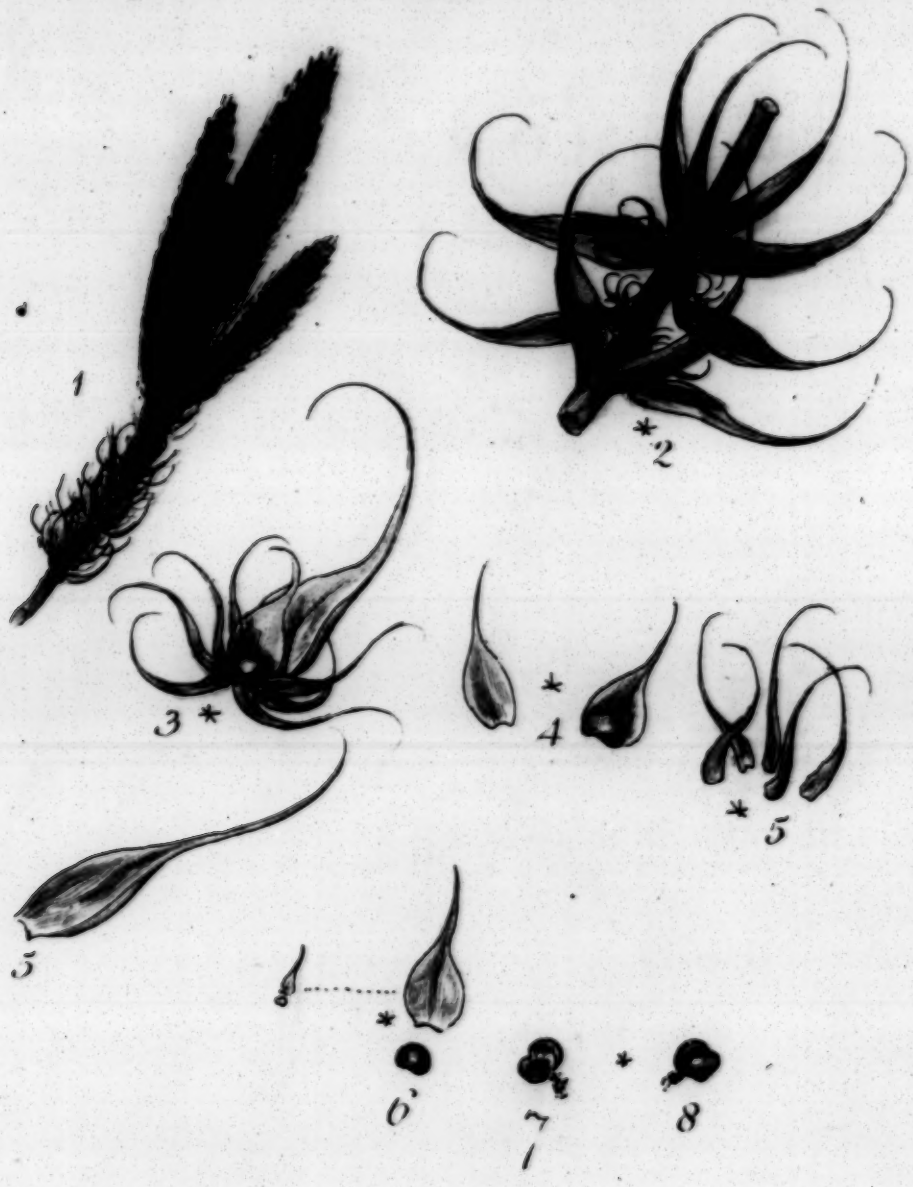
BOG-MOSS.

Sphagnum-palustre.



CLUB-MOSS.

Lycopodium – *clavatum*.



GEN. X.

CLUB MOSS.

1. A BRANCH in its natural ſize.

2. Part of it magnified.

3. The FRUCTIFICATION within the Cup and Filaments.

4. The FRUIT before maturity with its Cup.

5. The FILAMENTS, one much magnified.

6. The CAPSULE ripe.

7, 8. The ſame when ready to burſt.

GEN. XI.

DUCKSMEAT.

1. The PLANT in its natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified.

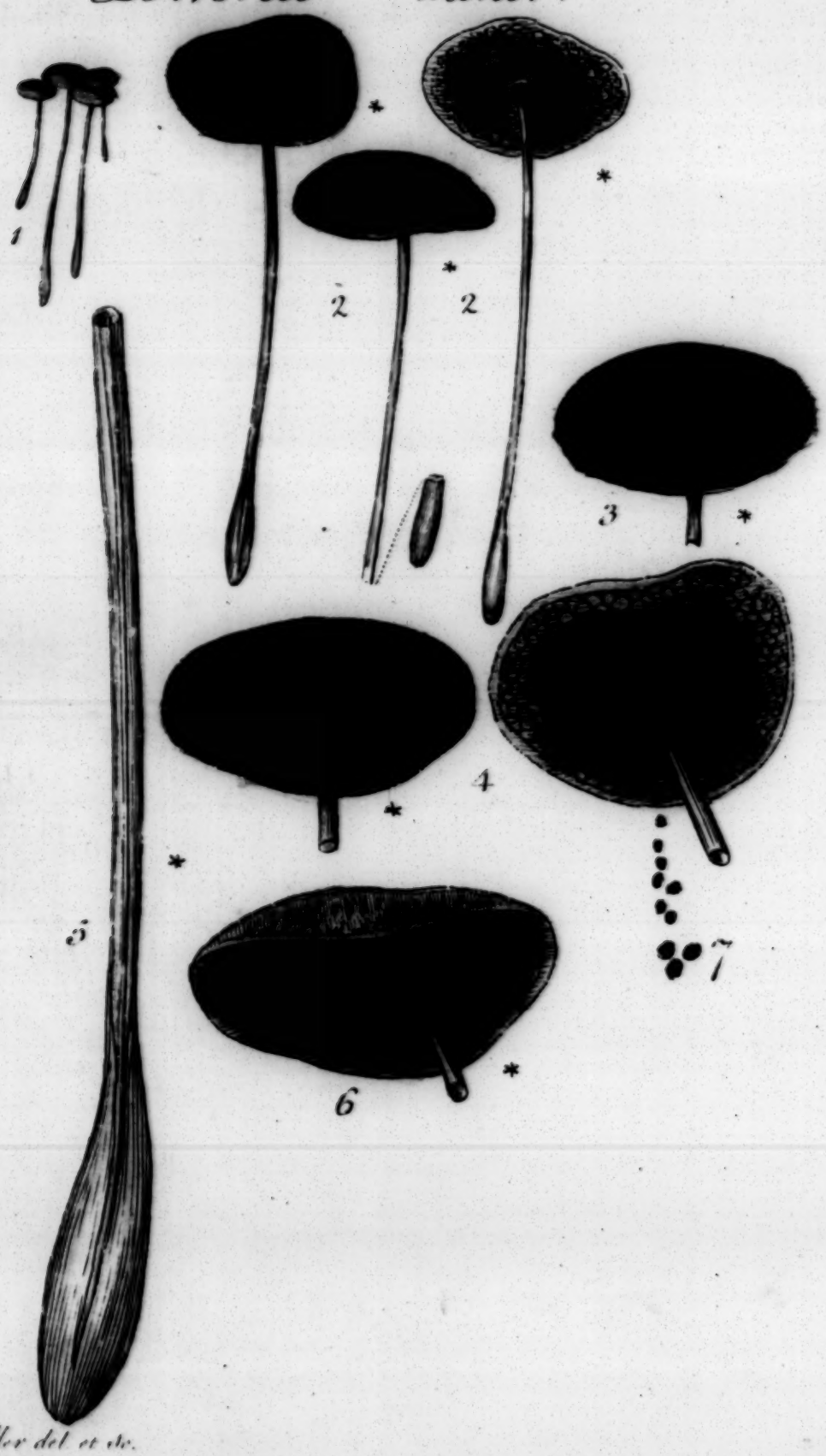
4, 6. The upper and under ſides of the BONNET magnified.

5. The PEDICLE magnified.

7. The SEED falling from the under ſide of the BONNET.

DUCK'S — MEAT.

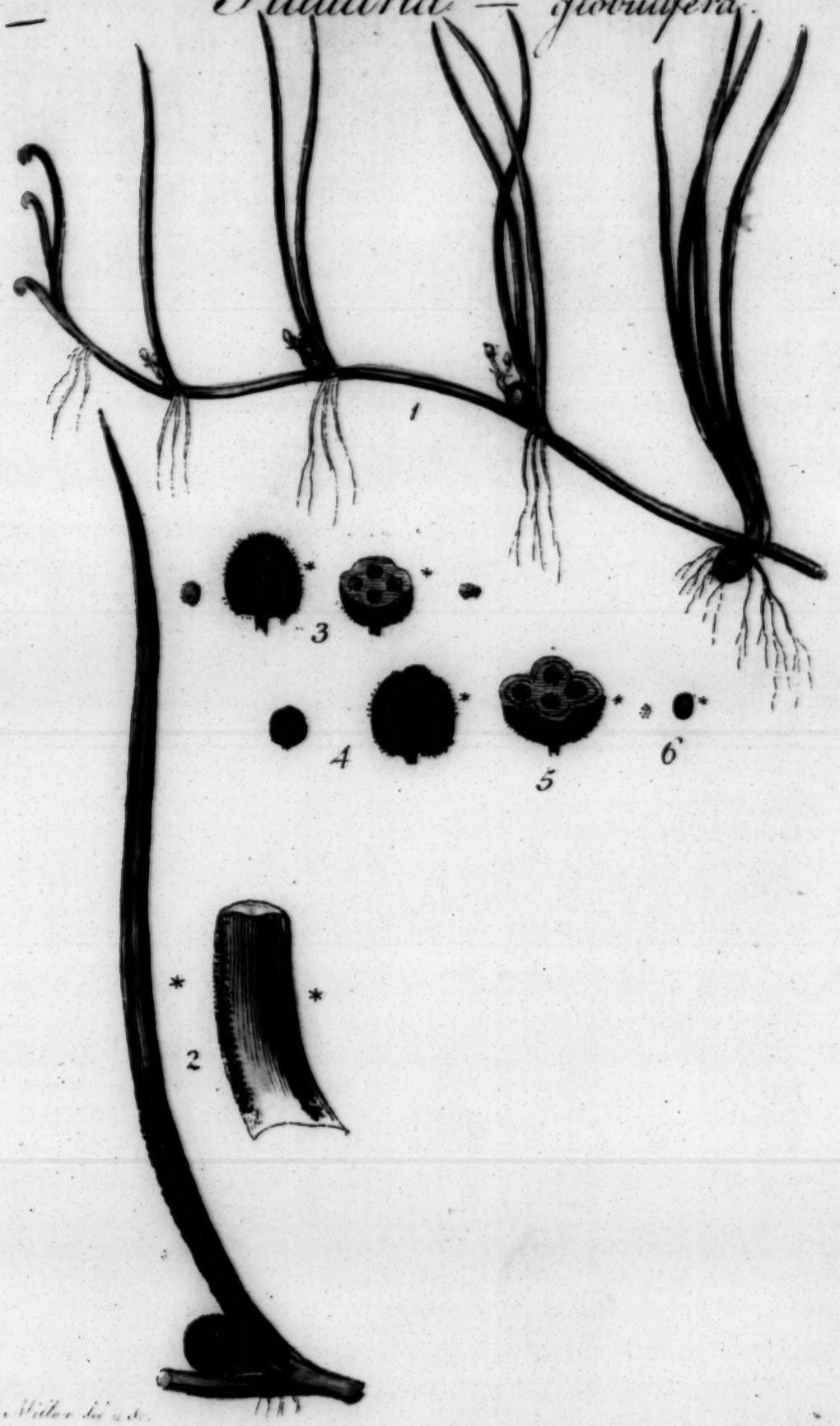
Lemna — minor.



J. Miller del et sc.

PEPPER-GRASS.

Pilularia — globulifera.



J. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. XII.

PEPPERWORT.

1. An Entire PLANT.

2. A LEAF, with part of one to ſhow where the Chiv'd Flowers are placed.

3. The POINTAL FLOWERS plac'd on the Root.

A Section (*s*); of the ſame.

4. The FRUIT.

5. A SECTION of the ſame.

6. The SEED.

GEN. XIII.

QUILLWORT.

1. An Entire PLANT.

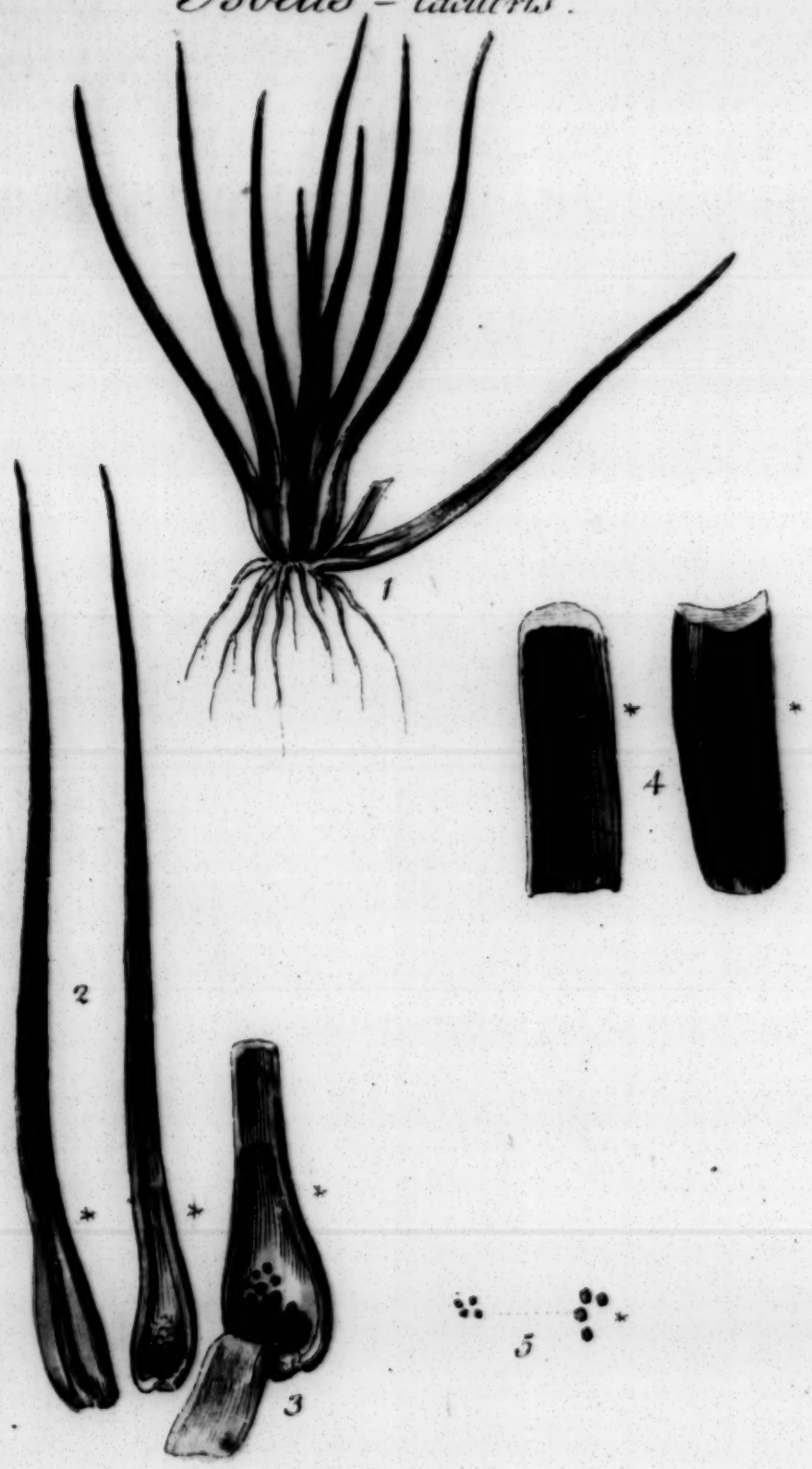
2. The Back of a LEAF (*a*), the front of a LEAF (*b*).

3. The Baſe of a LEAF where the FRUCTIFICATION is placed.

4. Part of the Back and Front of the LEAF greatly magnified.

QUILLWORT.

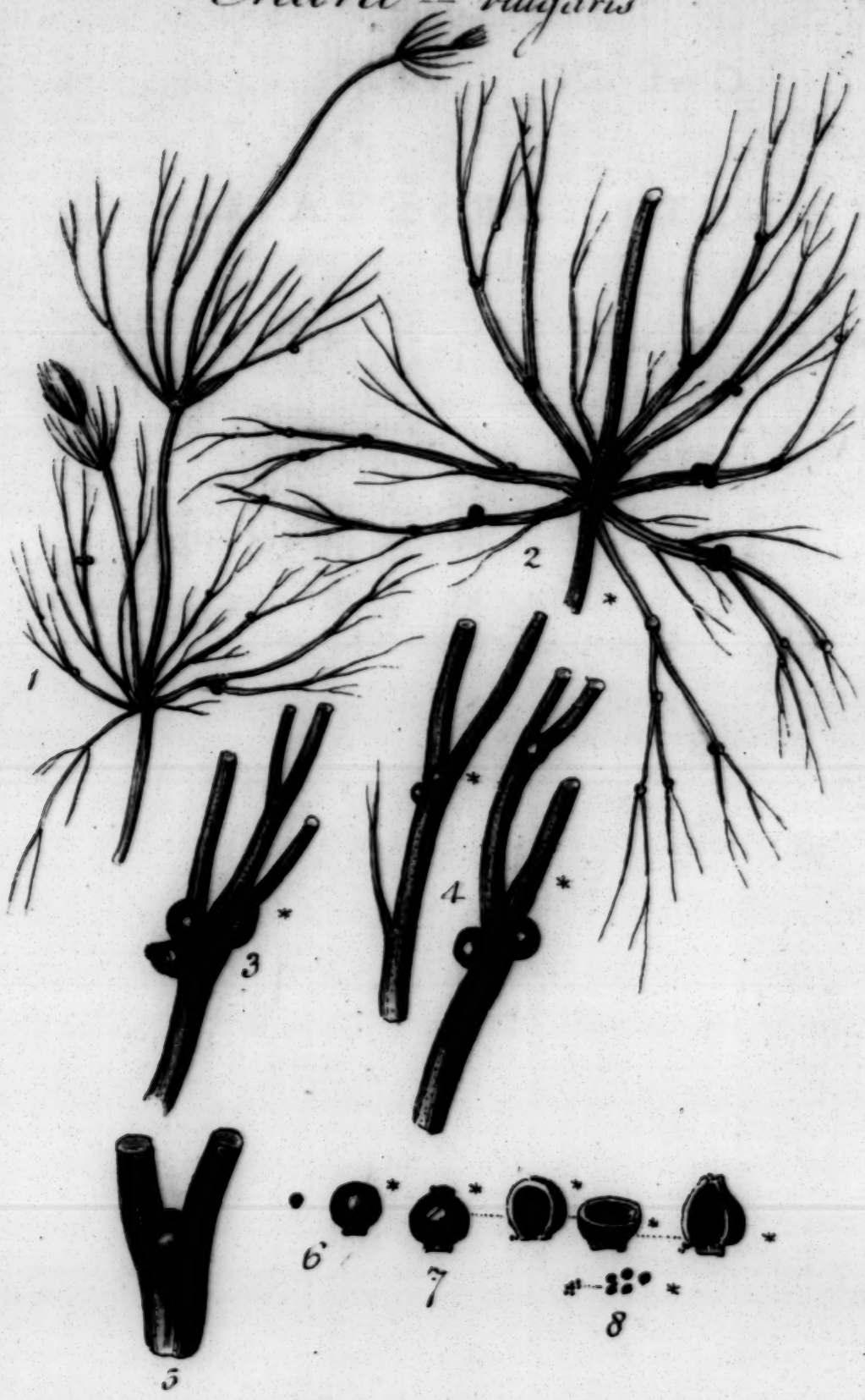
Isoetis - lacutris.



J. Miller del. et sc.

WATER-HORSE-TAIL.

Chara — *vulgaris*



J. Miller del et sc.

GEN. XIV.

WATER HORSETAIL.

1. An Entire PLANT.

2. One of the WHIRLS magnified.

3, 4, 5. A Portion of the WHIRL greatly magnified to ſhow the FRUCTIFICATION.

6, 7. The FRUIT.

8. The SEED.

GEN. XV.

HORSETAIL.

1. A Whole SPIKE.

2. Part of the ſame much magnified to ſhow the CUPS with the FRUCTIFICATION.

3. The upper part of a CUP as it covers the FRUCTIFICATION.

4. The interior part of the CUP.

5. The FRUCTIFICATION.

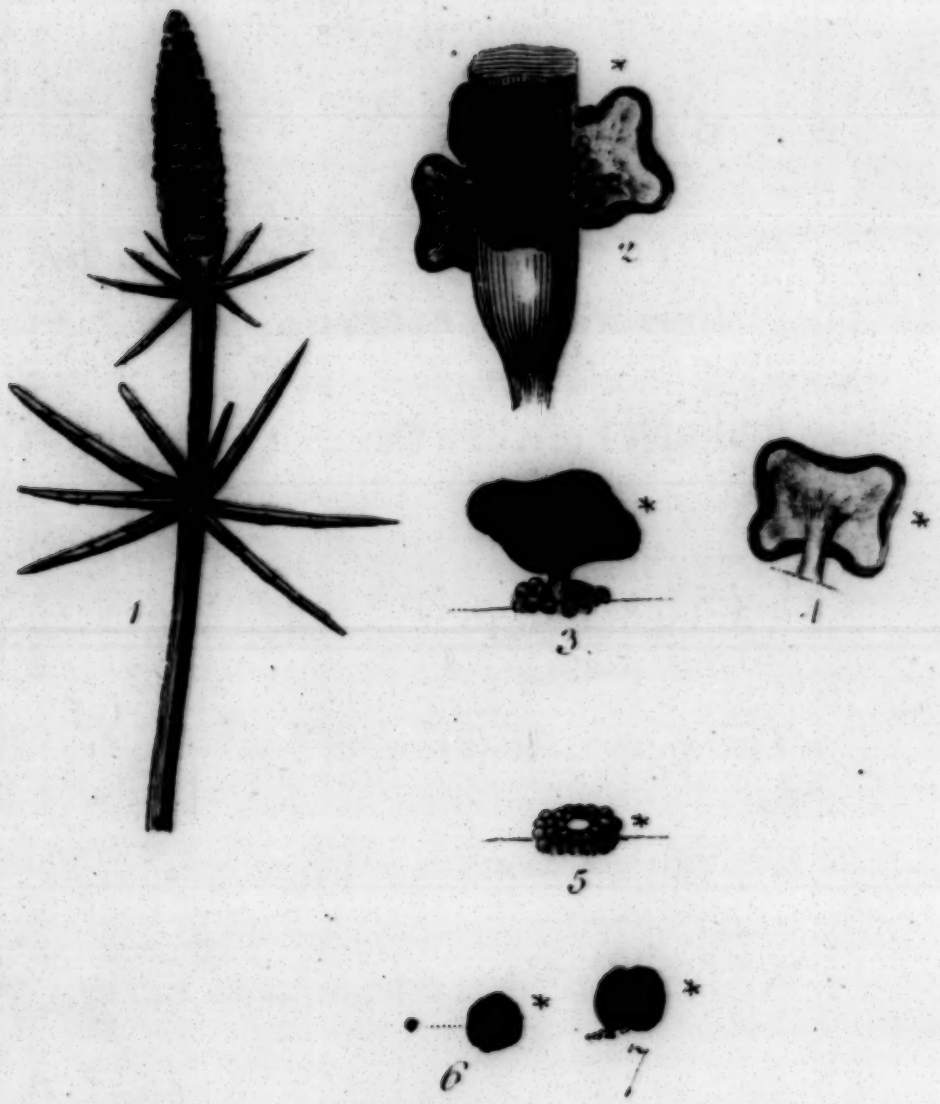
6. One of the GLOBULES when mature.

7. When it burſts and diſcharges its SEED.

TAB.

NORSE-TAIL.

Equisetum palustre.

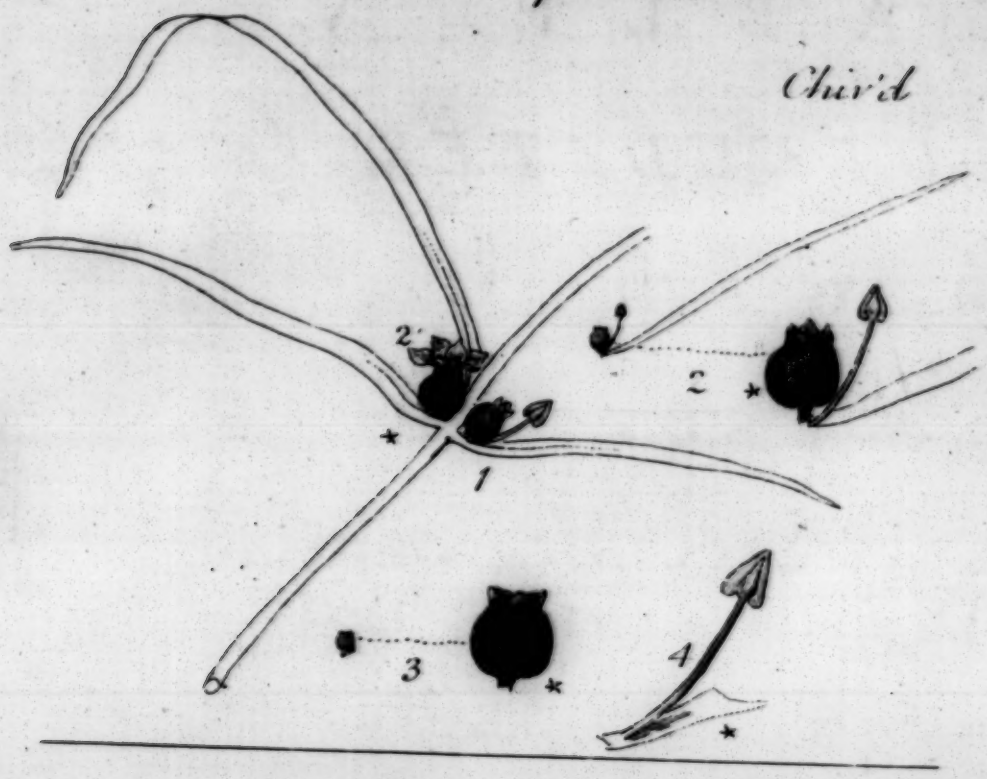


J. Miller del. et Sc.

WRECK-ROD.

Zanichellia – palustris.

Chir.d



Pointel'd



J. a Mill.r del et Sc.

TABLE V.

DENUDATES.

GEN I.

WRECKROD.

1. Situation of the CUP and CHIVE on the LEAF wings, in their natural ſize.
2. The ſame magnified.
3. CUP much magnified.
4. CHIVE greatly magnified.

1, 2. CUP and POINTAL magnified.

3. CUP magnified.
4. The STYLES and one Style ſeparate, all greatly magnified.
5. CAPSULES natural ſize, and one magnified.

GEN.

GEN. II.

MARESTAIL.

1. A SPRIG of the PLANT.

1.* One STAGE magnified.

2. The FRUCTIFICATION on the LEAF wing magnified.

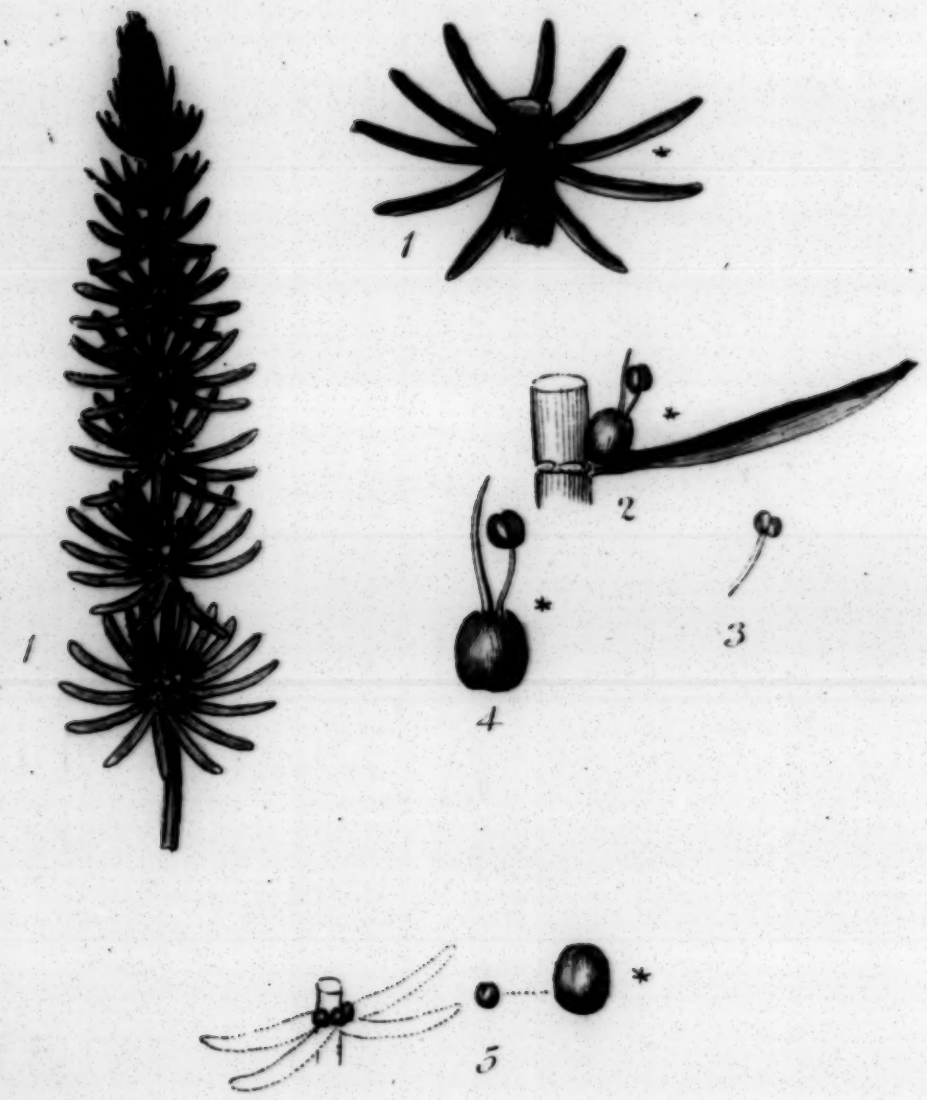
3. A CHIVE, natural size.

4. GERM, POINTAL and CHIVE magnified.

5. GERMS magnified.

MARESTAIL.

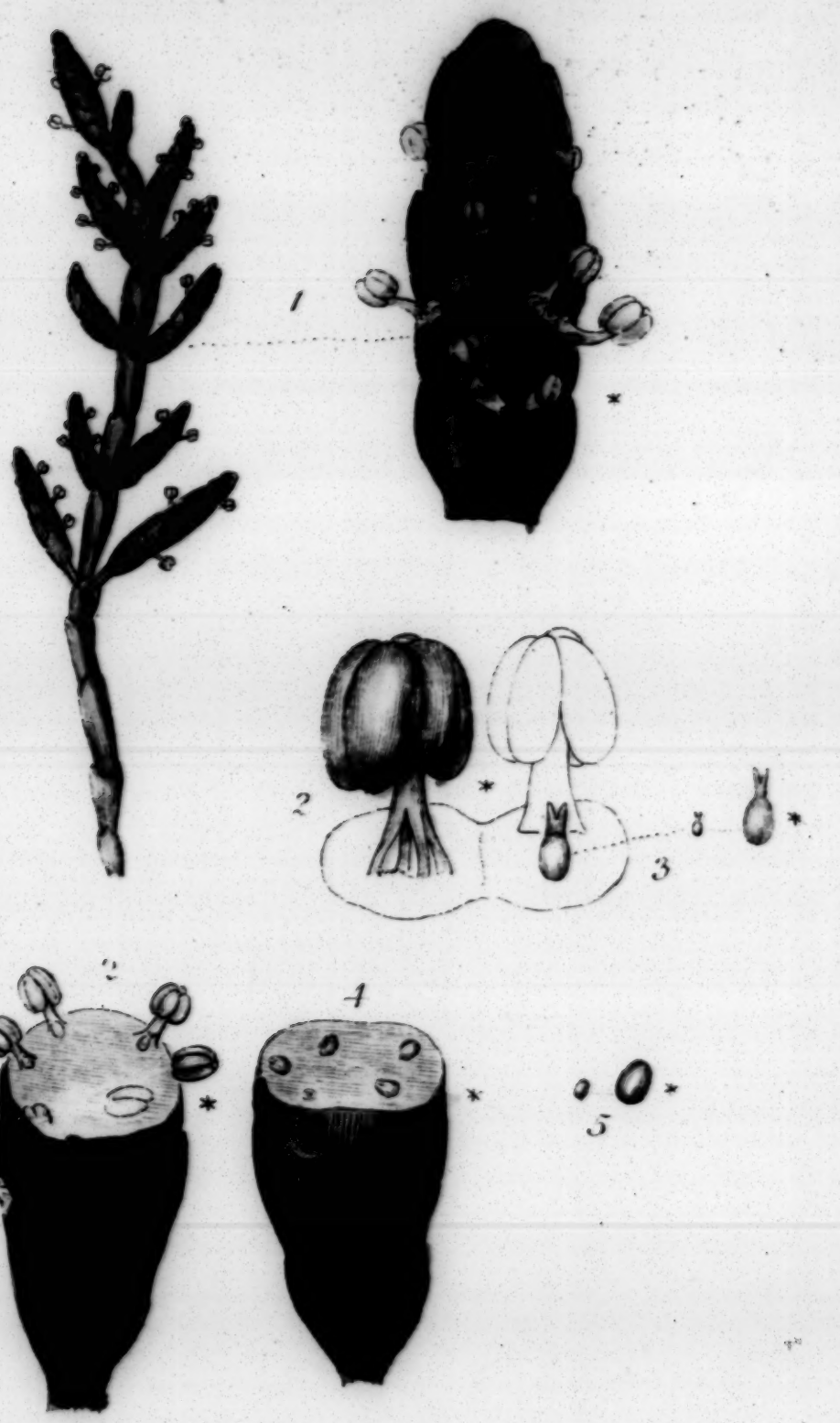
Hippuris – vulgare?



N. Miller del et Sc.

GLASSWORT.

Salicornia - herbacea.



GEN. III.

GLASSWORT.

1. A SPRIG of the PLANT natural and magnified.

2. CHIVES, GERM, and POINTAL, greatly magnified.

3. GERM and POINTAL magnified.

4. A SECTION of a STALK, to ſhow the ſituation of the CHIVES.

5. A GERM greatly magnified.

GEN. IV.

ASH.

COMPLETE FLOWERS.

1. A FLOWER STALK natural size.
2. GERM, POINTAL and CHIVES, magnified.
3. CHIVES magnified.
4. SEED with its leafy membrane, magnified.
5. SEED magnified.

POINTAL'D FLOWERS, OFTEN MIX'D.

2. GERM and POINTAL, natural and magnified.
4, 5. SEED with its leafy membrane.

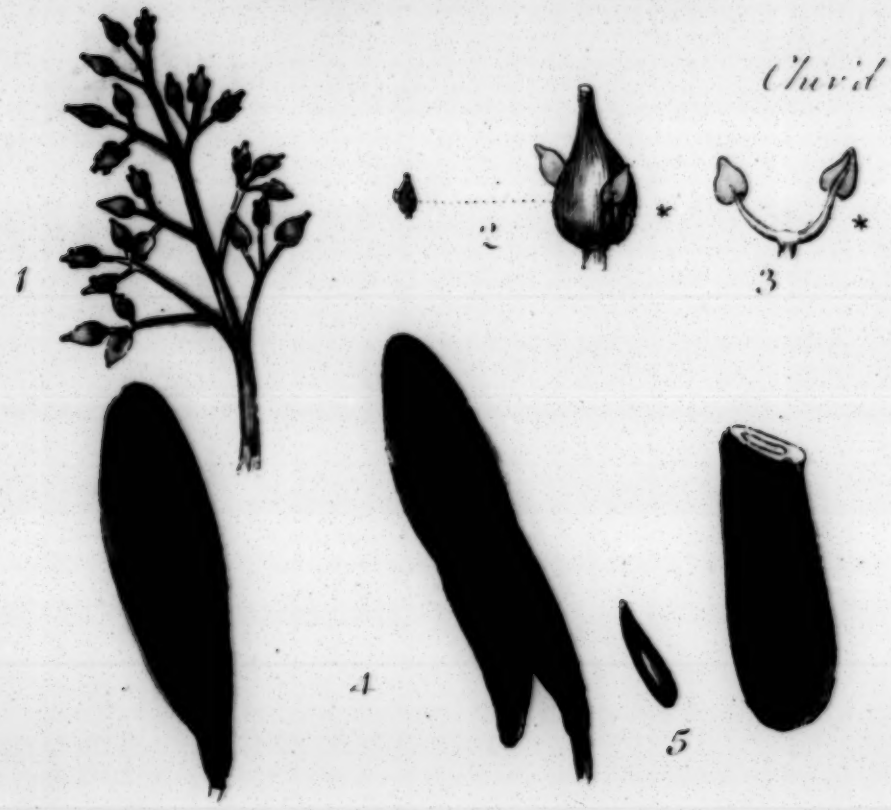
The Aſh with petal'd Flowers is join'd to this Denudate by ſeveral Authors, on account of the Seed, but I keep it ſeparate in the five-petal'd Table.

GEN.

ASH.

Fraxinus excelsior.

Chuvid



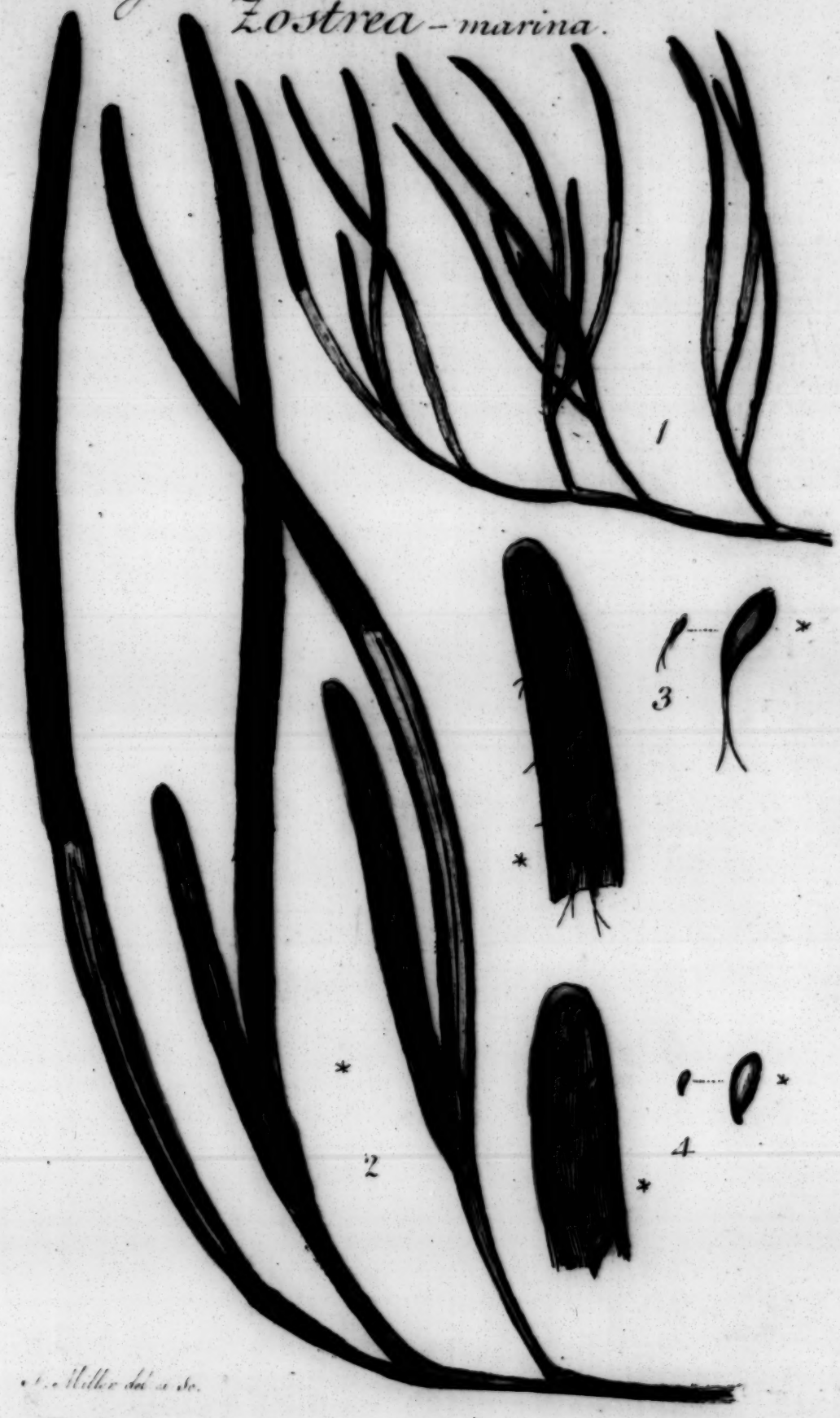
Pointel'd



A. Miller del et sc.

GRASS-WRACK.

Zostrea-marina.



J. Miller del. et Sc.

GEN. V.

GRASS WRECK.

1. Part of the PLANT in its natural ſize.

2. The ſame magnified.

3, 4. The ſituation of the GERM in the ſheath of the Leaves greatly magnified, with the Fructification magnified.

[Note, this Plant having a leaf reſembling a ſheath, is repeated in the ſheaths.]

GEN. VI.

WETWEED.

1. A SPRIG of the PLANT, with the FLOWER STALK magnified.

2, 3. A FLOWER magnified.

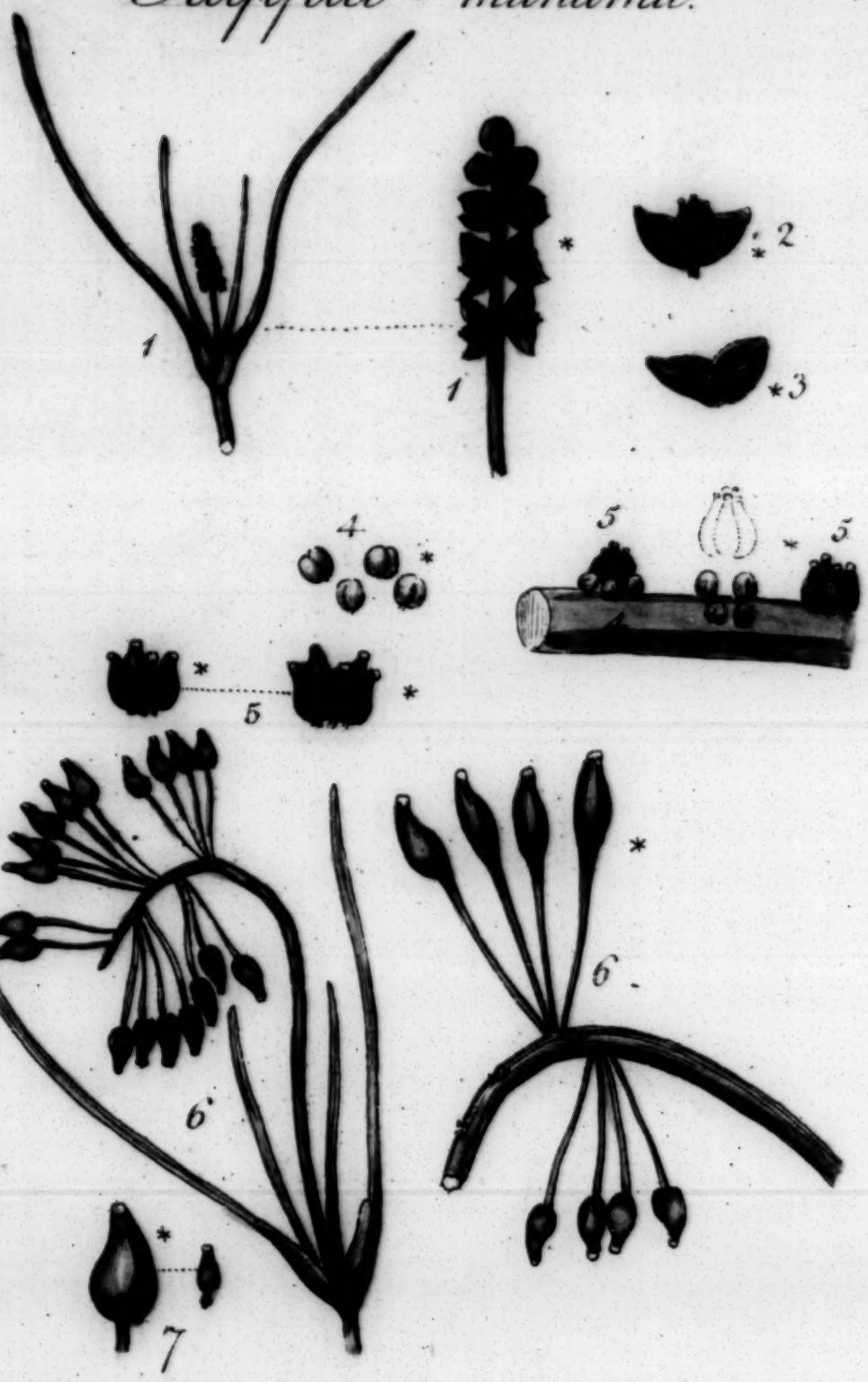
4, 5. The SUMMITS and POINTAL, greatly magnified.

6. STALKS with the CUPPICLES magnified.

7. CAPSULE greatly magnified.

WET-WEED.

Ruppia - maritima.



F. Miller del. et Sc.

VERNAL-GRASS.

Anthoxanthum-odoratum.



TABLE VI.

GRASSES.

GEN. I.

VERNAL GRASS.

1. A SPIKE in the natural ſize.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The FLOWERS greatly magnified and opened to ſhow the 2 valv'd HUSK and FLORICLE, the CHIVES and POINTAL.

4. All the above parts ſeparate.

5. The HUSKS, FLORICLE and POINTAL.

6. The SEED.

GEN. II.

MATT GRASS.

1. A SPIKE in the natural size.

2. A SPRIG magnified.

3. CHIVES and FLORICLE.

4. POINTAL and FLORICLE.

5. CHIVES.

6. POINTAL.

7, 8. The SEED.

MAT-GRASS.

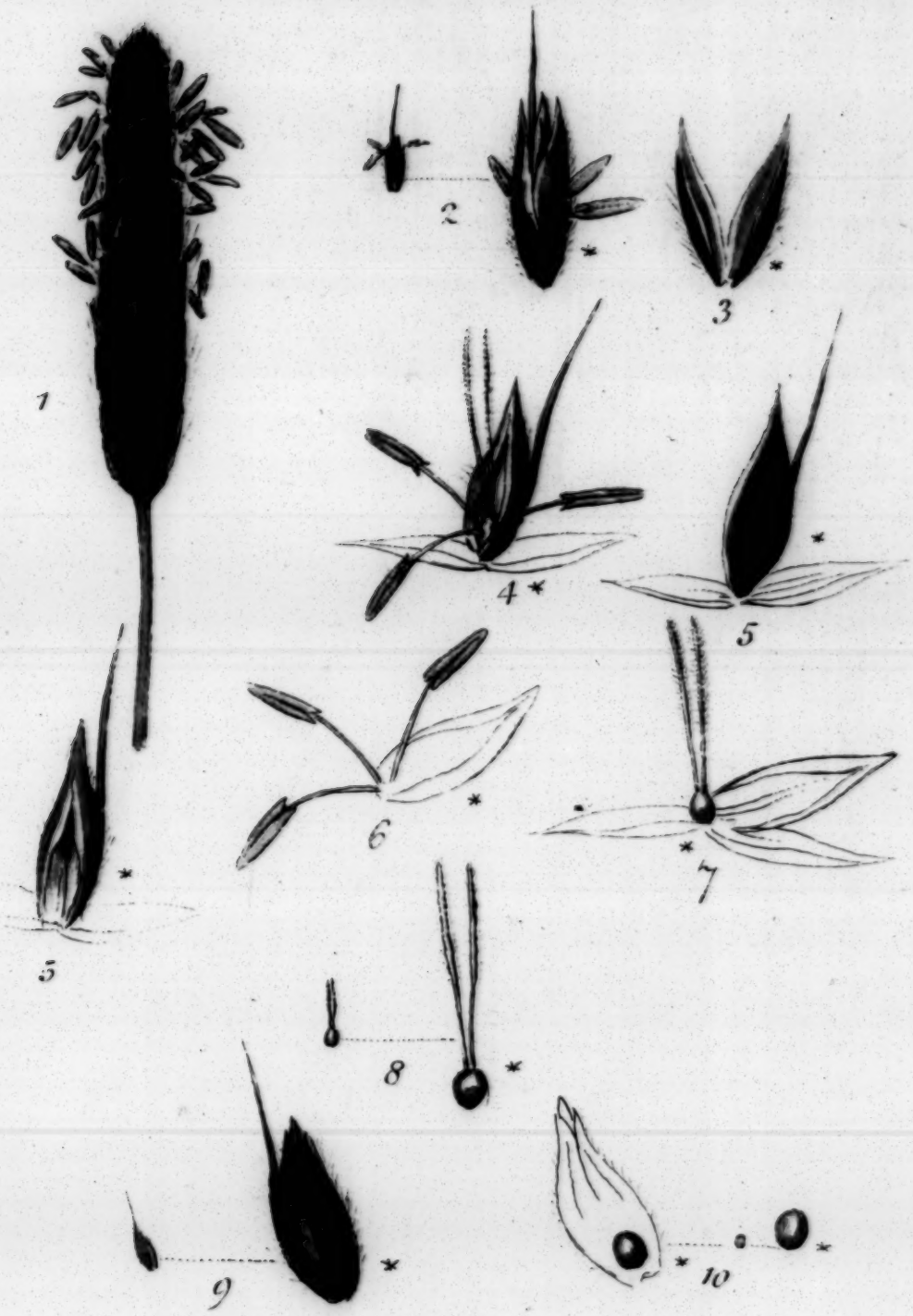
Nardus - stricta.



J. Miller del. et sc.

FOX-GRASS.

Alopecurus-pratensis.



J. Miller del. et Sc.

GEN. III.

FOX GRASS.

1. A SPIKE in its natural ſize.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. HUSK, FLORICLE, CHIVES, POINTAL and BEARD.

5. HUSK, FLORICLE and BEARD, magnified.

6. CHIVES.

7, 8. POINTAL.

9. The FRUIT and BEARD.

10. The SEED.

GEN. IV.

CANARY GRASS.

1. A SPIKE of the Graſs.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

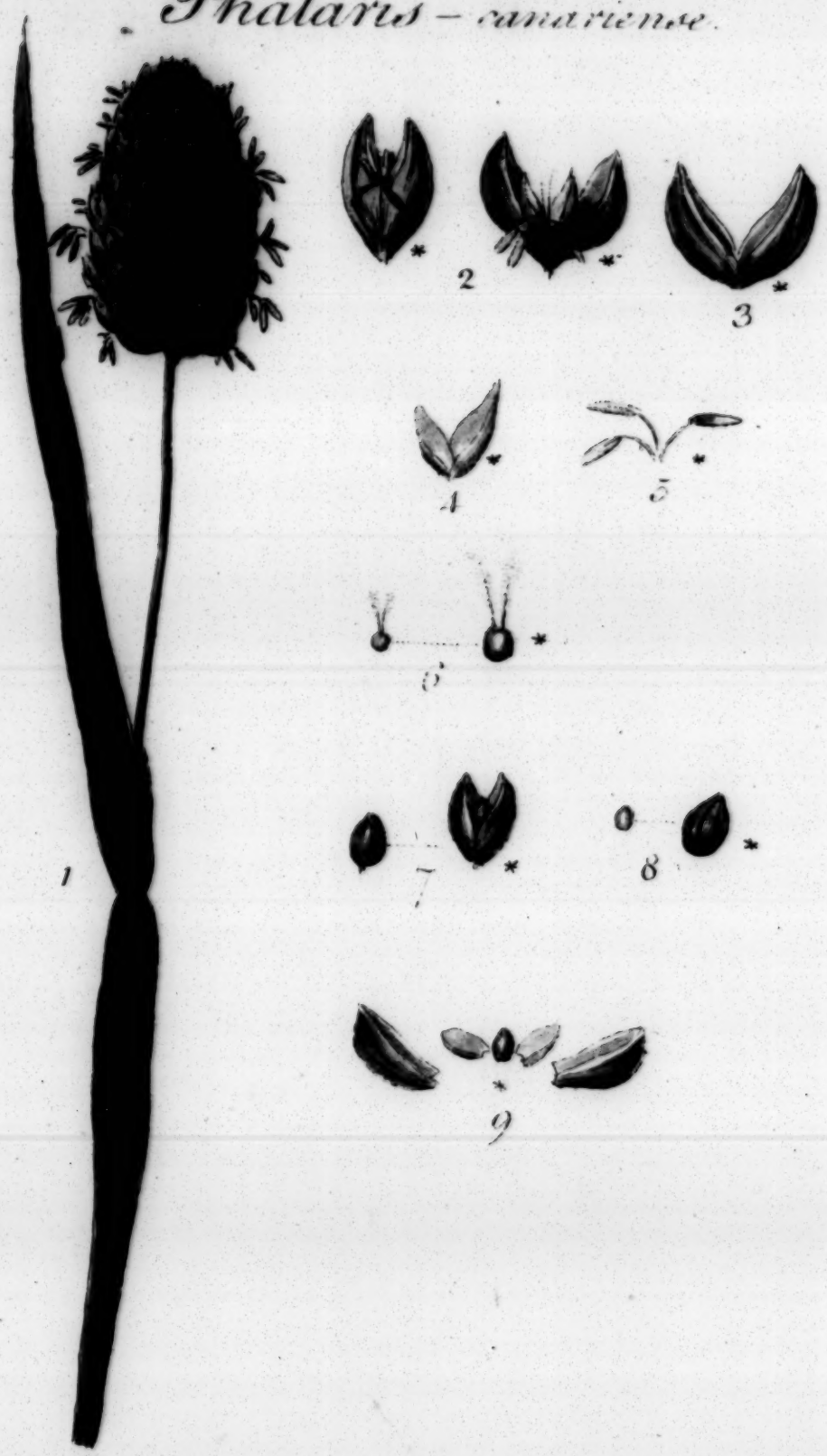
5. The CHIVES.

6. The GERM and POINTAL.

7, 8, 9. The SEED within the Floricle.

CANARY-Grass.

Phalaris – canariense.



CATS-TAIL GRASS.

Phleum-pratense.



GEN V.

CATSTAIL GRASS.

1. A SPIKE.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

7. The FRUIT.

8. The SEED.

GEN. VI.

MILLET.

1. A PANNICLE of the graſs.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

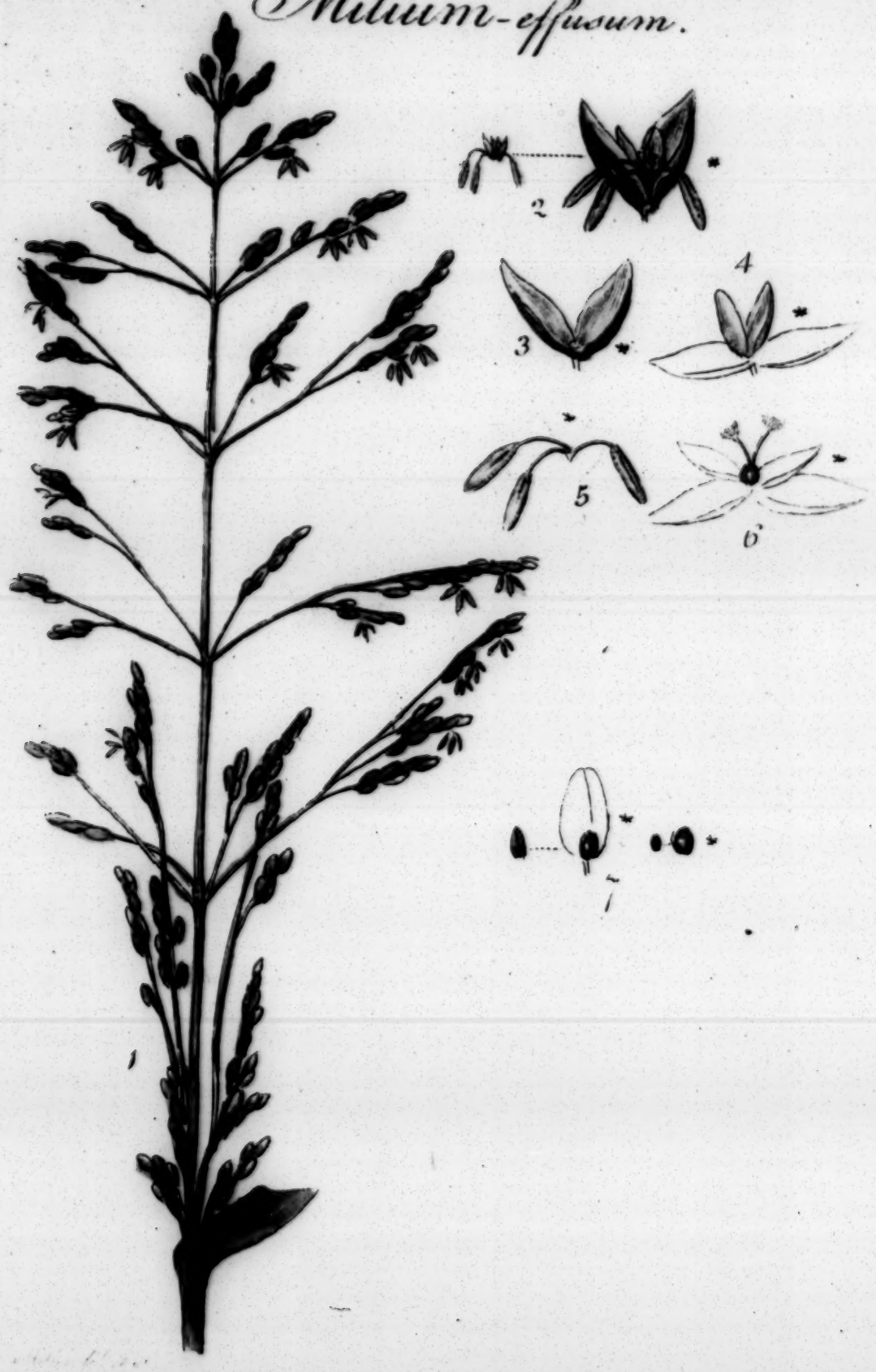
5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

7. The SEED in the Floricle.

MILLET.

Milium-effusum.



BENT.

Agrostis - spicaventi.



Miller del. et sc.

GEN. VII

BENT.

1. A PANNICLE of the graſs.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

7. GERM and POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

GEN. VIII.

COCKSFOOT.

1. A SPIKE of the Graſs.

2, 3. The FLOWER.

4. The HUSK.

5. The FLORICLE.

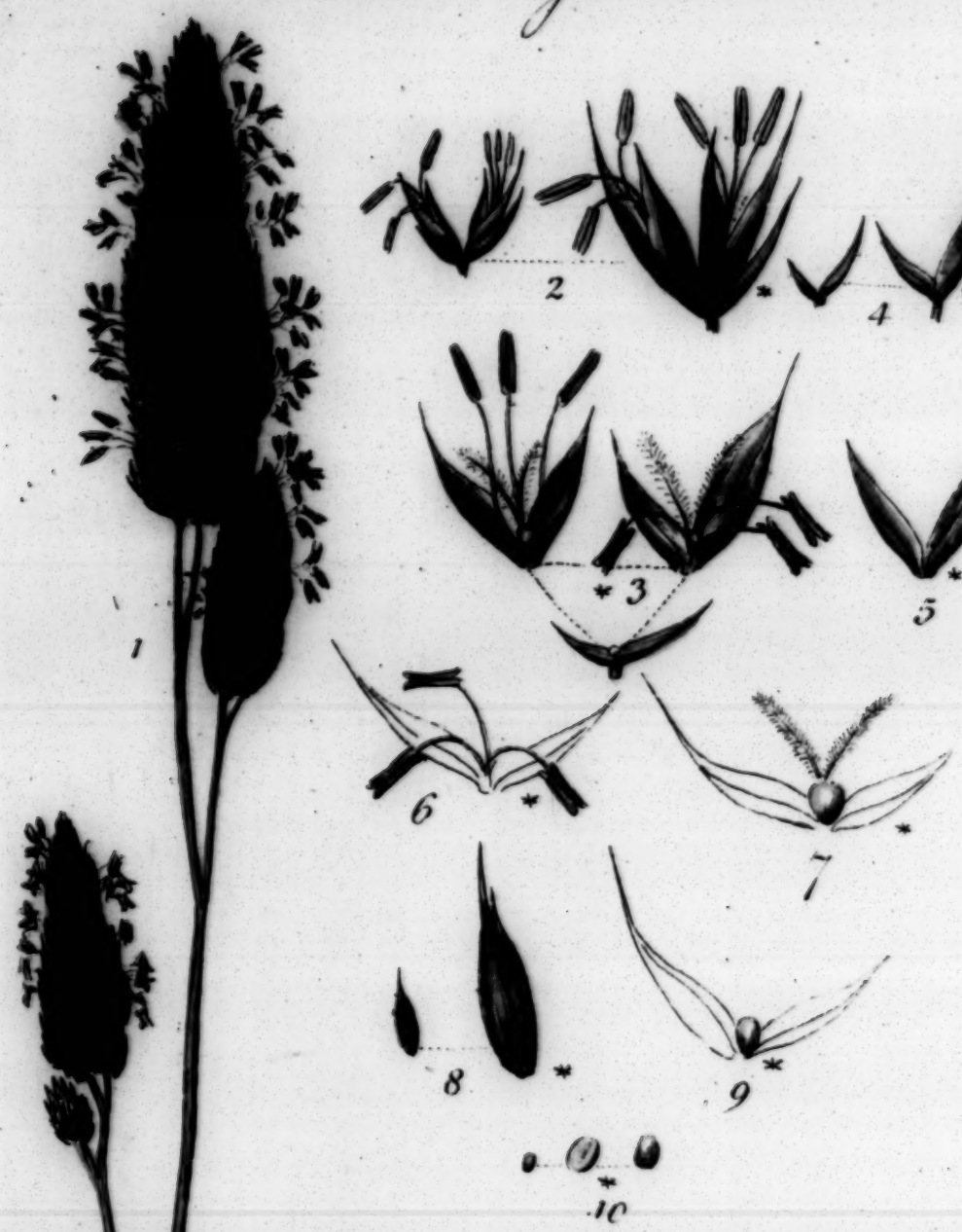
6. The CHIVES.

7. The POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9, 10. The SEED.

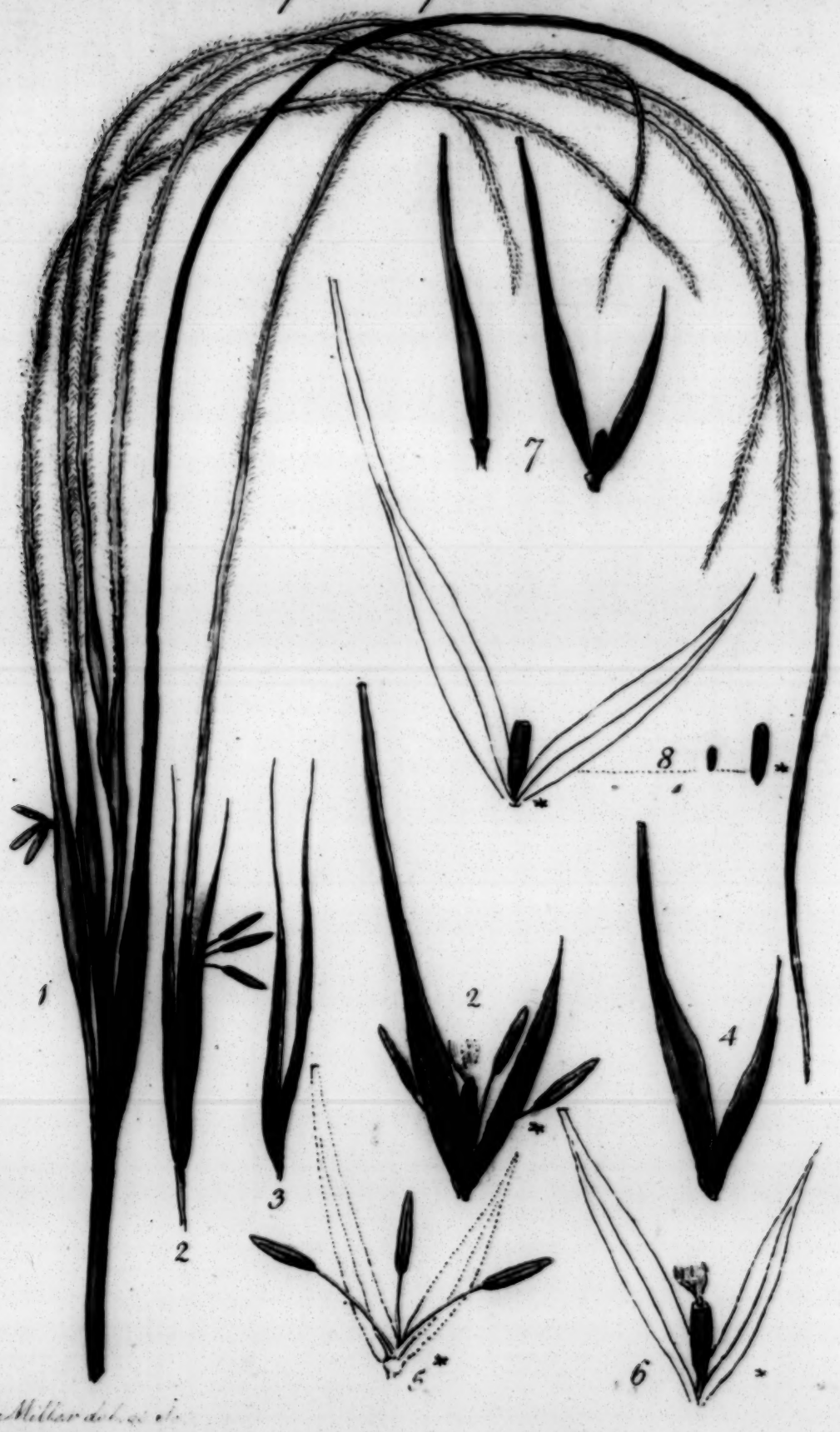
COCKS-FOOT.
Dactillis - glomerata.



J. C. Miller del et sc.

FEATHER-GRASS.

Stipa – pennata.



F. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. IX.

FEATHER GRASS.

1. A SPIKE of the Graſs.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

7. The FRUIT.

8. The SEED.

GEN. X.

REED GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE of the Graſs.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

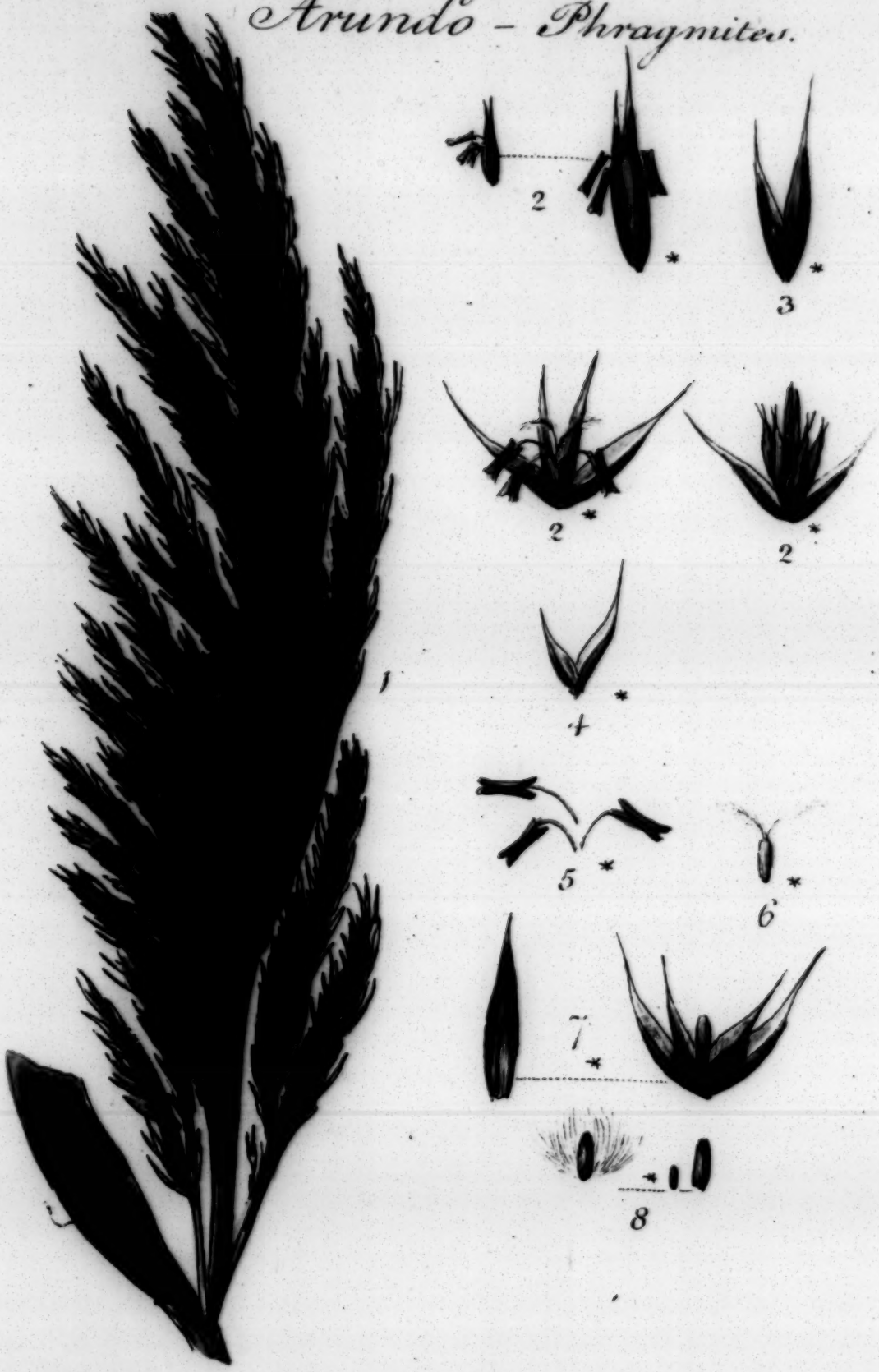
6. The POINTAL.

7. The FRUIT.

8. The SEED.

REED-GRASS.

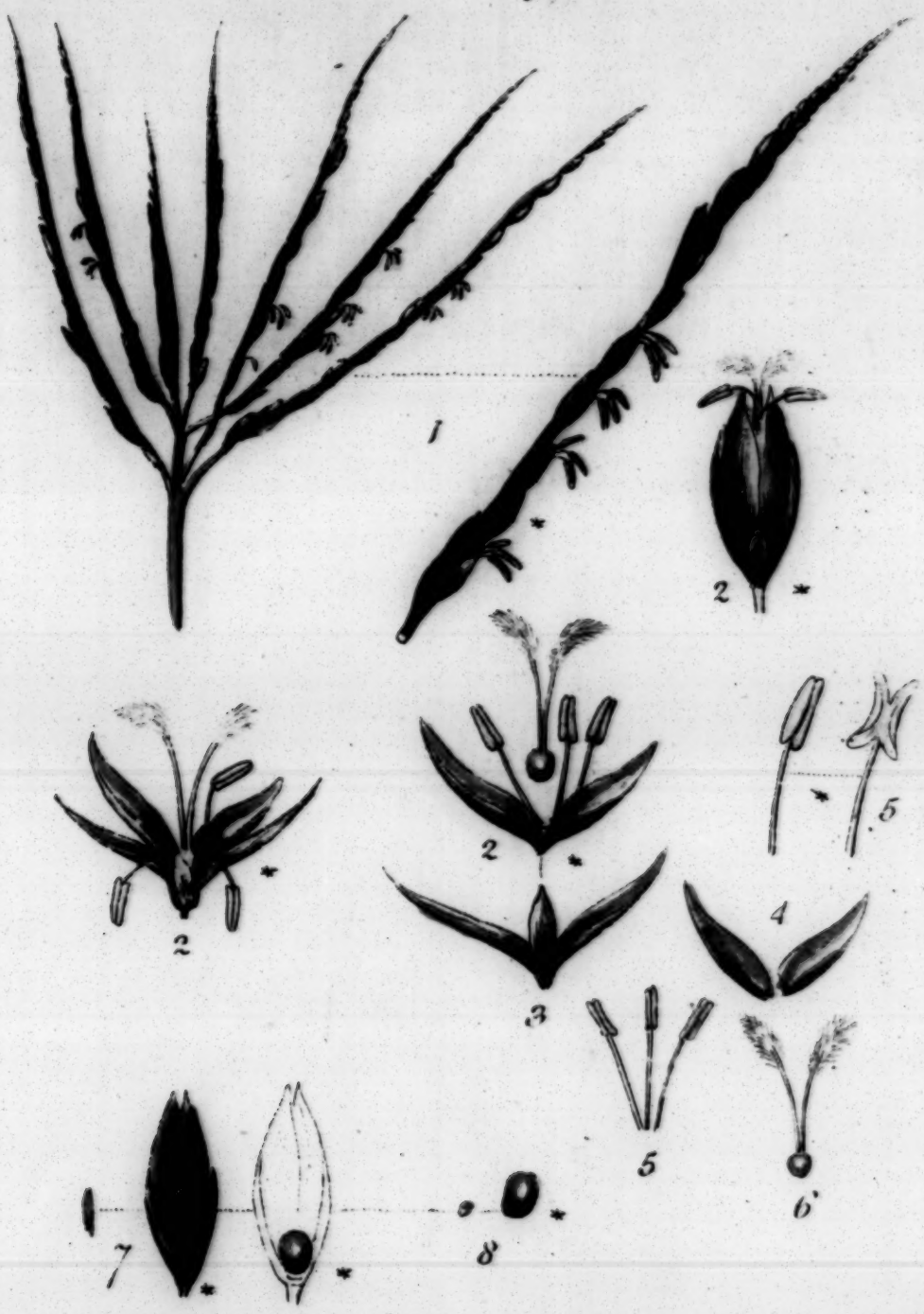
Arundo - Phragmites.



Miller del. et sc.

PANICK-GRASS.

Panicum-sanguineum.



F. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. XI.

PANICK GRASS

1. A PANNICLE in its natural ſize, and one Sprig a little magnified.

2. FLOWERS ſhut and open.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

7. The FRUIT.

8. The SEED.

GEN. XII.

HARD GRASS.

1. A SPIKE.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

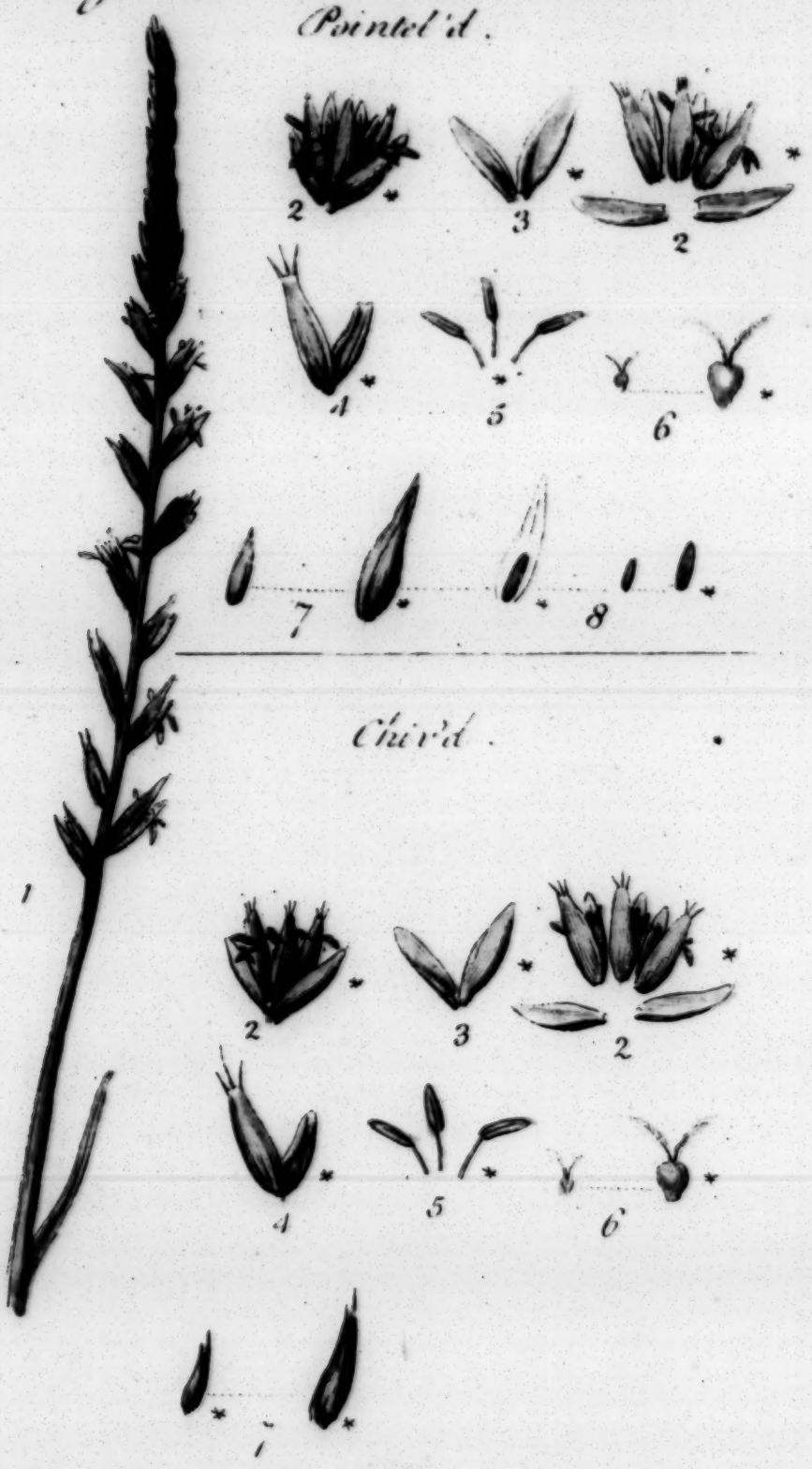
6. The POINTAL.

7. The SEED.

HARD-GRASS.

Ægilops-incurvata.

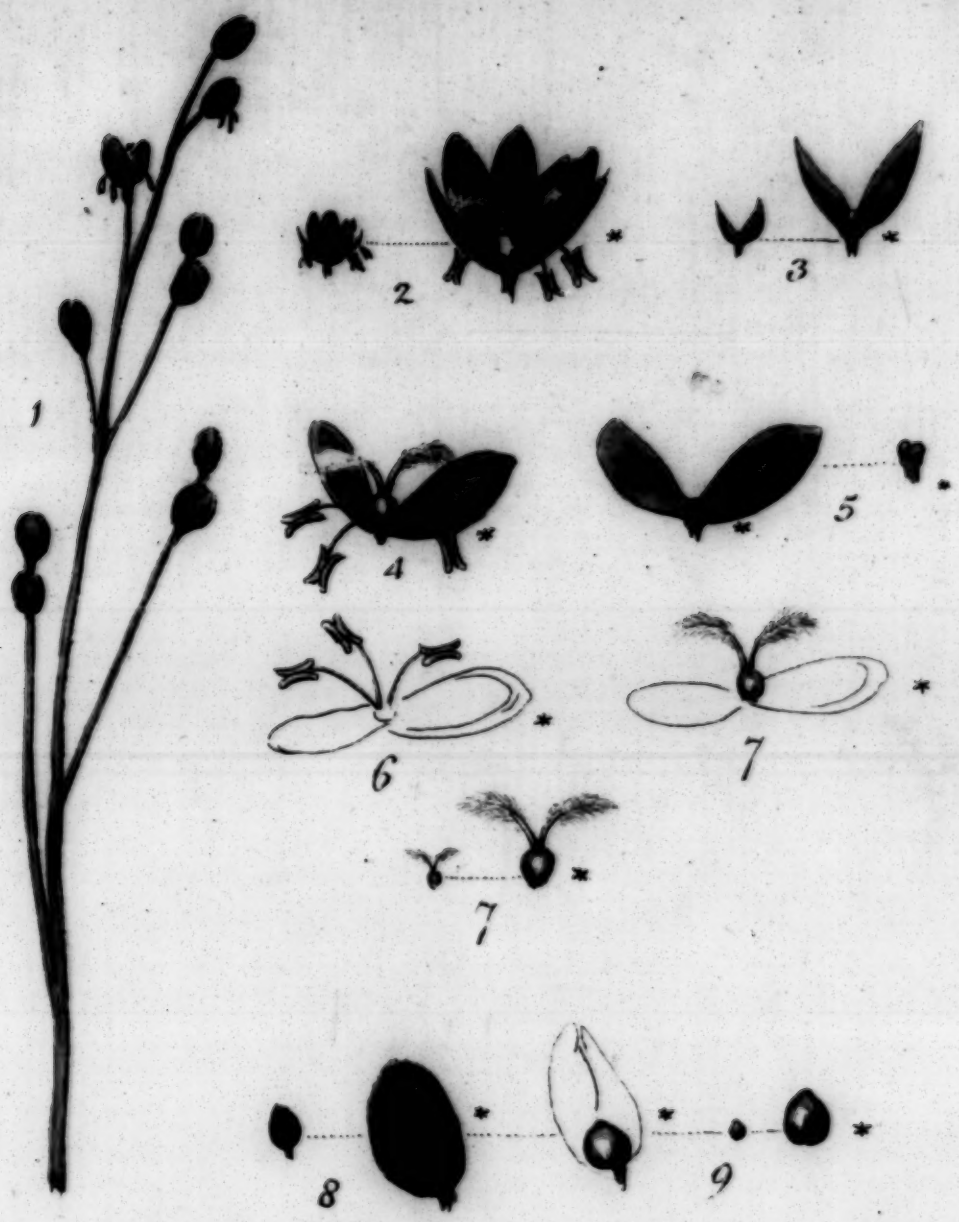
Pointel'd.



J. Miller del. et sc.

MELIC.

Melica-nutans.



F. Miller del et sc.

GEN. XIII.

MELIC.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural ſize.

2. A FLOWER.

3, 4. The HUSK.

5. The FLORICLE.

6. The CHIVES.

7. The POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

GEN. XIV.

DARNEL.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural ſize.

2. A SPICULE magnified.

3. A FLOWER.

4. The one-leav'd CUP.

5. The HUSK.

6. FLORICLE and CHIVES.

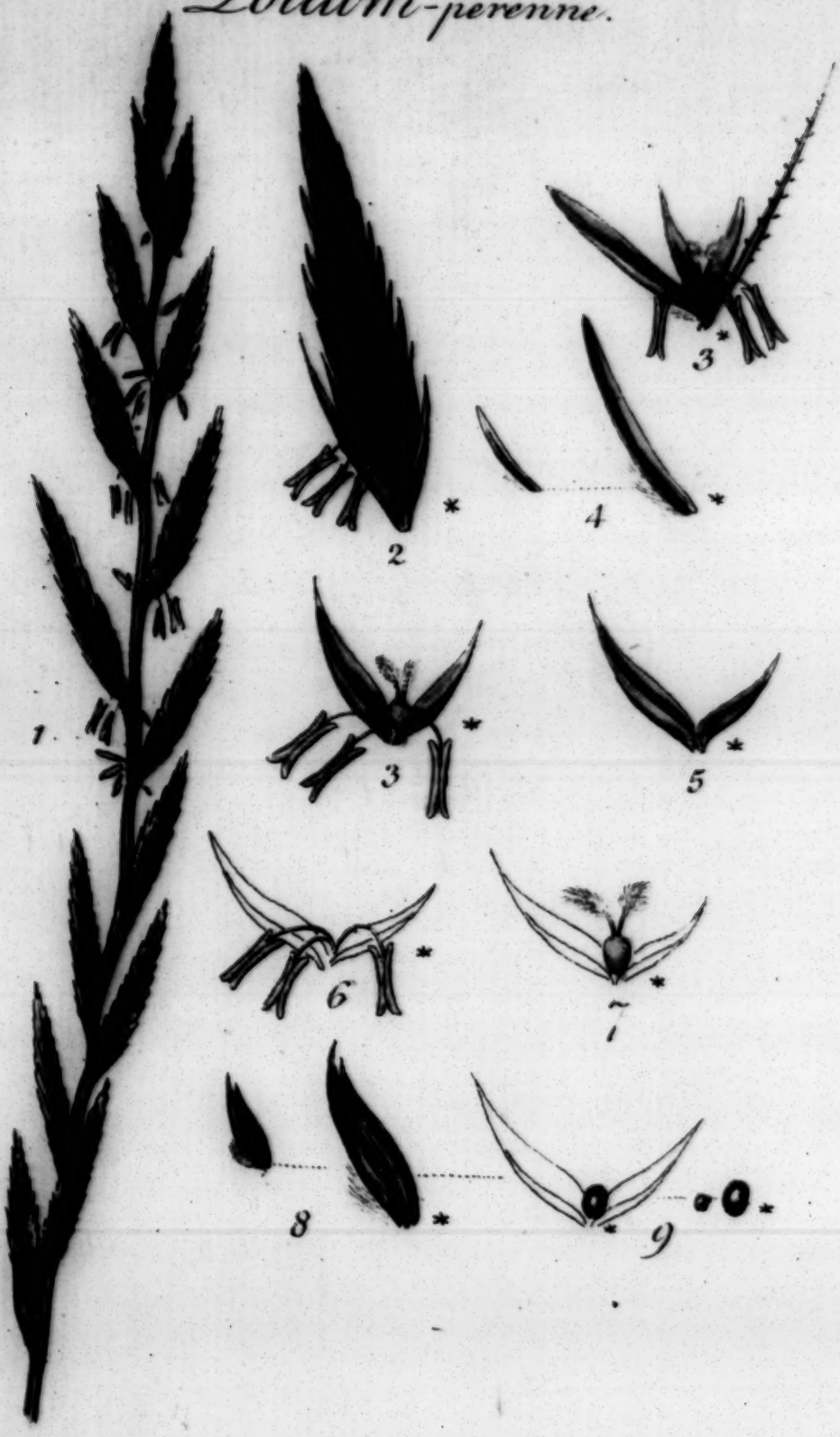
7. POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

DARNEL.

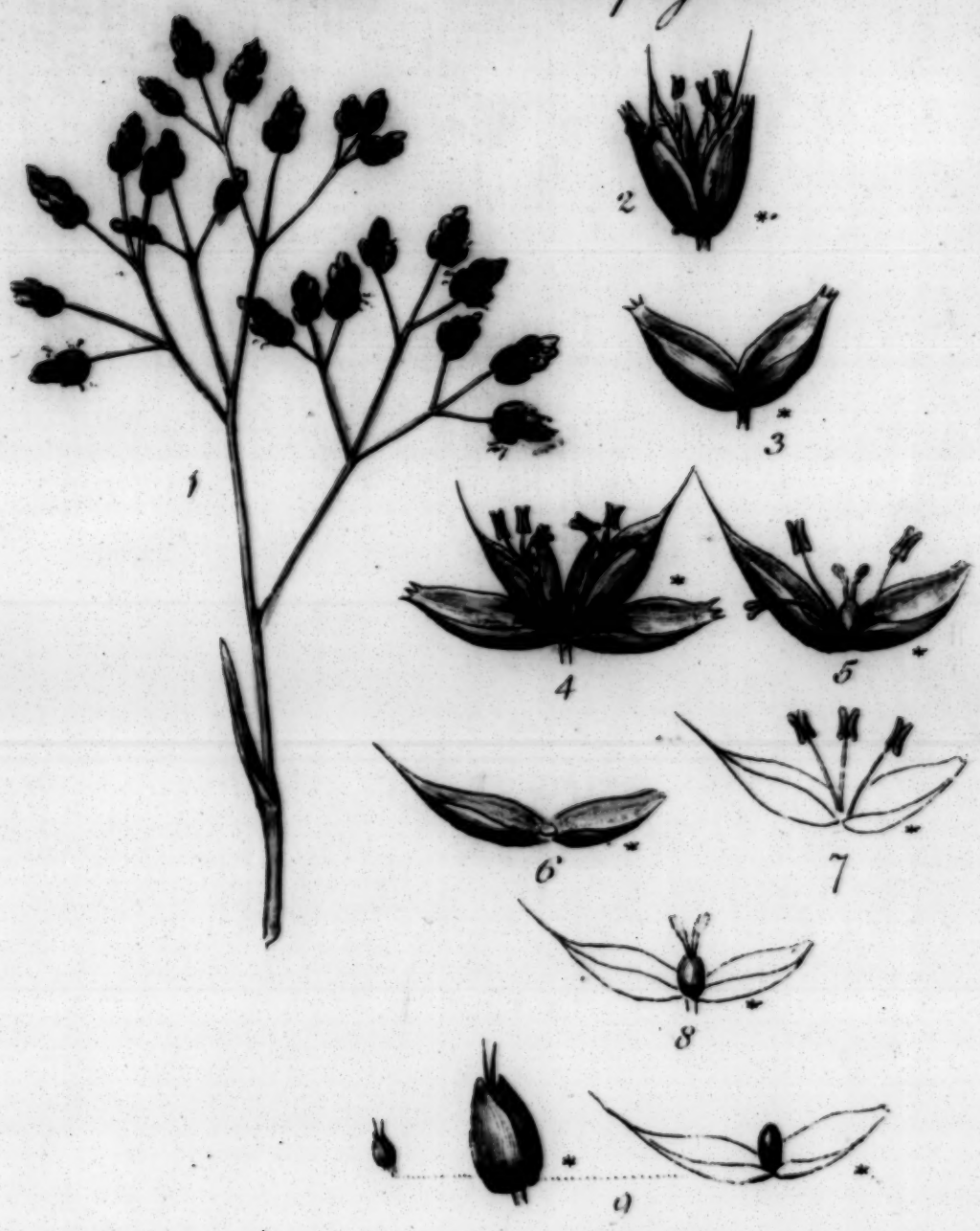
Lolium-perenne.



N. Miller del. et sc.

HAIR-GRASS.

Aira — caryophyllea.



GEN. XV.

HAIR GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural ſize.

2, 4. The FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

5, 6. The FLORICLE.

7. The CHIVES.

8. The POINTAL.

9. The FRUIT.

10. The SEED.

GEN. XVI.

OAT GRASS.

1. A SPICULE and many flower'd Huſk.

3. A FLOWER with a ſingle Huſk.

2. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE with its BEARD.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

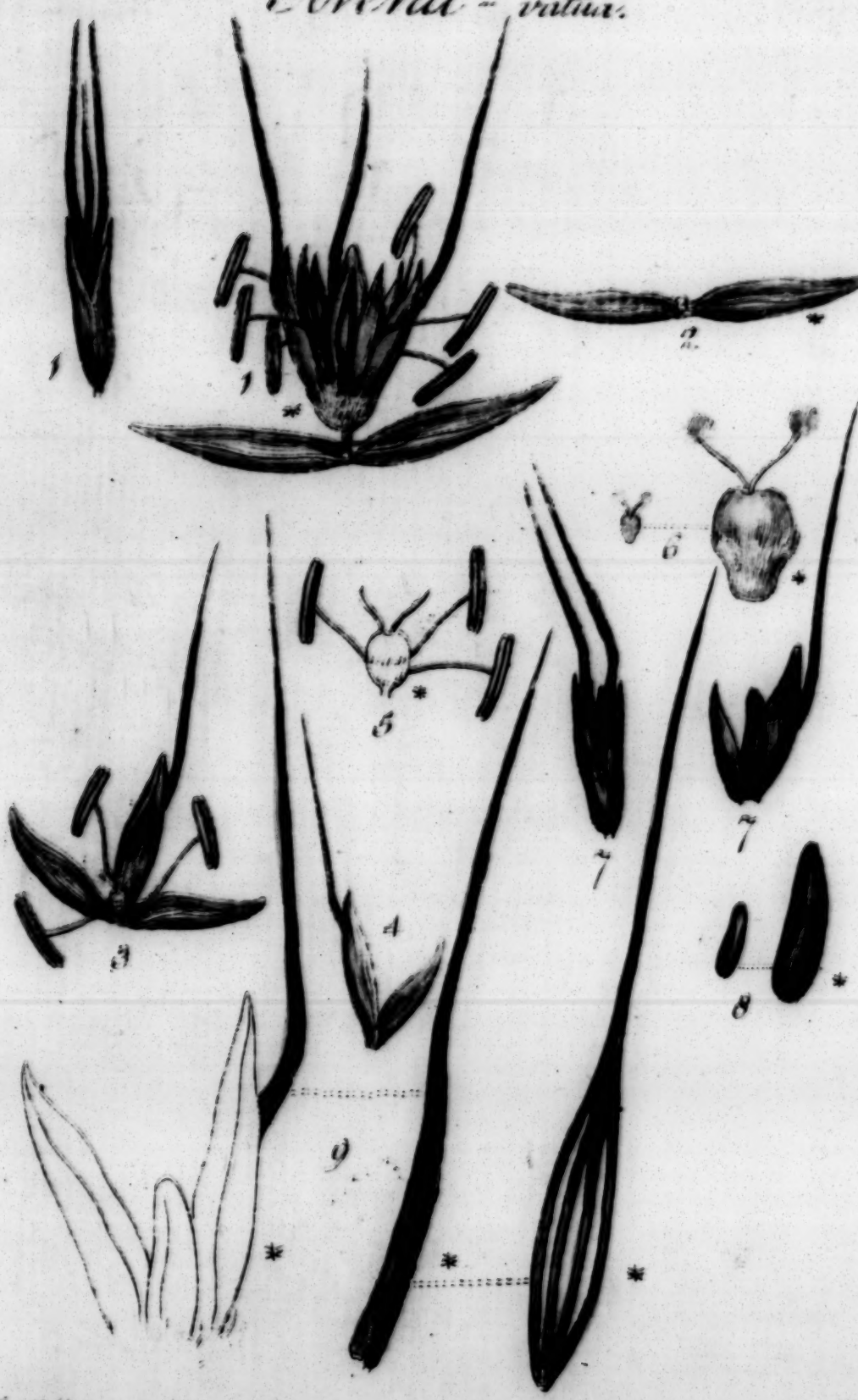
7. One and two flower'd HUSKS.

8. The SEED.

9. The FLORICLE with the BEARD greatly magnified.

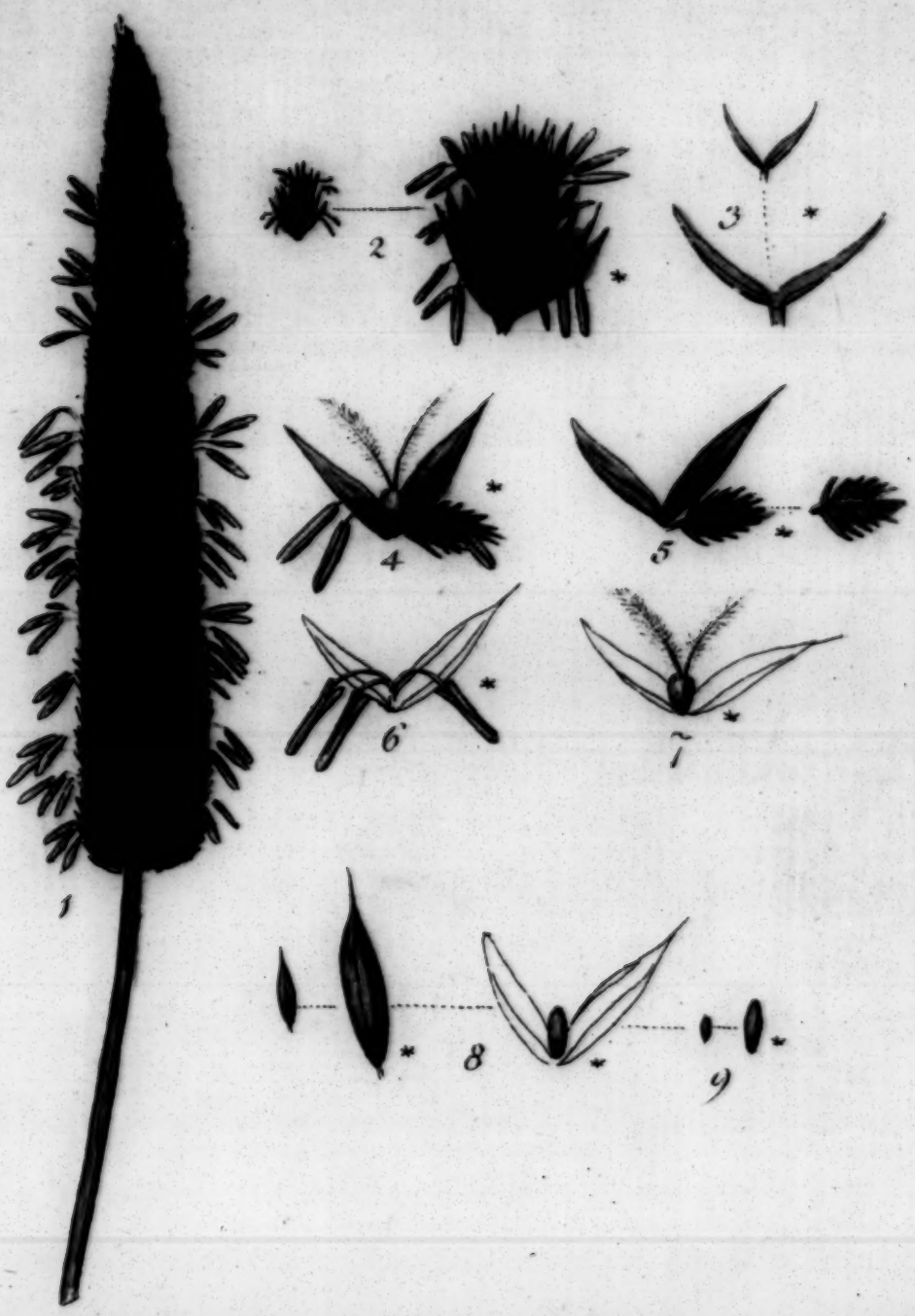
Oct 15 - Eq. Act 8 h.

Arena - *vulnus.*



DOGS-TAIL.

Cynosurus - cristatus.



GEN. XVII.

DOGSTAIL.

1. A SPIKE in the natural size.

2. A SPICULE.

3. A HUSK.

4. A FLOWER with the FLORICLE.

5. The FLORICLE and MANTLE.

6. The CHIVES.

7. The POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

GEN. XVIII.

MEADOW GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural ſize.

2. A SPICULE with the Huſk.

3. The HUSK.

4. FLOWER and FLORICLE.

5. The FLORICLE.

6. The CHIVES.

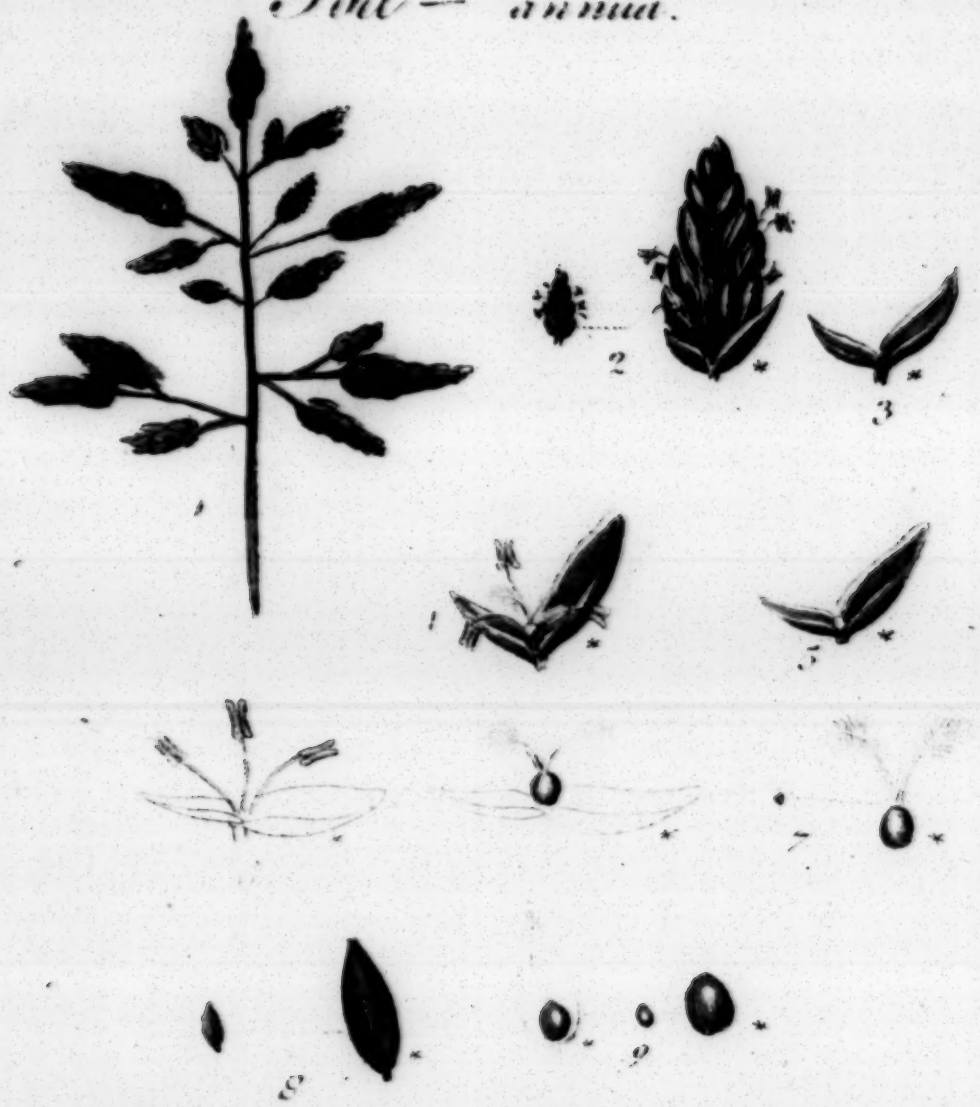
7. The POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

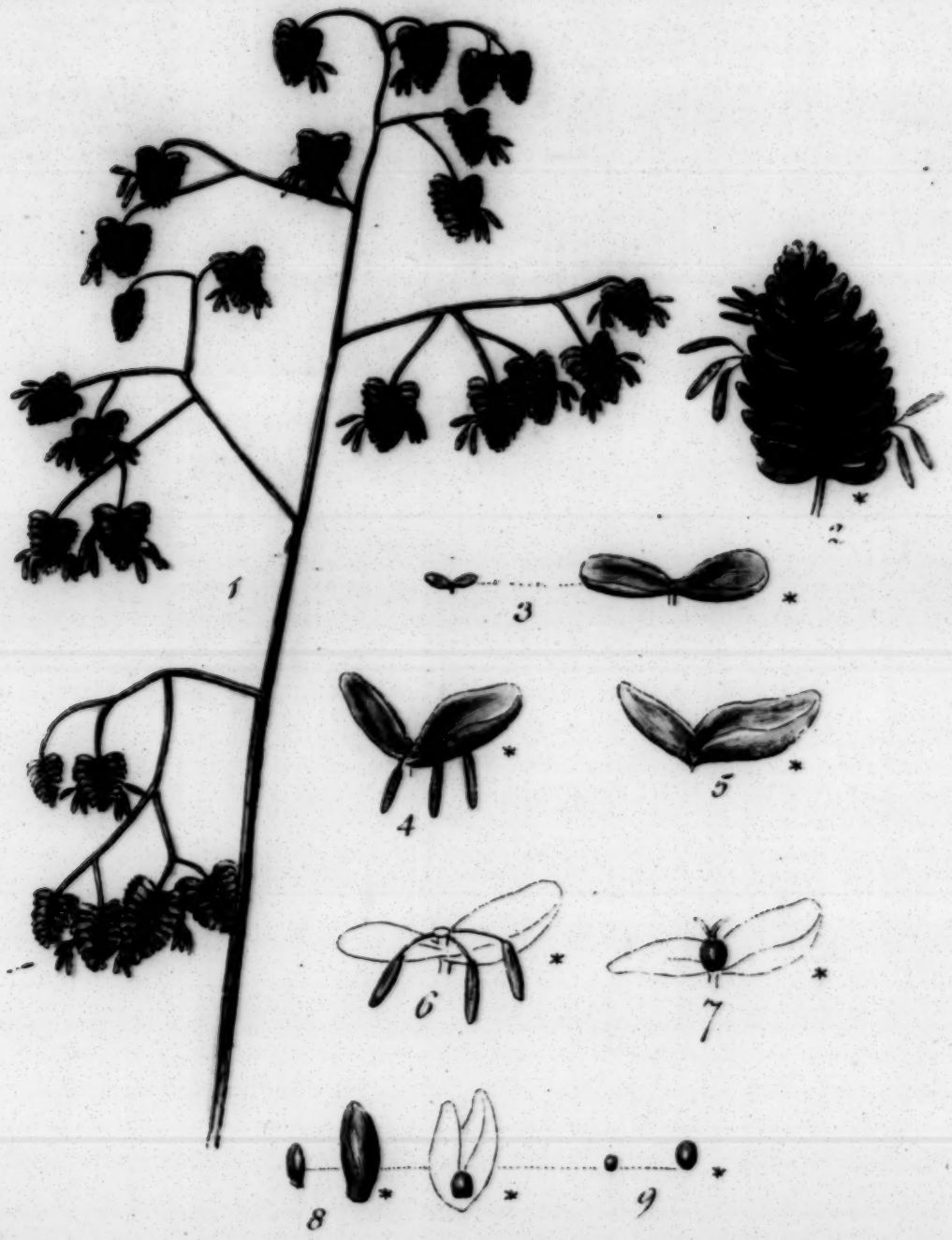
MEADOW-GRASS.

Poa — annua.



QUAKE-GRASS.

Briza – *media.*



GEN. XIX.

QUAKE GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural ſize.

2. A SPICULE.

3. The HUSK.

4. A FLOWER.

5. The FLORICLE.

6. The CHIVES.

7. The POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

GEN. XX.

FESCUE GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural ſize.

2. A SPICULE.

4. The FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

5. The FLORICLE.

6. The CHIVES.

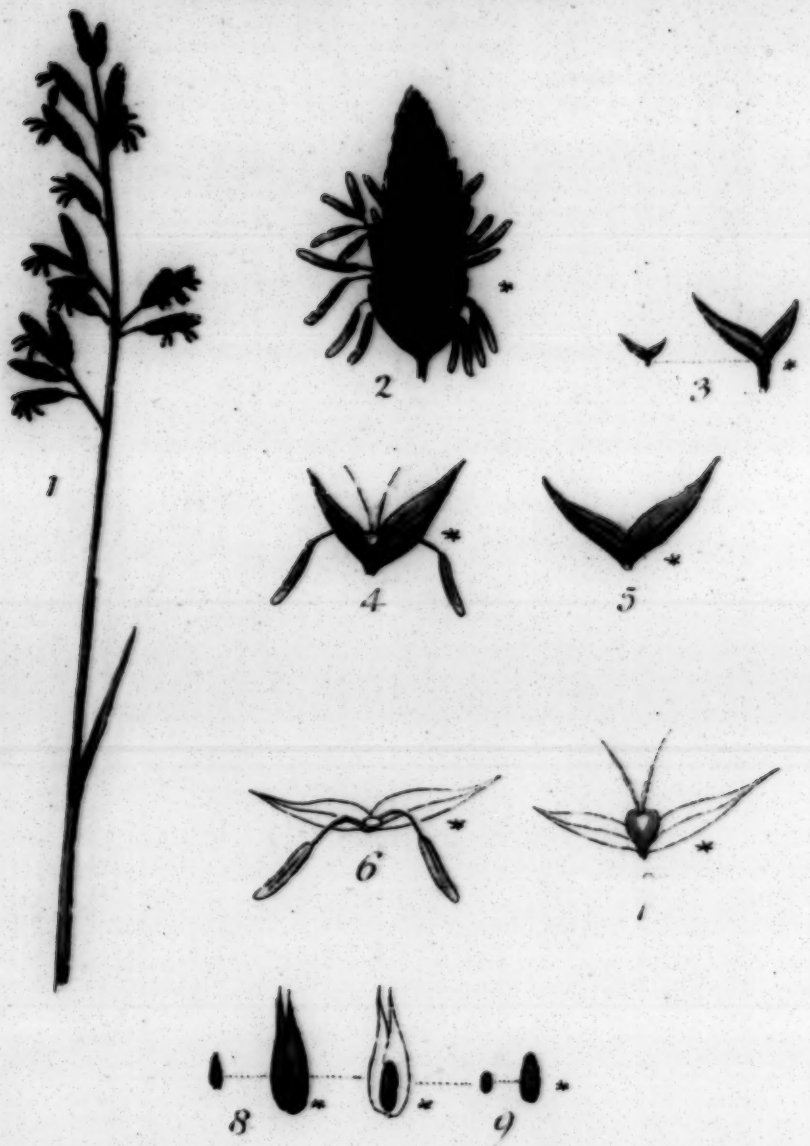
7. The POINTAL.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

FESCUE-GRASS.

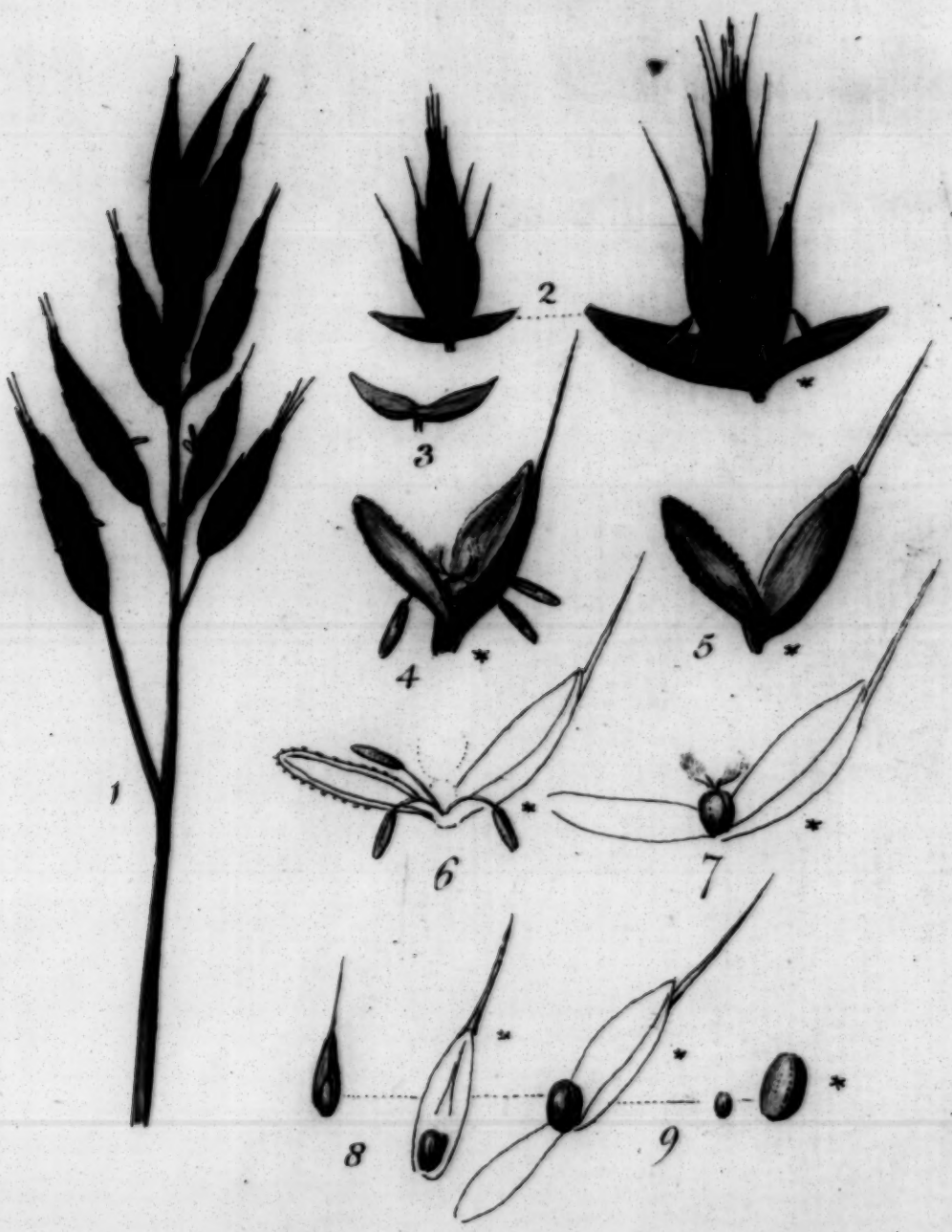
Festuca - ovina



J. Miller del. et sc.

BROME-GRASS.

Bromus - mollis.



J. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. XXI.

BROME GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural size.

2. A SPICULE.

3. The HUSK.

4. A FLOWER.

5. The FLORICLE.

6. The CHIVES.

7. The POINTAL.

8, 9. The SEED.

GEN. XXII.

WHEAT GRASS.

1. A SPIKE in the natural size.

2. The RECEPTACLE in the natural size.

3. A SPICULE.

4. The HUSK.

5. A FLOWER.

6. The FLORICLE.

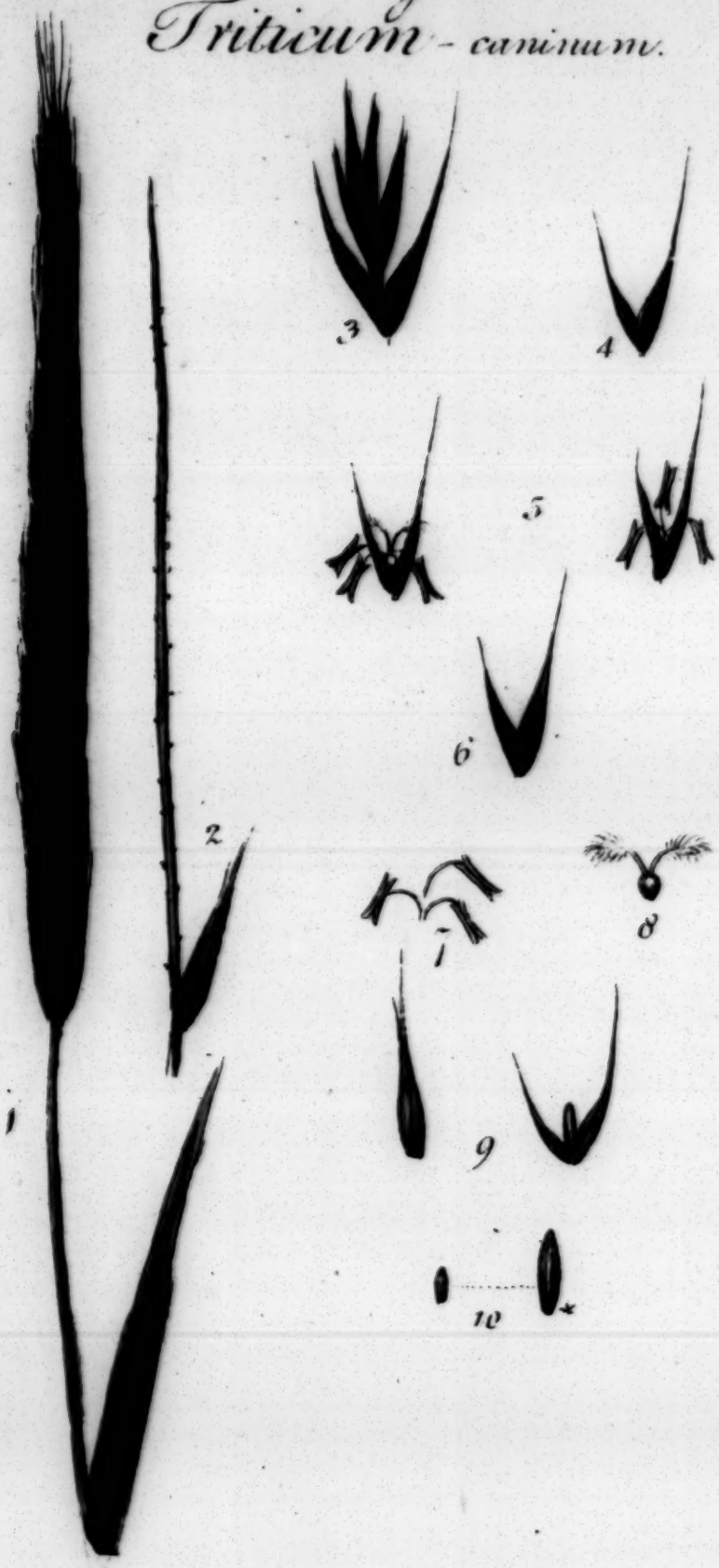
7. The CHIVES.

8. The POINTAL.

9, 10. The SEED.

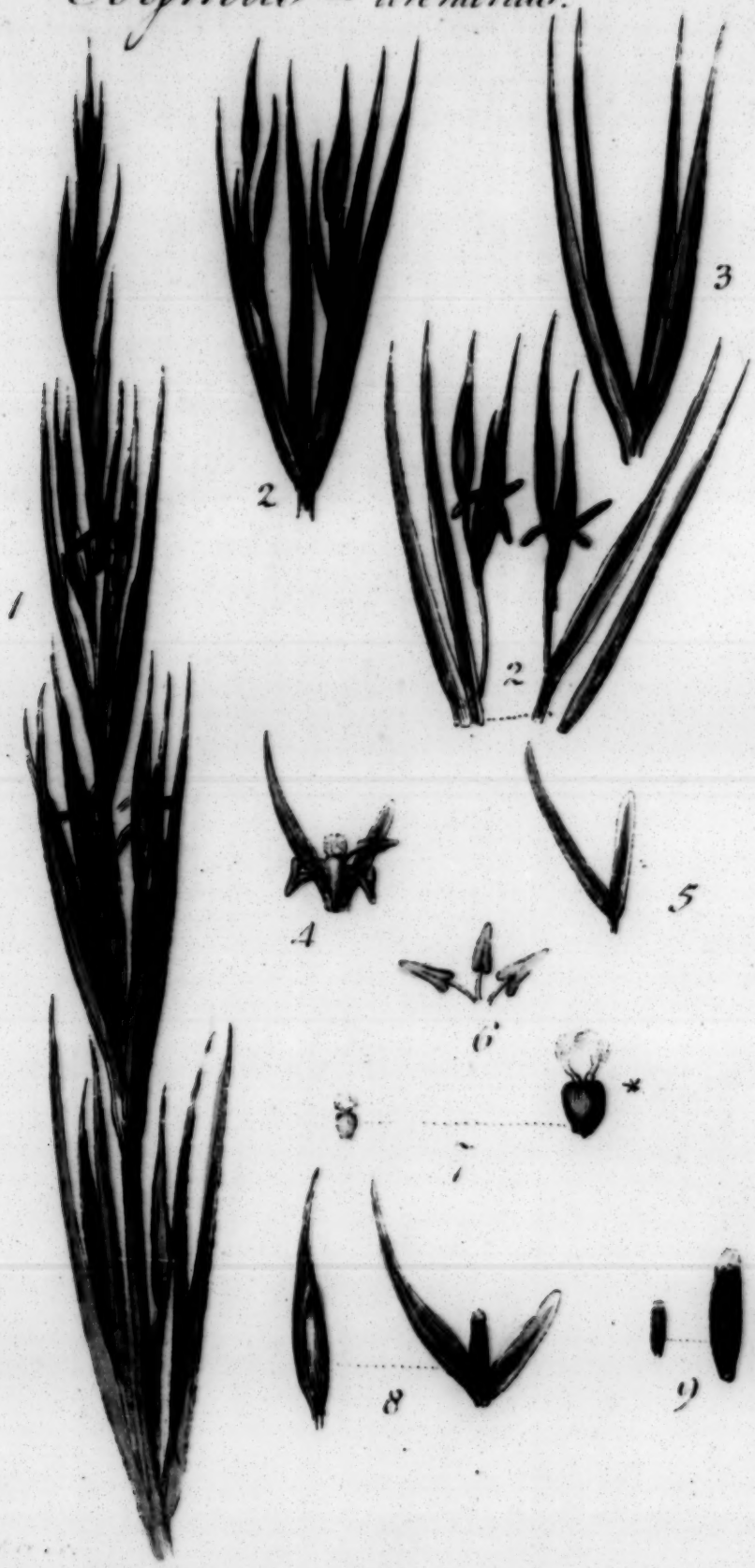
WHEAT-GRASS.

Triticum-*caninum*.



Lymc – grass

Elymus – arenarius.



GEN. XXIII.

LYME GRASS.

1. A SPIKE.

2. A SPICULE.

3. A HUSK.

4. A FLOWER.

5. The FLORICLE.

6. The CHIVES.

7. The POINTAL magnified.

8. The FRUIT.

9. The SEED.

GEN. XXIV.

BARLEY GRASS.

1. A SPIKE
2. RECEPTACLE

} in their natural size.

3. A SPICULE.

4. The HUSK.

5. A FLOWER.

6. The FLORICLE.

7. The CHIVES.

8. The POINTAL.

9, 10. The SEED.

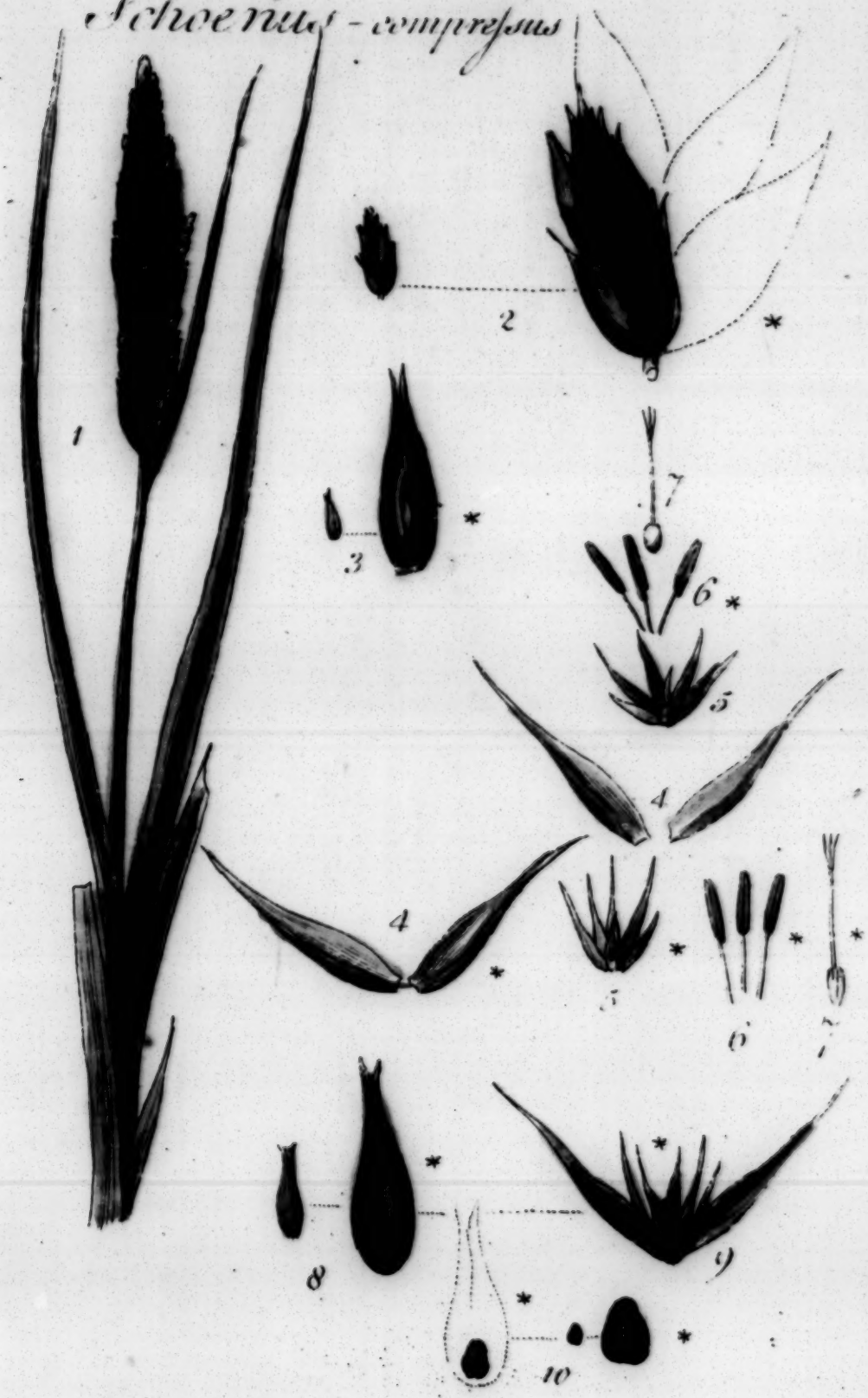
BAILEY-GRAV.

Hordeum - maximum.



J. e Miller del. et Sc.

Schoenus - compressus



GEN. XXV.

BOG RUSH.

1. A SPIKE in the natural ſize.

2. A SPICULE.

3. A FLOWER.

4, 4. The HUSK.

5, 5. The FLORICLE.

6, 6. The CHIVES.

7, 7. The POINTAL.

8, 9. The FRUIT.

10. The SEED.

GEN. XXVI.

RUSH.

1. The FLOWER.

2. The HUSK.

3, 4. The FLORICLE or PETAL.

5. The CHIVES.

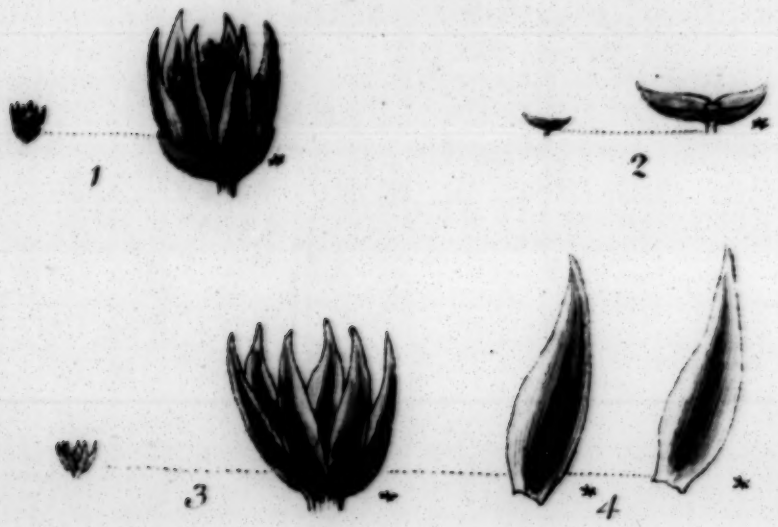
6. The POINTAL.

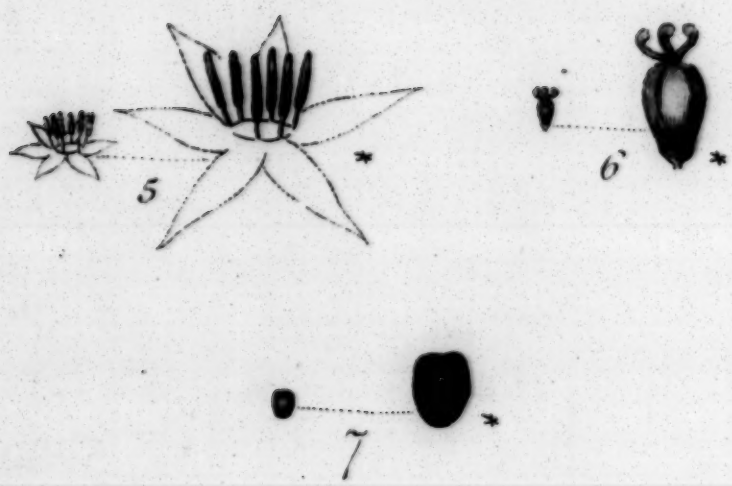
7. The SEED.

[This Plant, though often mixed with Graſſes, does not properly belong to that Tribe, for which reaſon though it is left here, it will be found repeated in the unpetal'd Table.]

JUNCUS.

Juncus – conglomeratus.

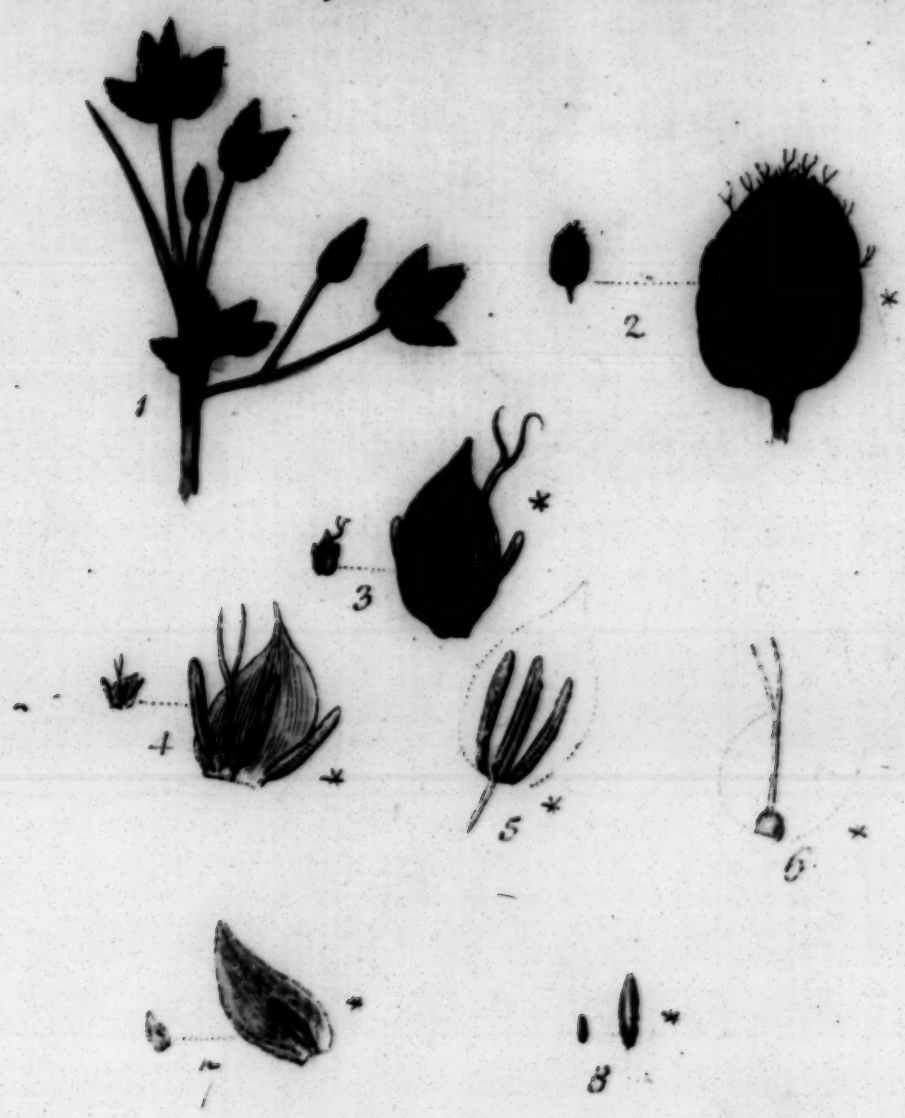




... ar del. et sc.

CLUB-RUSH.

Scirpus-lacustris.



GEN. XXVII.

CLUB RUSH.

1. A PANNICLE.

2. A SPICULE.

3, 4. The FLOWER and HUSKS.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

7, 8. The SEED.

GEN. XXVIII.

SWEET GALENGALE.

1. A PANNICLE.

2. A SPICULE.

3. A FLOWER.

4. The HUSK.

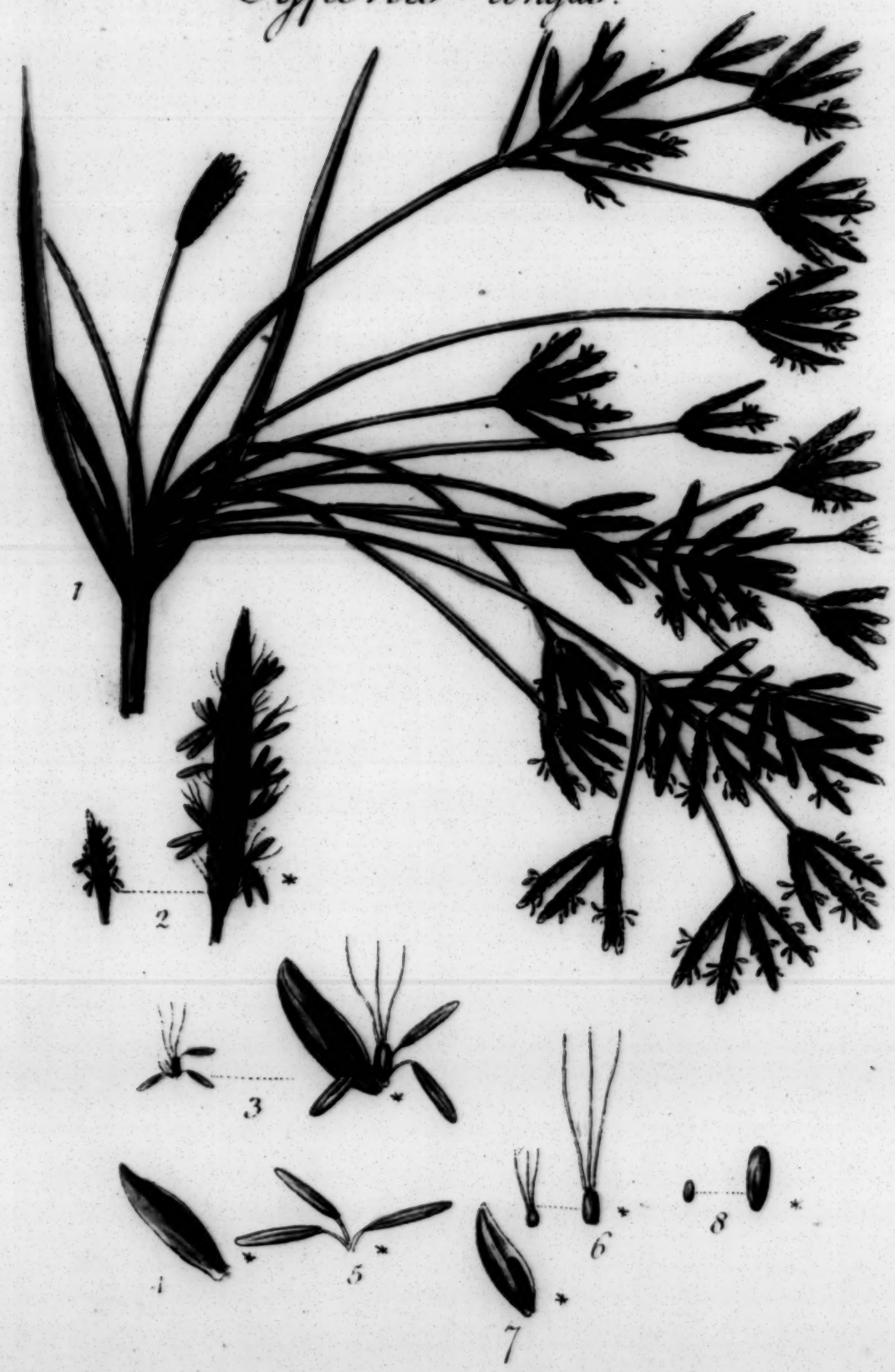
5. The CHIVES.

6. The POINTAL.

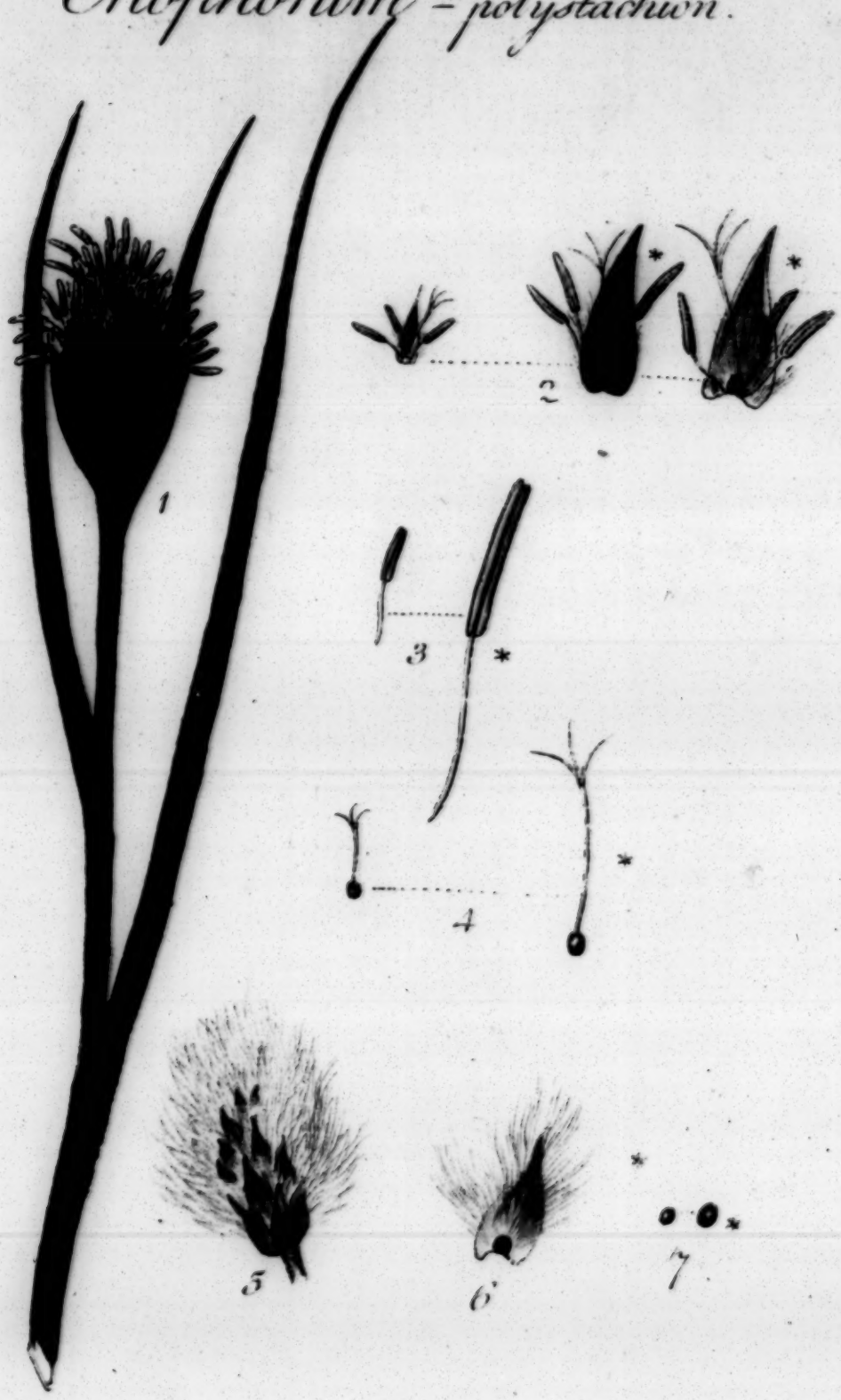
7, 8. The SEED.

WEST-GALEN GALE.

Cyperus - longus.



COTTON — GRASS.
Eriophorum — polystachion.



GEN. XXIX.

COTTON GRASS.

1. A SPIKE.

2. The FLOWER and HUSK.

3. The CHIVES.

4. The POINTAL.

5, 6, 7. The SEED.

GEN. XXX.

CYPERUS.

1. A Spike.

2, 3. A Spicule.

4. The Flower.

5. The Husk.

6. The Chives.

6. The Pointal'd Husk.

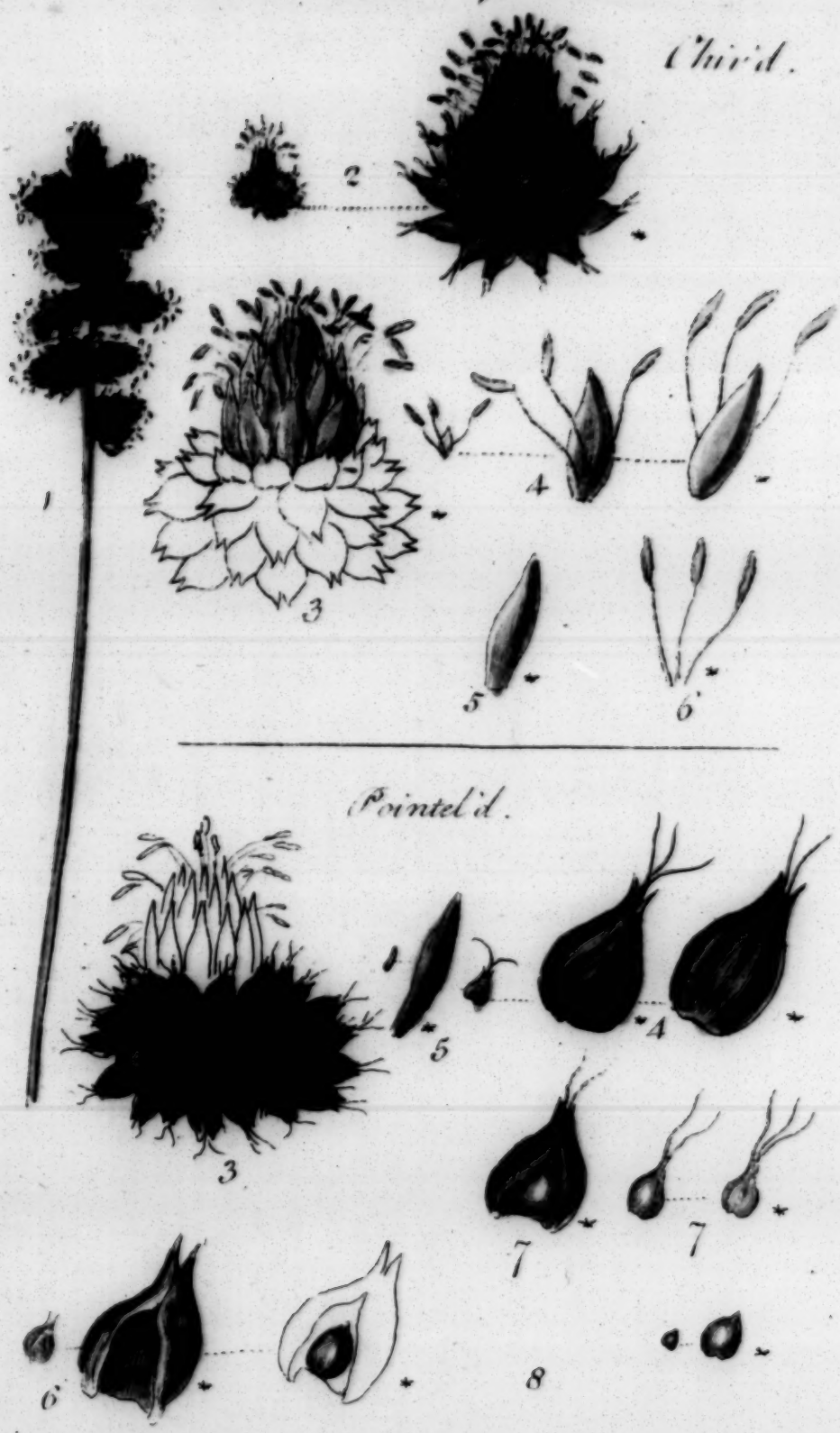
7. The Pointal.

8. The Seed.

[As this and the following Graſſes are Incomplete, and the Chive and Pointal Plants engraved ſeparately, the correſponding parts in each have the ſame numbers affixed to them.]

CYPERUS.

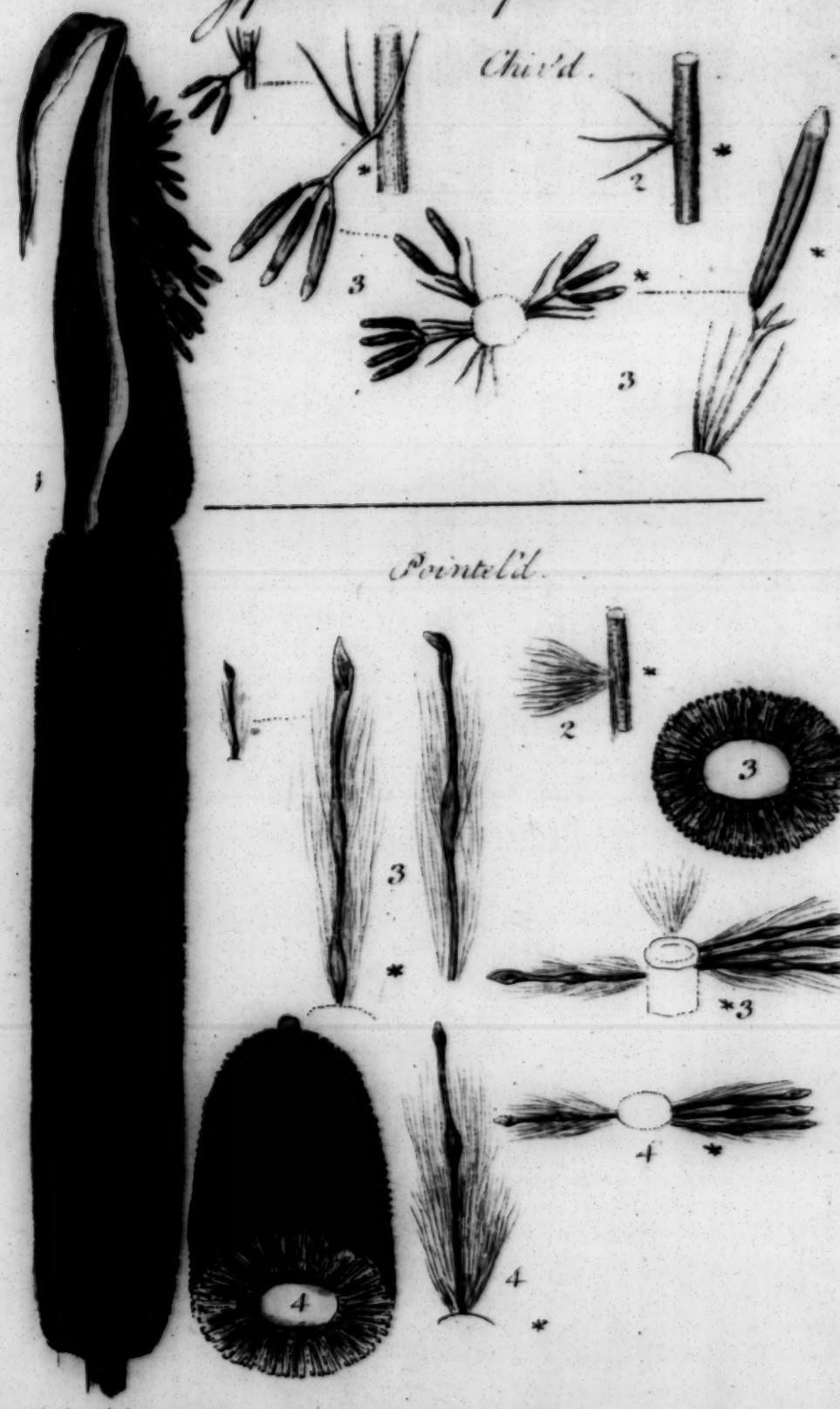
Carex - leporina.



Miller del. et sc.

REED - MACE.

Typha - latifolia.



J. Miller del et Sc.

GEN. XXXI.

REED MACE.

1. The STAGE.

2. The HUSKS.

3. The CHIVES.

3, 4. Sections of the SEED BED.

2, 3, 4. POINTAL, SEED and DOWN magnified.

GEN. XXXII.

BUR—REED.

1 A SPRIG in the natural size.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The CHIVES.

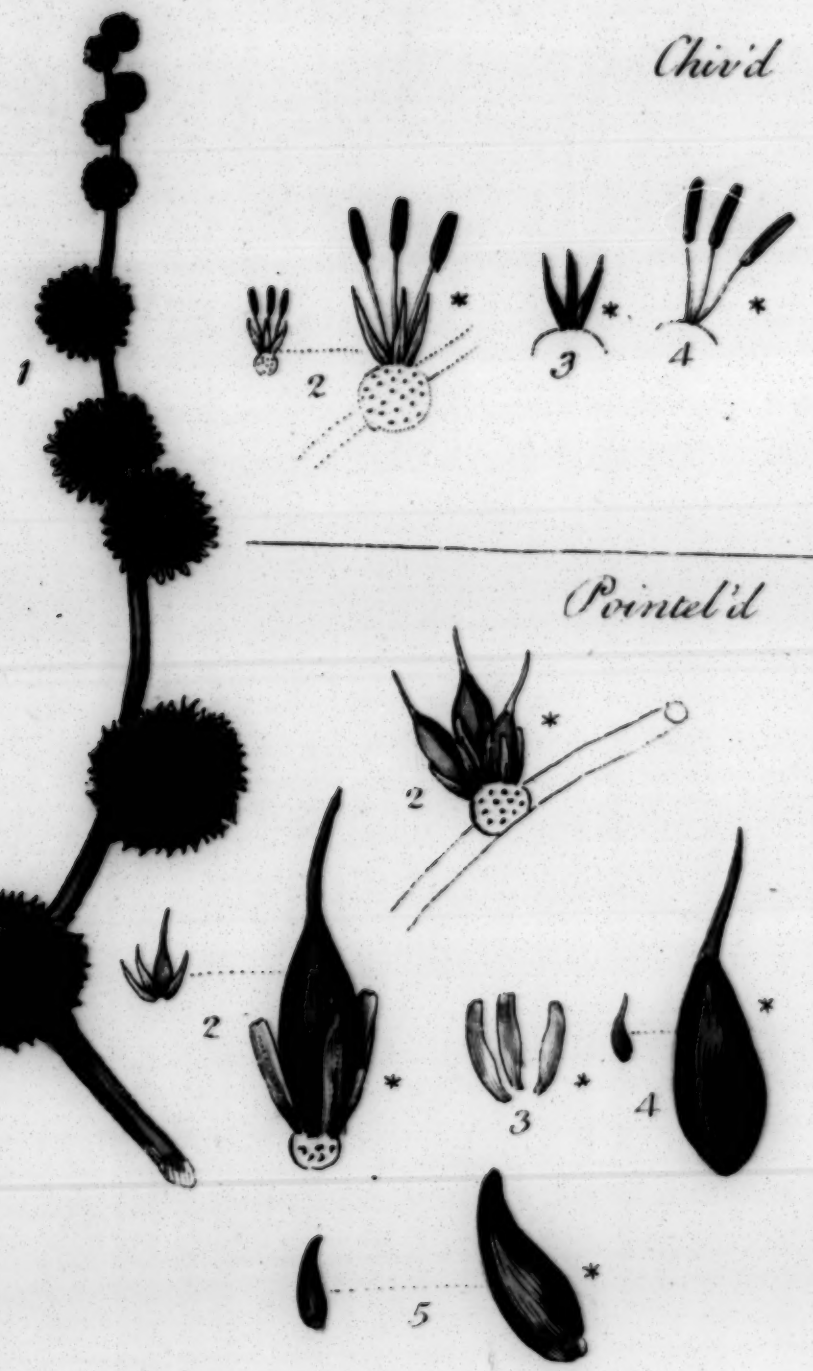
4. The GERM and POINTAL.

5. The SEED.

BURREED.

Sparganium - erectum.

Chiv.d

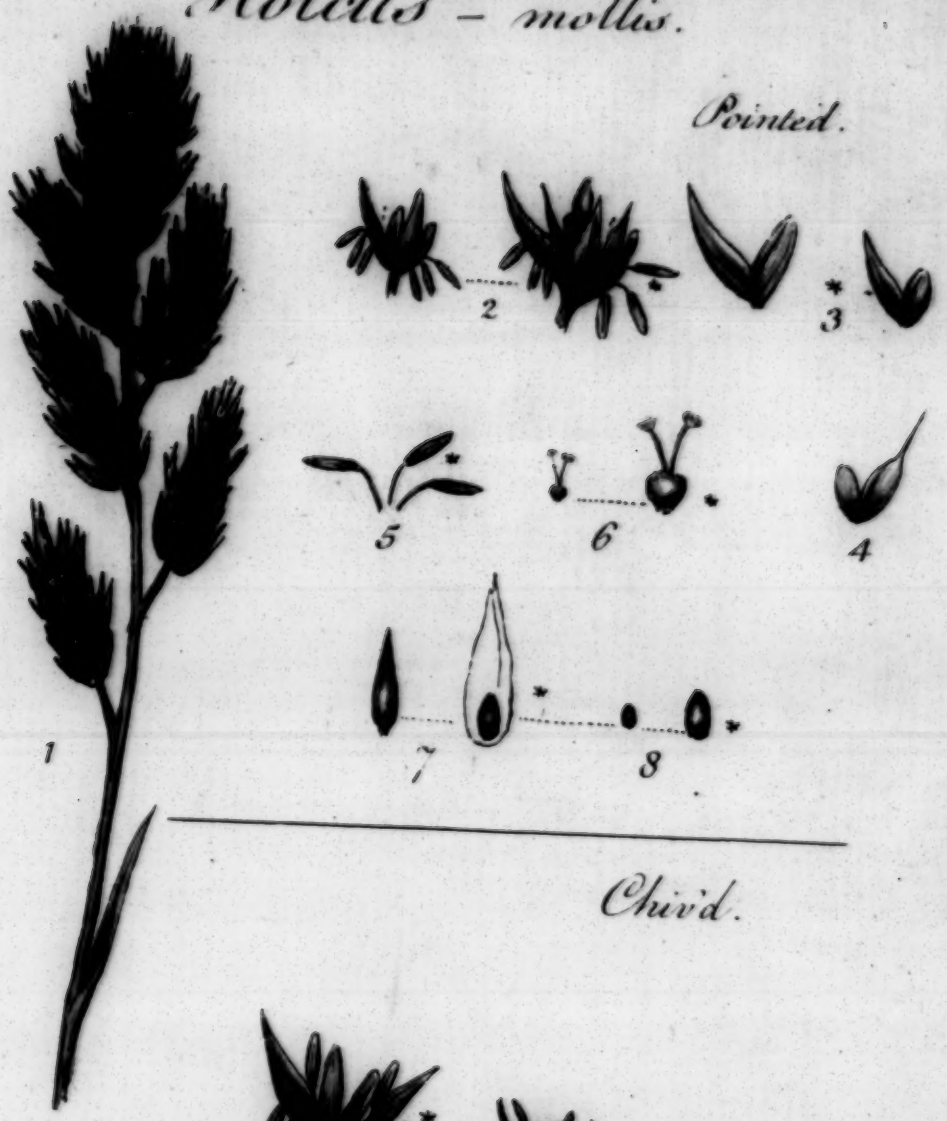


H. Ellis.

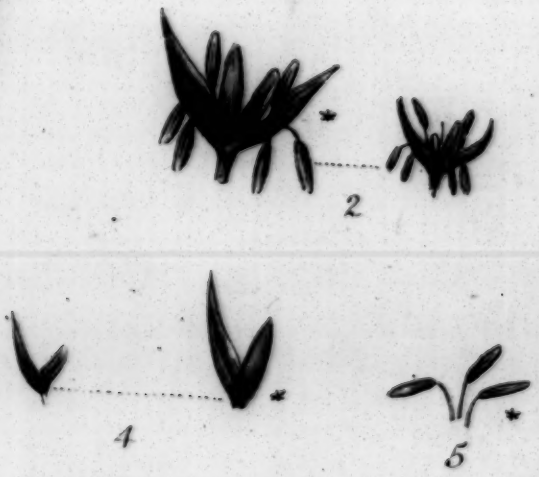
SOFT-GRASS.

Holcus - mollis.

Pointed.



Chivd.



GEN. XXXIII.

SOFT GRASS.

1. A PANNICLE in the natural size.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The HUSK.

4. The FLORICLE.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The GERM and POINTAL.

7-8. The SEED.

TABLE. VII.

JULIFERS.

GEN. I.

BEECH.

CHIV'D PLANT.

1. The JULE or Katkin.
2. The FLOWER.
3. The CUP.
4. The CHIVES.

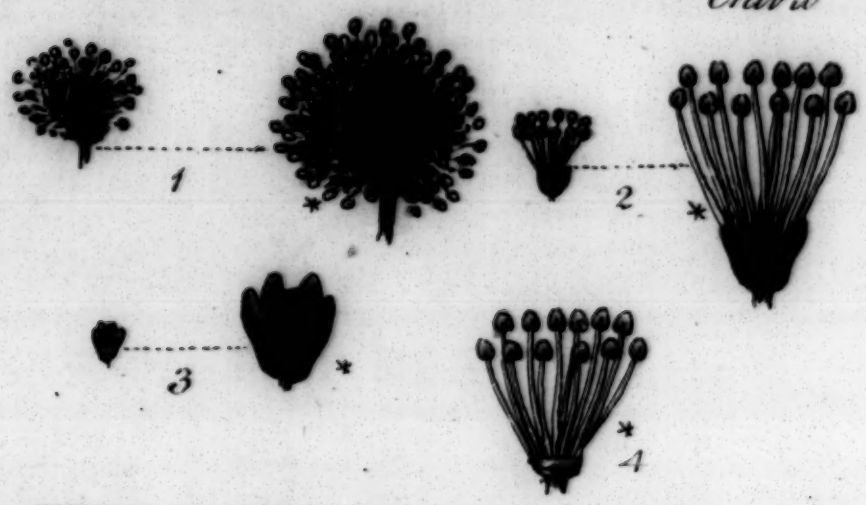
POINTAL'D PLANT.

1. The FRUIT and FLOWER.
2. The RECEPTACLE.
3. Section of the RECEPTACLE, to ſhow the GERMS and POINTAL.
4. The FRUIT in its Receptacle.
5. The NUTS.

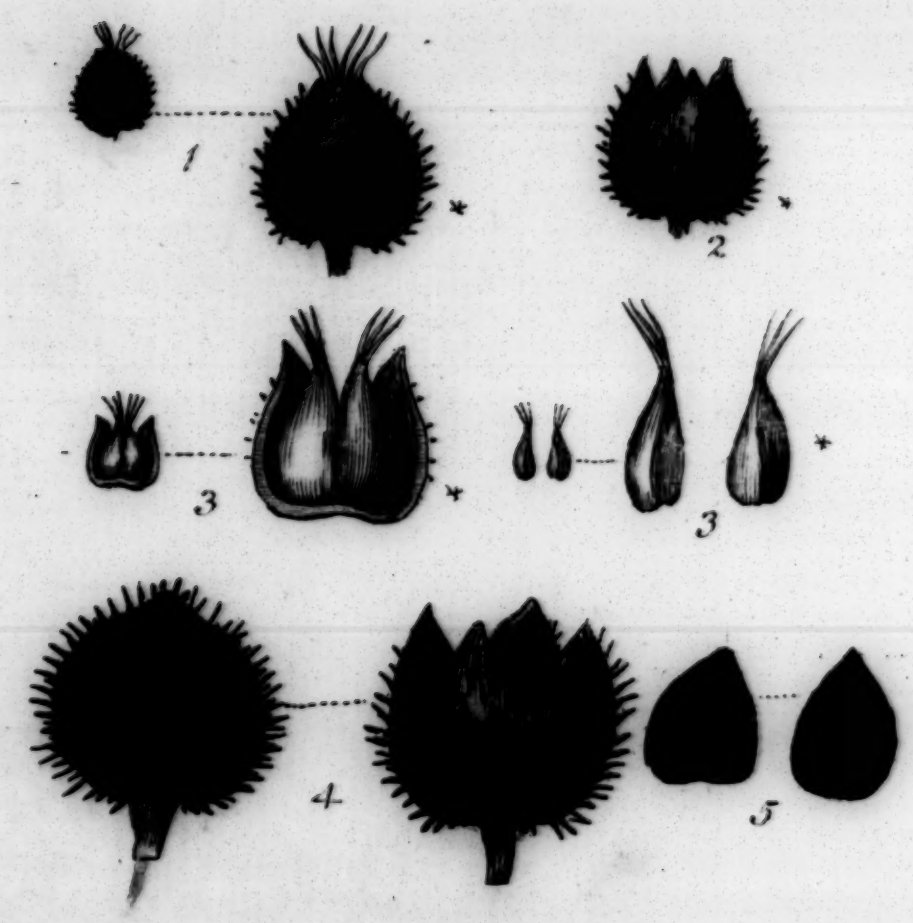
BEECH.

Fagus - sylvestris.

Chivd



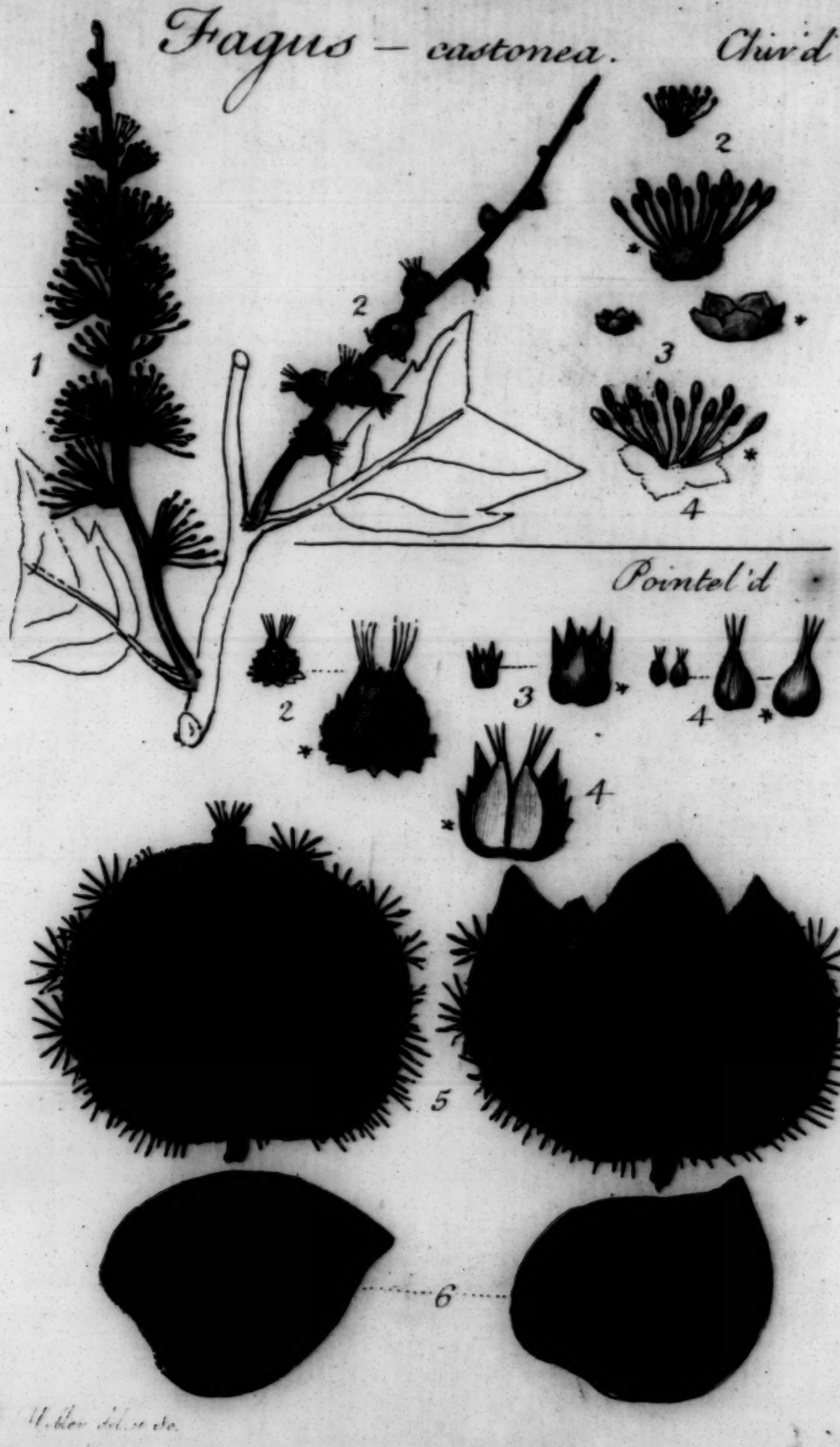
Pointel.d



J. Miller del et sc.

CHESTNUT.

Fagus – castonea. *Chir'd*



Walker del. et Sc.

GEN. II.

CHESNUT.

1. A CHIV'D JULE.

2. A POINTAL'D JULE.

CHIV'D.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. The CHIVES.

POINTAL'D.

2. The FRUIT and FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. The GERMS and POINTAL.

5. The RECEPTACLE and FRUIT.

6. The NUTS.

GEN. III.

OAK.

1, 2. A Branch with JULES and Pointal'd FLOWERS.

CHIV'D.

2. The FLOWER.

3, 4. The CUP.

5. The CHIVES.

POINTAL'D.

2. The FLOWER and FRUIT.

3. The ACORN and CUP.

4. The NUT.

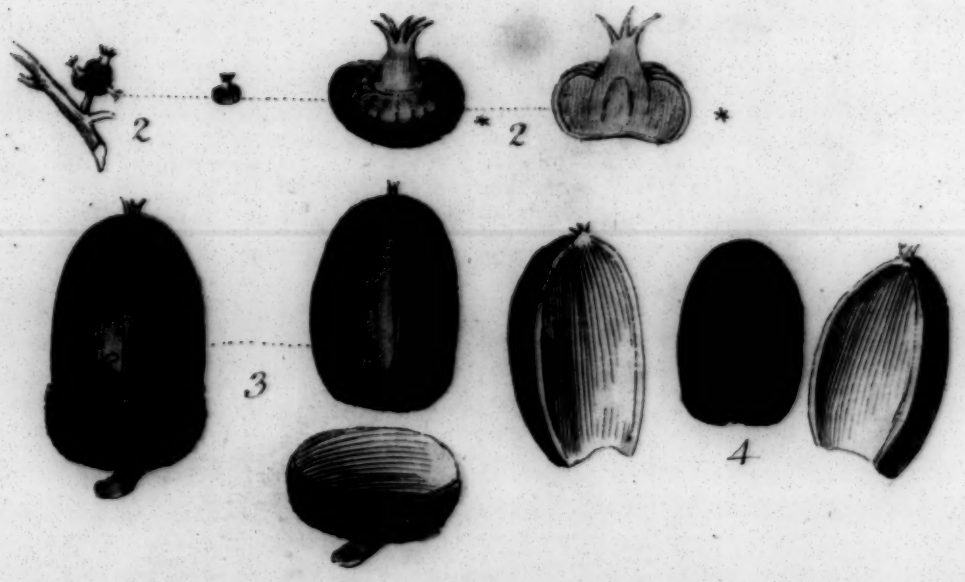
OAK.

Quercus - Robur.

Chir'd



Pointel'd

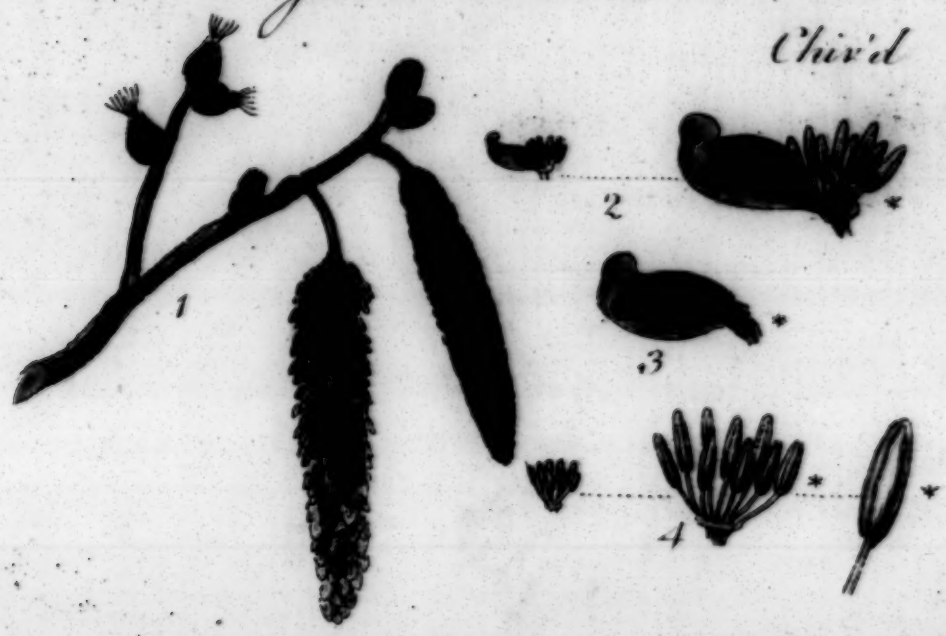


T. Miller del. et Sc.

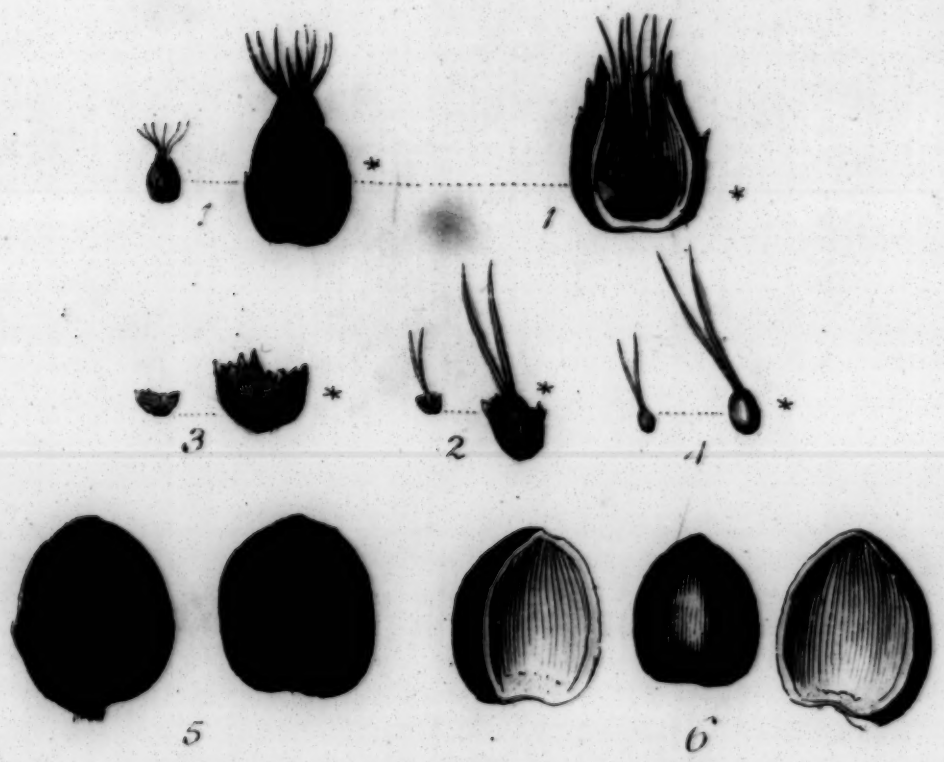
H A S & L.

Corylus - Avelana.

Chiv'd



Pointel'd



GEN. IV.

HAZEL.

1. A Branch with JULES and Pointal'd FLOWERS.

CHIV'D.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. The CHIVES.

POINTAL'D.

1. The FLOWERS cluſtered.

2. A FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. The POINTAL.

5. The NUT.

6. The KERNEL.

GEN. V.

HORNBEAM.

1, 2. Chiv'd and Pointal'd KATKINS.

CHIV'D.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. The CHIVES.

POINTAL'D.

3. The FLOWER.

4. The CUP.

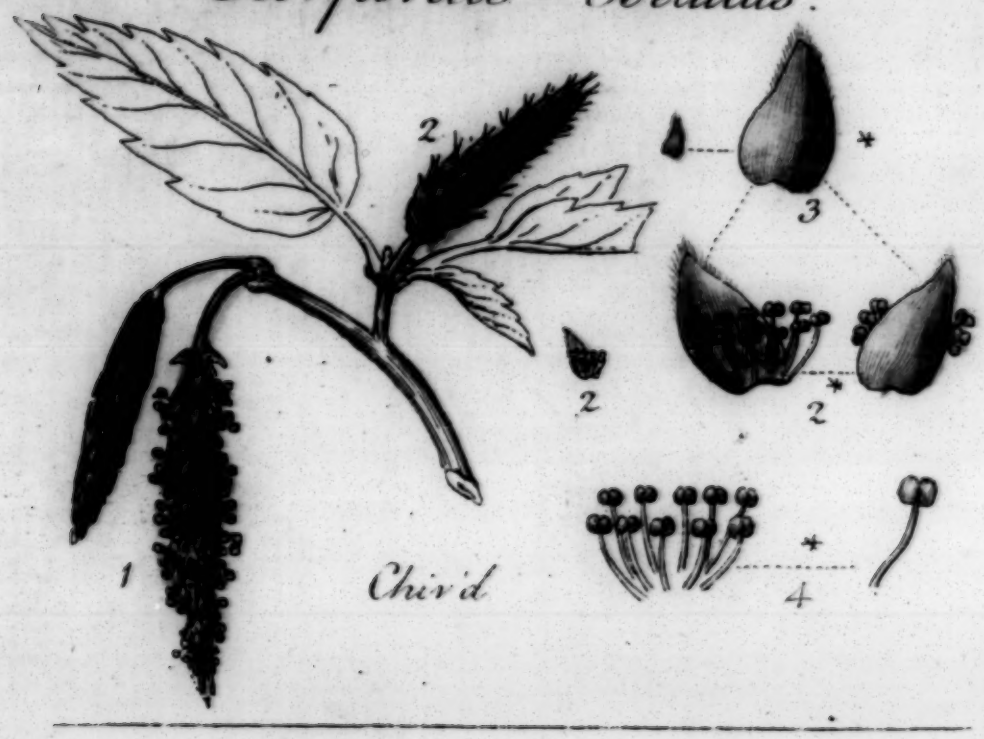
5. The GERMS and POINTAL.

6. SEED and CUP.

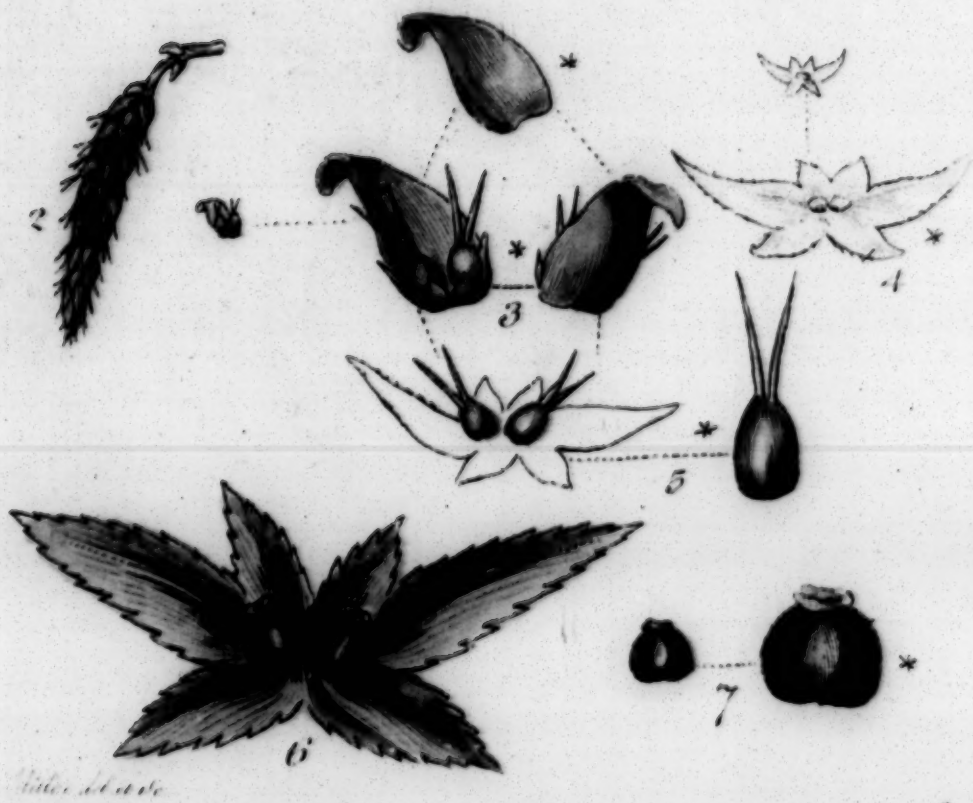
7. The SEED.

HORNBEAM.

Carpinus - Betulus.



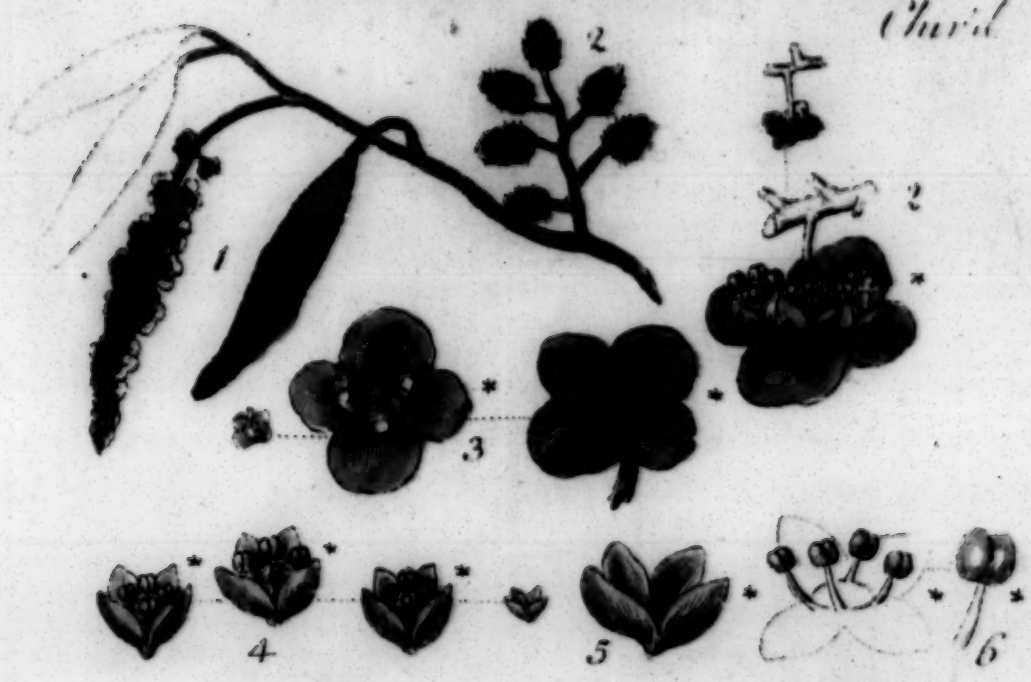
Pointel d



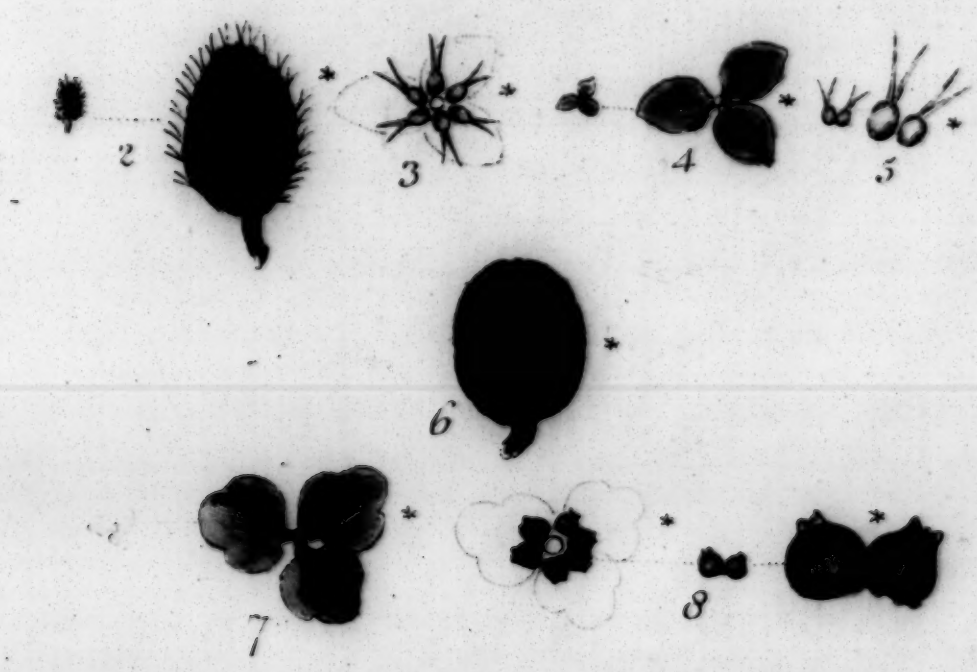
BETULA.

Betula-Alnus.

Chevd



Pointel'd



GEN. VI.

BIRCH AND ALDER.

1, 2. A Branch with Chiv'd and Pointal'd KATKINS.

CHIV'D.

2. A Cluſter of FLOWERS.
3. The General CUP.
4. A FLOWER.
5. The CUP.
6. The CHIVES.

POINTAL'D.

2. A Pointal'd KATKIN.
3. A Cluſter of FLOWERS.
4. The CUP.
5. GERMS and POINTAL.
6. The FRUIT.
7. The CUP.
8. The SEED.

GEN. VII.

FIR AND PINE.

1. KATKINS.

CHIV'D.

2. A Cluſter of FLOWERS.

3. Cup SCALES.

4. CHIVES.

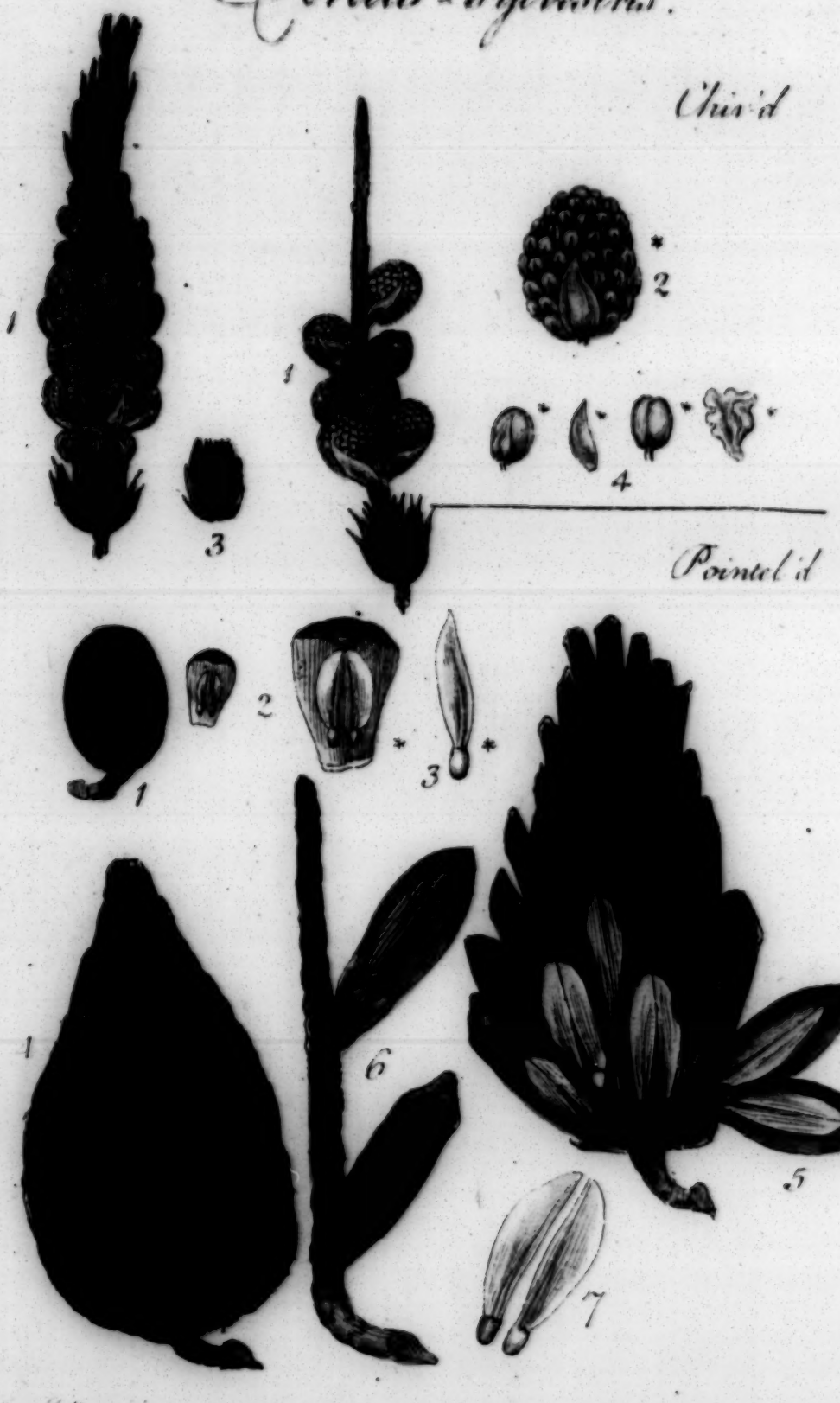
POINTAL'D.

1. The young CONE.

2. The GERMS and SCALE.

PINUS.

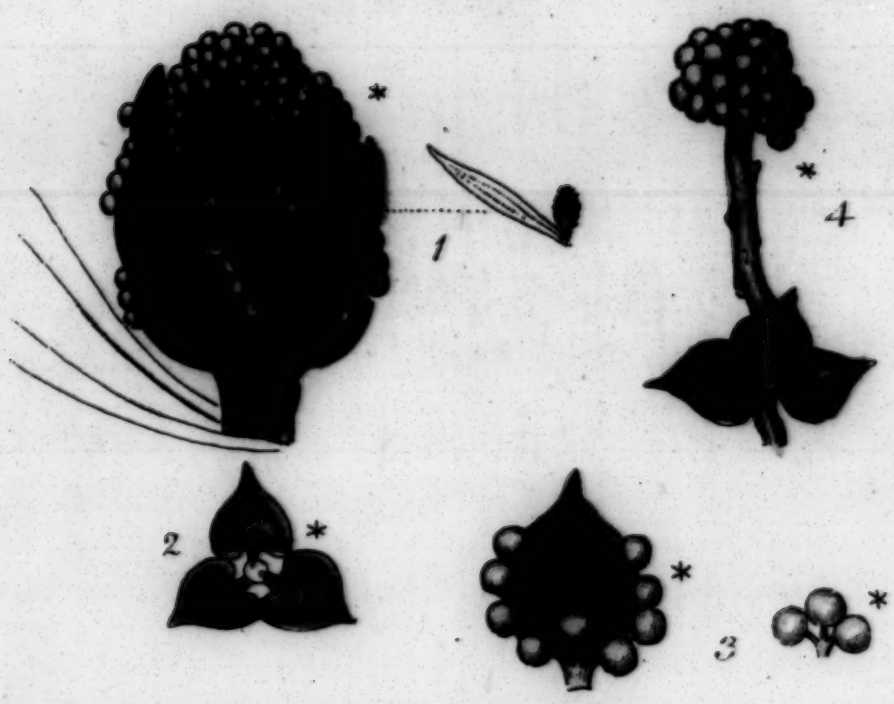
Pinus - sylvestris.



JUNIPER.

Juniperus - communis.

Chir'd



GEN. VIII.

JUNIPER.

1. A round KATKIN.

2. The CUP SCALES.

3. The CAPSULES with the CHIVES.

4. The RECEPTACLE.

GEN. IX.

GALE.

1. A Chiv'd KATKIN.

2. The FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. The CHIVES.

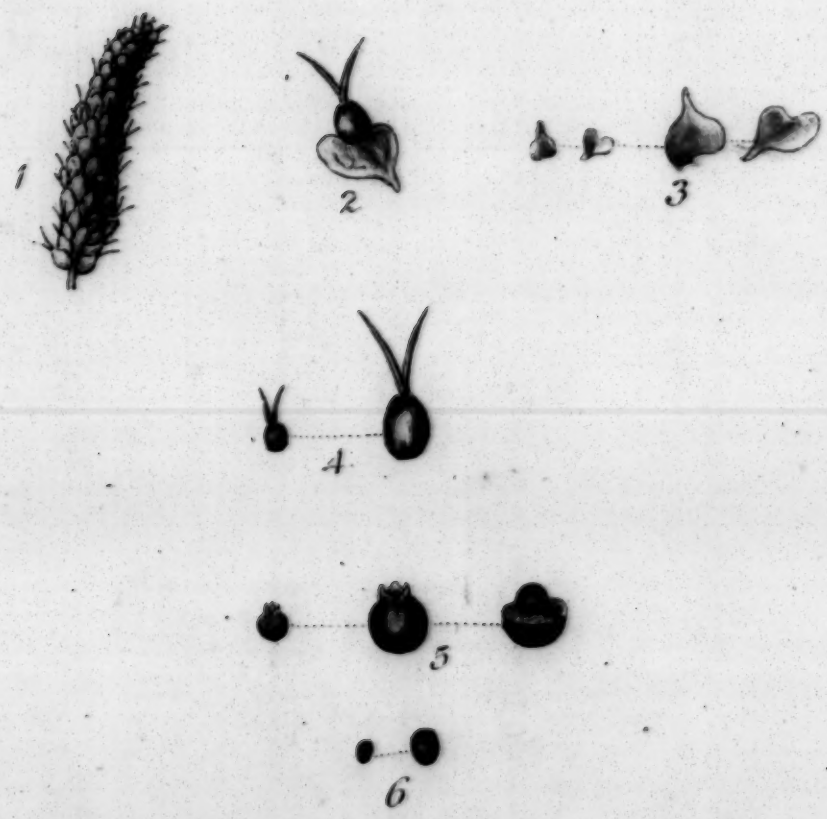
GALE.

Myrica - gale.

Chin'd



Pointel d

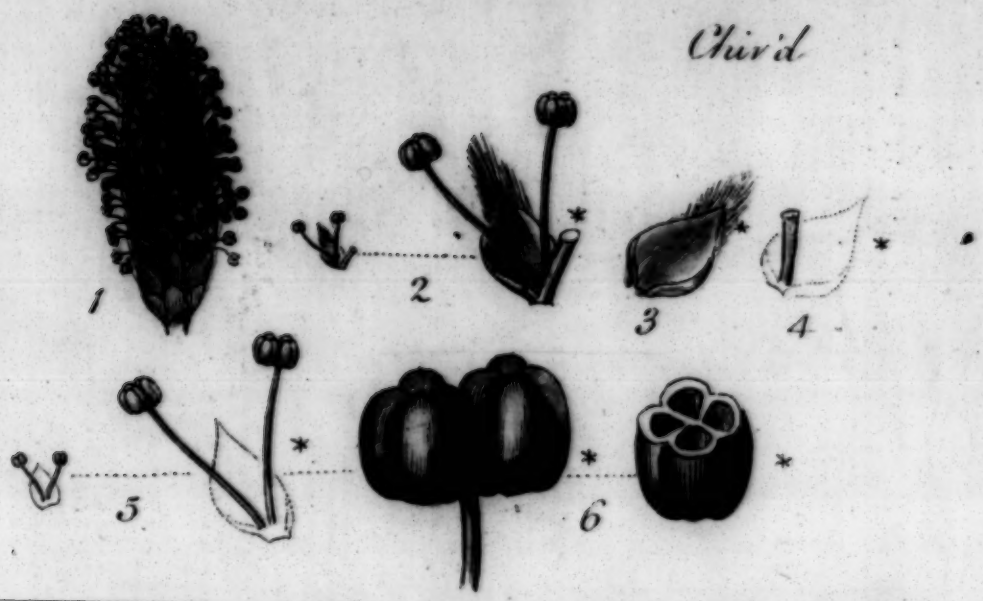


J. Miller del et Sc.

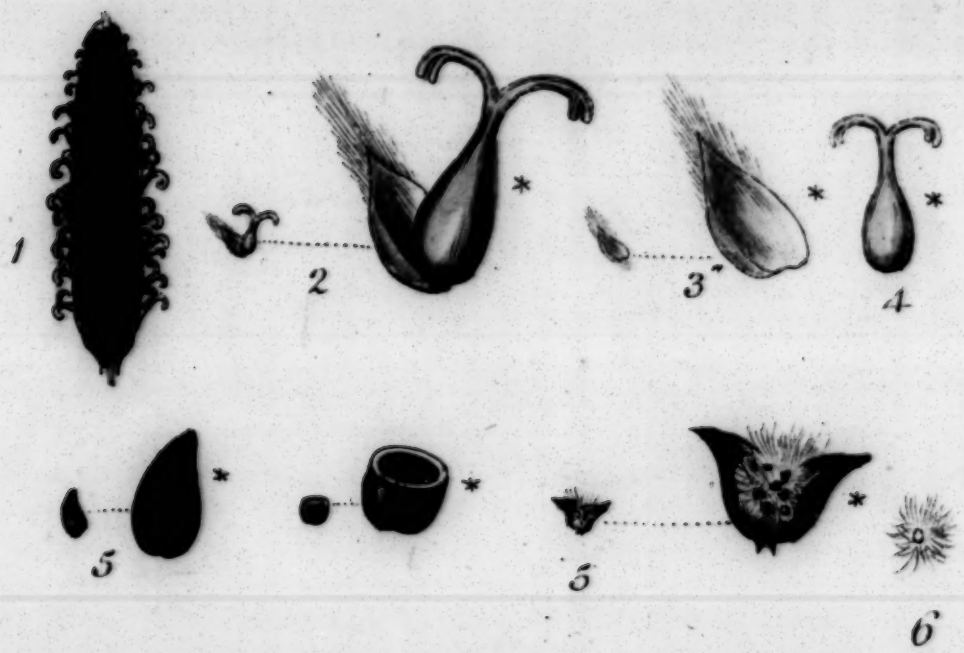
WILLOW.

Salix-fusca.

Chir'd



Pointel'd



J. Millard del.

GEN. X.

WILLOW.

1. A Chiv'd KATKIN.

2. A FLOWER.

3, 4. The CUP.

5. The CHIVES.

6. The SUMMITS greatly magnified.

GEN. XI.

POPLAR.

1. A Chiv'd KATKIN.

2. FLOWERS.

3. The CUP.

4. CHIVES.

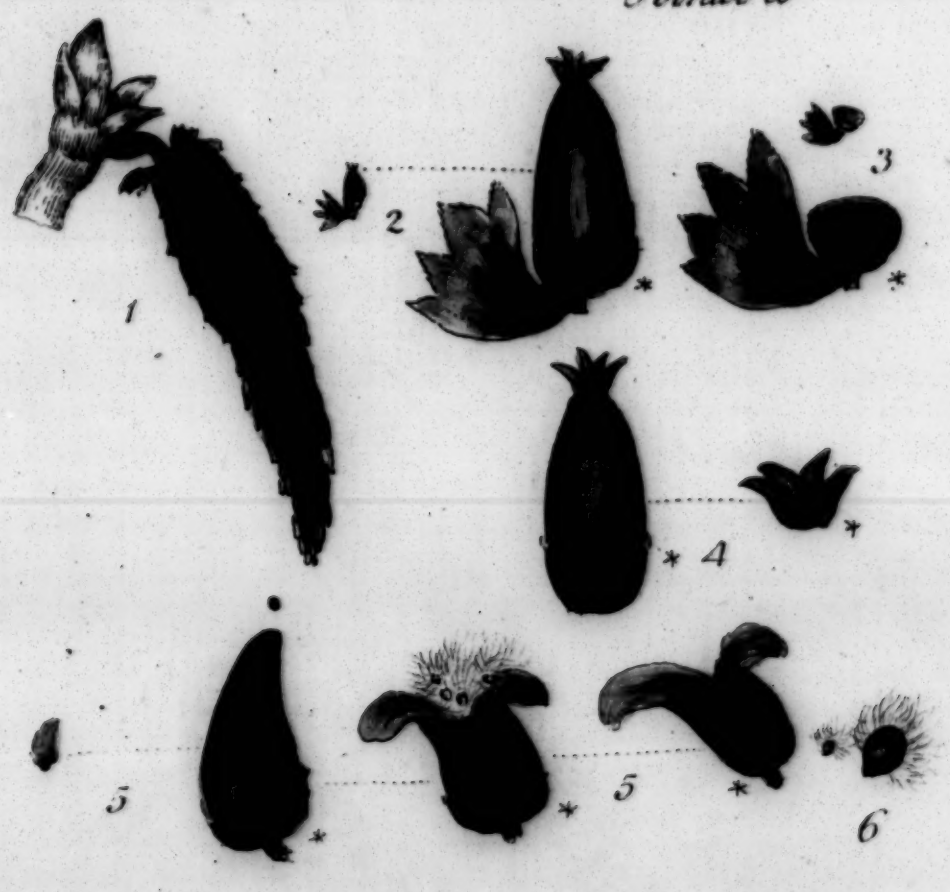
POPLAR.

Populus - nigra.

Chev.d

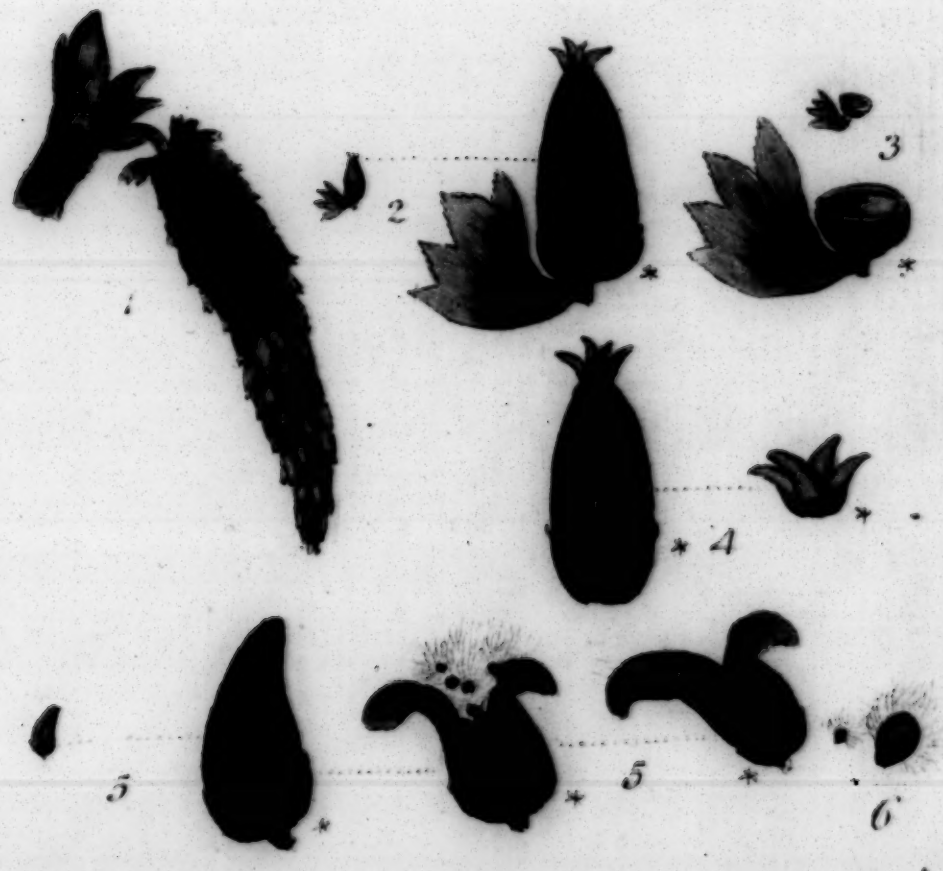


Pointel d



POPLAR.
Populus_nigra.

Pointel'd



GEN. XI.

POPLAR.

1. A Pointal'd KATKIN.

2. FRUIT and FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. FRUIT and POINTAL.

5. RECEPTACLE.

6. The SEED.

GEN. X.

WILLOW.

1. A Pointal'd KATKIN.

2. FRUIT and FLOWERS.

3. The CUP.

4. The POINTAL.

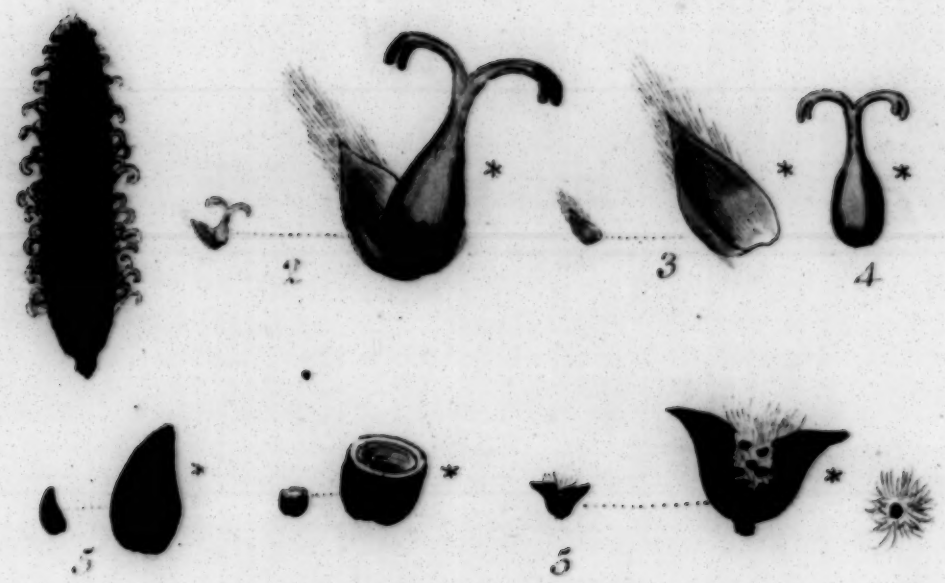
5. RECEPTACLE.

6. The SEED.

WILLOW.

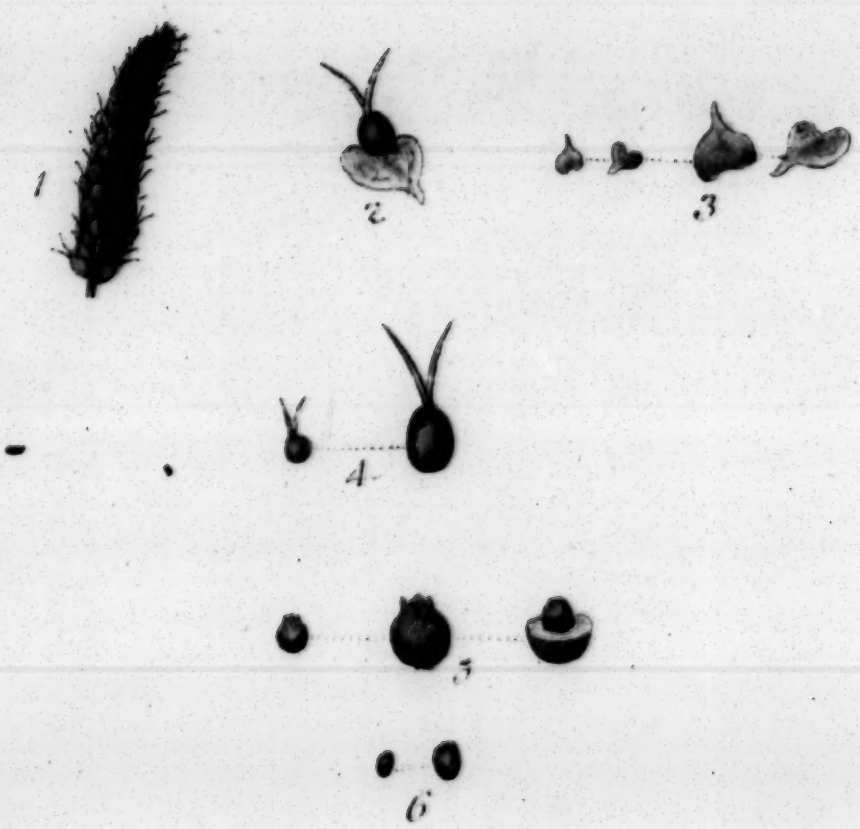
Salix – fusca.

Pointel d



GALE.
Myrica-gale.

Pointel'd



F. Miller del. et sc.

GEN. IX.

GALE.

1. Pointal'd KATKIN.

2. GERM and FLOWER.

3. The CUP.

4. GERM and POINTAL.

5. RECEPTACLE.

6. The SEED.

GEN. VIII.

JUNIPER.

1. The FLOWER.

2. The CUP.

3. The PETAL.

4. The GERM and POINTAL.

5. The FRUIT.

6. The SEED.

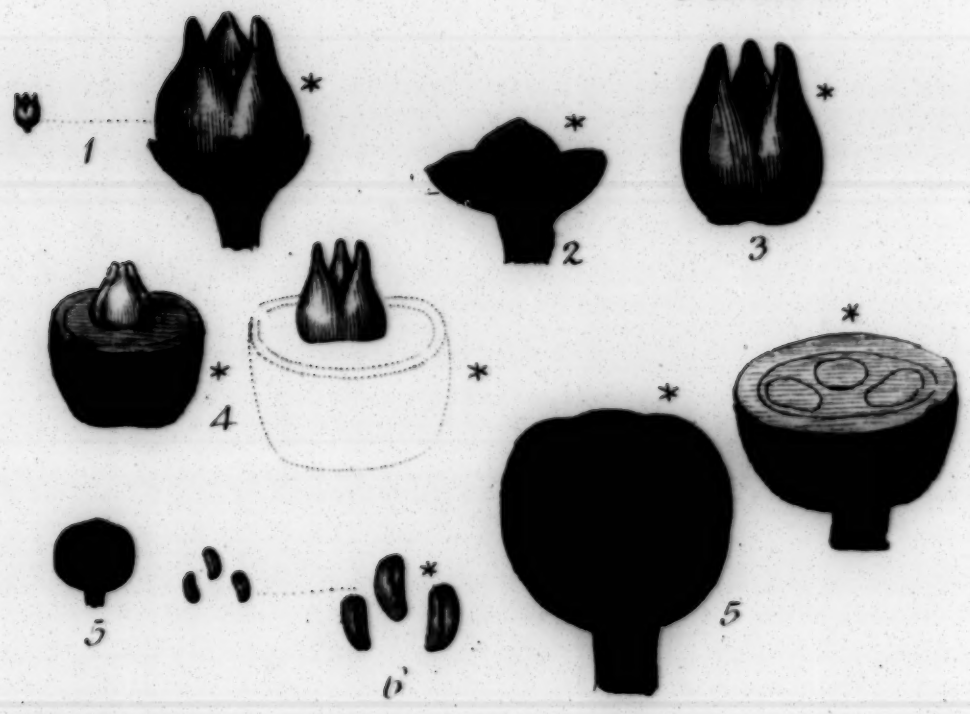
[This Tree does not properly belong to this Table, nor is the Chiv'd Plant Juliferous, though call'd ſo by Linneus, for which reaſon it is repeated in the DISSOCIATES.]

TAB.

JUNIPER.

Juniperus communis.

Pointel'd



J. Miller del. et Sc.

THE

CHARACTERS

OF THE

SPECIES

OF

BRITISH PLANTS.

VOL. I.

CHARACTERS

OF ALL THE

SPECIES

COMPOSING THE GENERA OF

BRITISH PLANTS.

THESE are taken from the Stem, Leaves, Stalk; Situation and Colour of the Flowers; the general Habit, and all other circumſtances independent of the parts of Fructification appropriated to the Generical Characters.

All the Species are rank'd here under their reſpective Genera; to each of theſe are affix'd the ſame numbers they are diſtinguiſhed by in the Tables and Generical Characters; ſo that the Genus once diſcovered, the different ſpecies belonging to it, may be inſtantly examined.

In the four firſt Tables of Inconſpicuous Plants, the ſpecies are frequently diſtinguiſhed by very trifling circumſtances; and in all probability ſeveral of them are mere varieties; for they have been hitherto much neglected, and it is not long ſince the whole tribe of Corals, Corallines, Lythophites, &c. (at preſent branches of the Animal kingdom) were ranged with the Fucuſes and other Cruſtaciates. I have commonly adopted the Species given us by Hudſon in his Flora Anglica; but the Linnæan; chracters, which he religiouſly adheres to, however ſuited to a general arrangement, become too ſhort for the Plants of a particular country; ſometimes erring in the other extreme, by diſtinctions totally unneceſſary; to remedy this, much has been taken from Scheffer in the Funguſſes, from Gmelin and Dillenius in the the Cruſtaciates; from the laſt author in the Moſſes, and from Haller in all the four Tables, whoſe ſpecific characters are far ſuperior to thoſe of any author I am acquainted with; but as marine plants have no connection with the Alpine countries, Gmelin, the Flora Danica, Donati, Micheli and others, have been frequently conſulted.

Although

Although an ample Gloſſary is added to this work, where all unuſual terms are explain'd, with the addition of Figures, it has been thought neceſſary to begin with an account of ſome that are in great meaſure peculiar to theſe firſt Tables.

In moſt of our botanical tranſlations the Latin terms are left with Engliſh terminations added; this may be ſometimes proper, nay, even neceſſary, when the ſenſe cannot be expreſſed in our own tongue; but if any Engliſh word exiſts, conveying the ſame meaning, a Latin one ought never to be employed. Examples of both theſe caſes appear in the following explanation.

In TAB. I. of FUNGUSSES.

BONNET, in Latin *Pileus*, is the top of a Fungus.

GILLS—*Lamellæ*; the lower leaves of the Bonnet.

PEDICLE—*Stipes*; the Stem or Support.

RING—*Annulus*; a membrane ſurrounding the Pedicle.

CLUB—*Clavis*; uſed where the whole muſhroom is in that ſhape.

In TAB. II. and III. of FERNS and CRUSTACIATES.

FOLIET—*Frons*; a Fern leaf.

PINNATED—*Pinnatum*; a divided Foliet to the middle rib, like the teeth of a comb.

LEAFIT—*Pinna*; each tooth of the Foliet.

PINNATIFID—*Pinnatifidum*; where the teeth are irregular, and not cut to the rib.

LEAFLIT—*Lacinia*; each Segment or tooth of a pennatifid Foliet.

CUPPICLE—*Scutellus*; an excreſcence on Cruſtaciates like a cup.

CRUST is the common name for the head or top of the Cruſtaciate, like the Bonnet for the top of a Fungus.

In TAB. IV. of MOSSES.

SPROUT—*Surculus*; the Moſs ſpreading without a ſtem.

HOOD—*Calyptra*; top of the fructification of Moſs.

COVER—*Operculum*; a part of the fructification under the veil.

There

There are more terms relative to the parts of Moſſes; but they are not made uſe of in the ſpecific characters, and will be explained at length in the Gloſſary.

TABLE I.

FUNGUSSES.

GENUS I.

MUSHROOM *Agaricus.*

1. CHANTERELL MUSHROOM

A—chanterellus.

PEDICLE ſimple.

BONNET turbinate, yellow, with a laciniated twiſted margin.

GILLS branching downwards, hardly diſtinct from the ſubſtance of the Muſhroom.——(wholeſome.)

Woods and Hedges VIII. X.

2. LOB'D MUSHROOM *A—5 partitus.*

PEDICLE ſimple.

BONNET flattiſh, 5 or 6 lob'd, aſh-coloured.

GILLS white.

Meadows and Groves IX. X.

3. COMMON MUSHROOM *A—campeſtris.*

PEDICLE annulated.

BONNET convex.

GILLS reddiſh. (Wholeſome.)

Meadows VIII. X.

4. COMMON YELLOW MUSHROOM

A—georgii.

PEDICLE ſimple, hollow, yellow.

BONNET yellow, 4 inches diameter, downy at the edge.

GILLS white, but the whole plant turning red by age. (Wholeſome.)

Meadows IX. X.

5. RED MUSHROOM *A—integer.*

PEDICLE ſimple, ſolid, white.

BONNET of 4 inches, convex, but ſinking in the middle, variegated red and white.

GILLS thick, white, but yellow with age. (Wholeſome.)

Woods and Groves. VIII. X.

6. SHINING

6. SHINING YELLOW MUSHROOM

A—lateus.

PEDICLE ſimple.

BONNET convex, glutinous, ſhining yellow.

GILLS yellow and equal.

Meadows under Trees. VIII. X.

7. BULBOUS MUSHROOM

A—bulboſus.

PEDICLE reſembling a bulb, purple.

BONNET convex, pale, ſpotted.

GILLS growing purple.

Paſtures. Rare. IX. X.

8. VIOLET MUSHROOM. *A—violaceus.*

PEDICLE annulated, ſolid, purple with iron-coloured down.

BONNET ſometimes 12 inches flat, full of cracks, with a downy violet margin.

GILLS white, many. (Eat in Italy.)

Woods and Hedges. VIII. X.

9. AMETHYST MUSHROOM. *A—amethyſtinus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, violet.

BONNET bell'd, conical, very minute.

GILLS violet.

Woods. VIII. X.

10. FLY MUSHROOM *A—muſcarius.*

PEDICLE annulated, with ſeveral rings, bulbous at the baſe, white.

BONNET bell'd, thin, flat, white or red, wither'd or white warts.

GILLS extend half way, white, flat.

Sandy Woods and Hedges. VIII. X.

11. TALL MUSHROOM. *A—procerus.*

PEDICLE annulated, long from 2 inches to 1 foot, hollow, white wither'd ſpots.

BONNET firſt globular, then conical, laſtly flat, rough, white with reddiſh ſcales.

GILLS iſſuing from the Pedicle, white, with age yellow.

Woods and Hedges. VIII. XI.

12. PEPPER

12. PEPPER MUSHROOM. *A—piperitus.*

PEDICLE ſimple.

BONNET umbillicated, white, with age brown, containing an acrid milky juice.

GILLS pale red. (Eat in Ruſſia.)

Woods and Hedges. IX. X.

13. WARTY MUSHROOM. *A—veruſcoſus.*

PEDICLE annulated, bulbous at the baſe, of 1 inch long, the ring deciduous.

BONNET convex, aſh-coloured, with white warts.

GILLS white.

Woods and Hedges. VIII. XI.

14. ORANGE MUSHROOM. *A—delcioſus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, of 2 inches, ſolid, yellow.

BONNET orbicular from 2 to 6 inches, yellow.

GILLS pale yellow, full of a yellow milky juice. (Eat in Germany.)

Woods. VIII. X.

15. MILKY

15. MILKY MUSHROOM. *A—lacteſcens.*

PEDICLE ſimple, long, fleſhy colour'd.

BONNET flat, fleſh-colour'd, milky.

GILLS ruddy.

Woods. IX. X.

16. SWEET MUSHROOM *A—dulcis.*

PEDICLE ſimple, long, white.

BONNET convex, white, milky.

GILLS white.

Woods. VII. X.

17. GREEN MUSHROOM. *A—viridis.*

PEDICLE ſimple, long, greeniſh.

BONNET convex, green.

GILLS white or reddiſh blue.

Woods. VIII. X.

18. SCALY MUSHROOM. *A—ſquamoſus.*

PEDICLE annulated, ſhort, pale.

BONNET rather convex, yellowiſh, with torn ſcales.

GILLS white, crenated.

Rotten wood, chiefly willow. VIII. X.

19. VISCID

19. VISCID MUSHROOM, *A—viſcidus*

PEDICLE ſimple, pale, ſlender.

BONNET of 2 inches convex, reddiſh, viſcid.

GILLS white or browniſh purple.

Woods. IX. X.

20. BROWN MUSHROOM *A—cinnamomus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, long, yellow.

BONNET ſlightly convex, dirty yellow.

GILLS yellowiſh.

Woods. VIII. X.

21. CLUSTER'D MUSHROOM *A—faſciculatus.*

PEDICLE with a yellow hairy ring, many cluſter'd together.

BONNET convex, yellow.

GILLS greeniſh yellow.

Rotten Wood. VIII. X.

22. TESTACEOUS MUSHROOM. *A—teſtaceous.*

PEDICLE annulated, bulbous at the baſe, faint yellow.

BONNET flat, or ſlightly convex, yellowiſh, and appearing thready.

GILLS teſtaceous.

Rotten woods and roots of trees. VIII. X.

23. VARIABLE MUSHROOM *A—mutabilis*

PEDICLE ſimple, long, ſolid, ſtiff and downy.

BONNET hemiſpheric, browniſh yellow.

GILLS yellowiſh brown.

Woods, hedges, and rotten wood. VIII. X.

24. LIVID MUSHROOM *A—lividus.*

PEDICLE, ſimple, long, white.

BONNET convex, livid.

GILLS white.

Woods and hedges. IX. X.

25. STARRY MUSHROOM *A—equeſtris.*

PEDICLE ſimple, ſmooth.

BONNET convex, pale, with a yellow ſtar in the center.

GILLS ſulphur colour'd.

Paſtures and groves. IX. X.

26. FIELD MUSHROOM *A—pratenſis.*

PEDICLE ſimple, yellow.

BONNET convex, pale yellow.

GILLS yellow.

Meadows and heaths. VIII. X.

27. POWDER'D MUSHROOM *A—farinaceous.*

PEDICLE ſimple, hollow, long, often curv'd, dirty red.

BONNET of 1 inch, flattiſh convex, reddiſh brown.

GILLS convex, ſeparate, powdery, reddiſh.

Woods. VIII. X.

28. TOOTH'D MUSHROOM. *A—dentatus.*

PEDICLE ſimple.

BONNET convex, yellow.

GILLS pale yellow, tooth'd at the baſe.

Paſtures and groves. IX. X.

29. EGG MUSHROOM. *A—ſimetarius.*

PEDICLE ſimple, pip'd, long, often ſplitting.

BONNET bell'd, ſcaly, and cover'd with a powdery down.

GILLS black; when young the whole plant appears like an egg.

Meadows, rubbiſh, dunghills.

33. EXTINGUISHER MUSHROOM.

A—extinctorius.

PEDICLE ſimple, awl-ſhap'd, rather bulb'd at bottom.

BONNET bell'd, lacerated, white.

GILLS ſnow-white.

Dunghills and rubbiſh. IX. X.

31. STRIATED MUSHROOM. *A—ſtriatus.*

PEDICLE annulated, of 6 inches hollow, the ring deciduous.

BONNET bell'd, aſh-colour'd, ſmooth, ſtriated.

GILLS gray, with colour'd margins.

Hedges and rubbiſh. IX. X.

32. BELL MUSHROOM. *A—campanulatus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, from 4 to 6 inches, like a capillary tube.

BONNET bell'd, pellucid, ſtriated.

GILLS aſcending, white, ſometimes reddiſh.

Meadows and woods. VIII. X.

33. SEPARATED MUSHROOM *A—ſeperatus.*

Pedicle annulated, bulb'd, pale.

Bonnet expanded, ſmooth, livid.

Gills black as if ſooted, and ſeparated.

Meadows. IX. X.

34. LONG PEDICLED MUSHROOM.

A—adnatus.

Pedicle ſimple, very long, livid.

Bonnet hemiſpheric, livid yellow.

Gills black, grey.

Paſtures on cow dung. IX. X.

35. CRENATED MUSHROOM. *A—mamoſus.*

Pedicle ſimple.

Bonnet convex, acute, grey.

Gills convex, grey, crenated.

Woods. VIII. XII.

36. SHIELD MUSHROOM. *A—clypeatus.*

PEDICLE ſimple of 6 inches, firm, white.

BONNET hemiſpheric, acuminated, furrow'd, ſhining. aſh colour'd, with little fleſh.

GILLS white, powdery, grey with age. The whole plant ſucculent, and ſoon rotting.

Woods and rotten wood. IX. X.

37. WATERY MUSHROOM. *A—aquoſus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, pip'd, villous, grey.

BONNET bell'd, obtuſe, browniſh yellow.

GILLS black-grey.

In wet putrid wood. VIII. X.

38. CONE MUSHROOM. *A—conicus.*

PEDICLE ſimple of 1 inch or more, firm, pip'd, aſh-colour'd.

BONNET bell'd, acute, ſtriated, livid, ſhining.

GILLS white.

Rotten wood. IX. X.

39. SOOTY MUSHROOM. *A—fuliginoſus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, low, pip'd, grey, many together.

BUTTON hemiſpheric, yellowiſh aſh-colour'd, with blackiſh lines.

GILLS grey powdered.

Meadows and hedges. IX. X.

40. WHITE MUSHROOM. *A—candidus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, many together, not an inch high, white.

BONNET concave, of three lines, hemiſpherical, without fleſh.

GILLS white, little more than veins.

Woods and on rotten boughs. VIII. X.

41. BRITTLE MUSHROOM. *A—fragilis.*

PEDICLE of 1 ½ inch, ſimple, tender, ſhining yellow.

BONNET flat convex, pellucid cinnamon colour.

GILLS browniſh yellow

Woods and hedges, amongſt rotten leaves and moſs. VIII. XI.

42. TENDER MUSHROOM. *A- tenellus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, very long, grey.

BONNET flat, pleated, pellucid, with a black ſpot in the center.

GILLS leav'd and very ſhort.

Paſtures in horſe dung. IX. X.

43. UMBRELL'D MUSHROOM. *A—umbelliferus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, of half an inch, tender, white.

BONNET hemiſpheric, pleated, membranaceous.

GILLS white, but few, broader at the baſe.

Woods and putrid leaves. IX. XII.

44. PLEATED MUSHROOM. *A—plicatus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, long, ruddy.

BONNET flattiſh, yellowiſh red, with a pleated margin.

GILLS pale.

Woods. IX. X.

45. BLACK PEDICLED MUSHROOM.

A—androſaceus.

PEDICLE ſimple of 1 inch, capillary, firm, black, iſſuing from bulbs.

BONNET of half an inch, umbrell'd, pleated, white, membranaceous, without fleſh.

Rotten boughs and leaves. VIII. XII.

46. DWARF MUSHROOM. *A—clavus.*

PEDICLE ſimple of 1 inch, crooked, white.

BONNET convex, yellow, ſtriated, of 4 inches.

GILLS white

Woods and Hedges. IX. III.

47. HAIRY MUSHROOM. *A—piloſus.*

PEDICLE ſimple, of near an inch, white or ruddy.

BONNET nearly hemiſpheric, white, with rigid red hairs.

GILLS white.

Woods and rotten leaves. IX. XI.

48. OAK AGARICK. *A—quircinus.*

UNPEDICLED, leathery, villous.

GILLS thick, dry, and ſpreading into complex ſhapes.

On trunks of trees, particularly oak. I. XII.

49. PECTINATED AGARICK. *A—pectinatus.*

UNPEDICLED, leathery.

GILLS ſimple, and indented, like the teeth of a comb.

Decayed wood and trunks of trees. I. XII.

50. BIRCH AGARICK. *A—betulinus.*

UNPEDICLED, leathery, villous.

GILLS branch'd into each other, and yellowiſh.

Trunks of trees. I. XII.

51. ALDER AGARICK. *A—alneus.*

UNPEDICLED, imbricated, rough.

GILLS 2 fid, powdery, and comb-ſhap'd.

Trunks of trees. I. XII.

52. LATERAL AGARICK. *A—lateralis.*

SEMI-PEDICLED laterally.

BONNET white

GILLS white, in the form of a comb.

Woods, hedges, and on rotten boughs. VIII. XII.

GEN. II.

AGARICK. *Boletus.*

1. CORK AGARICK. *B—ſuberoſus.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET white, ſmooth, cuſhion'd, often in folds over one another.

PORES acute of different ſhapes.

On trunks of trees. I. XII.

2. TENDER AGARICK. *B—fomentarius.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET white, ſhape of a horſe's foot, cuſhion'd.

PORES rough, equal.

Moſtly on elm trunks. I. XII.

3. TOUCHWOOD AGARICK. *B—igniarius.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET light brown, growing almoſt black, cuſhion'd, ſmooth but ſcaly, from 6 to 10 inches diameter, horſeſhoe ſhap'd.

PORES very minute.

Chiefly on Beech. I. XII.

4. LEATHERY AGARICK. *B—coriaceus.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET yellow, ſmooth, convex, lob'd.

PORES very minute.

Trunks of trees. I. XII.

6. LIVER AGARICK. *B—hepaticus.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET red without, white within, cuſhion'd, convex.

PORES round, yellow. (Eat in Italy.)

Trunks of cheſnut and other trees. I. XII.

6. STRIPED AGARICK. *B—verſicolor.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET of different colour'd ſtripes, white beneath, imbricated.

PORES white.

Trunks of trees, often cherries. I. XII.

7. VILLOUS AGARICK. *B—villoſus.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET convex, villous, rather ſtriped, leathery, ſometimes orbicular, rare in this Genus.

PORES yellow, angular.

Trunks of young trees. I. XII.

8. SCALY AGARICK. *B—ſquarroſus.*

UNPEDICLED commonly.

BONNET convex, flat, yellowiſh, with torn ſcales.

PORES white, four ſided.

Chiefly on aſh and birch. V. X.

9. WHITE AGARICK. *B—aldus.*

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET convex, flat, above a foot diameter, cuſhion'd, ſmooth.

PORES whitiſh, yellow, 4 angled.

10. BROWN AGARICK. *B—bovinus.*

PEDICLE ſlender, growing purple.

BONNET large, cuſhion'd, ſmooth, margin'd of different colours.

PORES ſhort and broad angular. (Eat in Italy.)

In woods. VII. X.

11. YELLOW AGARICK. *B—lateus.*

PEDICLED, annulated.

BONNET powdery.

PORES roundiſh and very yellow.

Woods. VIII. X.

12. WOOLLY AGARICK. *B—ſubtomentoſus.*

PEDICLE yellow.

BONNET yellow, woolly, ſmall.

PORES yellow, of different ſhapes.

Woods. IX. X.

13. PERENNIAL AGARICK. *B—perennis.*

PEDICLE funnel'd, porous, hollow.

BONNET flattiſh on both ſides, ſmall.

PORES minute.

Rotten wood. I. XII.

GEN. III.

FIR AGARICK. *Hydnum.*

1. IMBRICATED FIR AGARICK.

H—imbricatum.

PEDICLE thick.

BONNET variouſly ſhap'd, convex or funnel'd, white, imbricated. (Eat in Italy.)

Woods. IX. X.

2. SMOOTH FIR AGARICK. *H—repandum.*

PEDICLE cylindrical, thick, yellowiſh white.

BONNET convex, red or brown, ſmooth, twiſted.
(Eat in Italy.)

Woods. IX XI.

3. COMMON FIR AGARICK. *H—auriſcalpum.*

PEDICLE bulbous at the baſe, of two inches.

BONNET half orbicular, a kind of kidney ſhape, black.

Fir, and on rotten leaves. IX. X.

GEN. IV.

MOREL. *Phallus.*

1. ESCULENT MORILLE. *P—eſculentus*

PEDICLE broad, rugged, hollow.

BONNET variouſly ſhap'd, cellular, white or yellow.

Woods and hedges, often under Elms. III. V.

2. STINKING MOREL. *P—fætidus.*

PEDICLE annulated.

BONNET egg-ſhap'd, oblong, cellular, open at top, white.

Woods and hedges. VII. X.

3. RED MOREL. *P—caninus.*

PEDICLE annulated.

BONNET oblong, cellular, red, clos'd at top.

Woods and Groves. VII. IX.

G E N V.

SPUNGE MUSHROOM. *Clathrus.*

1. PURPLE SPUNGE MUSHROOM.
C—denudatus.

PEDICLE annulated.

BONNET ſpherical, bright, ſcarlet.

Rotten wood. VI. X.

2. NAKED SPUNGE MUSHROOM. *C—nudus.*

PEDICLE annulated, but the ring deciduous, black.

BONNET oblong, perforated by the Pedicle.

Rotten wood. V. X.

3. YELLOW SPUNGE MUSHROOM.

C—flavus.

PEDICLE ſimple, black, 2 lines high.

BONNET globular, with yellow down.

Rotten wood and in the clifts of the bark. VI. X.

4. BLACK SPUNGE MUSHROOM. *C—ater.*

PEDICLE of 4 lines, ſimple, black.

BONNET of half a line, globular, black, with black down.

Rotten wood. V. X.

5. GREY SPUNGE MUSHROOM. *C—cinerous.*

PEDICLE of ſcarce 1 line, black.

BONNET roundiſh, large, grey, with livid down.

Rotten wood. I. XII.

6. BROWN SPUNGE MUSHROOM. *C—fulvus.*

PEDICLE black.

BONNET globular, ruddy, with browniſh yellow down.

Rotten wood. V. X.

7. GREENISH SPUNGE MUSHROOM.

C—virescens.

PEDICLE thread-shap'd, greenish.

BONNET globular, greenish, powdery.

Rotten wood. V. X.

8. TURBINATED SPUNGE MUSHROOM.

C—turbinatus.

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET pear-shap'd, with yellow down.

Shady paths, ditch-sides, and rotten wood. IV. VIII.

G E N VI.

SMOOTH MUSHROOM. *Helvella.*

1. CURL'D SMOOTH MUSHROOM. *H—mitra.*

PEDICLE thick, striated, pip'd.

BONNET mill'd like a walnut kernel, pale yellow, staining the hand.

Woods. VIII. X.

2. PLAIN SMOOTH MUSHROOM. *H—plana.*

PEDICLE ſmooth.

BONNET flat, livid.

Woods. VIII. X.

3. UNPEDICLED SMOOTH MUSHROOM.

H—acaulis.

UNPEDICLED.

BONNET flat on both ſides, villous.

Rotten trunks of trees. I. XII.

GEN. VII.

BELL'D MUSHROOM: *Peziza.*

1. CORN BELLS; OR, SEEDING BELL'D MUSHROOM. *P—lentifera.*

BONNET bell'd, or funnel'd, villous, ſmooth within, grey, containing many ſmall ſubſtances like ſeeds, connected by a thread, but at firſt bedded in mucilage.

Rotten wood and rotten ſtubble. I. XII.

2. STRIATED BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—ſtriata.

Bonnet like the laſt, but ſtriated within, and ſmooth, with ſeed like ſubſtances.

Woods, fields and rotten wood, I. XII.

3. SMOOTH BELL'D MUSHROOM. *P—lævis.*

Bonnet crucible ſhape, ſmooth, yellow, ſeeding.

Rotten wood. IX. V.

4. DOTTED BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—punctata.

Bonnet funnel'd, with black dots on the diſk.

In horſe dung. V. X.

5. FUNNEL'D BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—cornucopia.

Bonnet tubular, funnel'd, with the diſque open, dotted, grey.

Woods. IX. X.

6. CUP BELL'D MUSHROOM. *P—acetabulum.*

Bonnet large, glaſs-ſhap'd, ruddy without, angular, and branch'd veins.

Rotten wood and hedges. Rare. IX. X.

7. CRENATED BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—cupularis.

Bonnet cup-ſhap'd, browniſh red, crenated margin.

Rotten wood and horſe dung. VIII. X.

8. HAIRY BELL'D MUSHROOM. *P—hiſpida.*

Bonnet hemiſpheric, crenated, without tawny and hiſpid, within ſmooth, ſea-green.

Wet woods, and wet rotten wood. IX. X.

9. PEDICLED BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—ſtipitata.

Pedicle long, ſlender.

Bonnet flat or convex, tawny and hiſpid on the outſide.

Woods. IX. X.

10. SCARLET BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—coccinea.

BONNET globular, bell'd, hollow and white, ſcarle within.

Woods, hedges, and rotten wood. VIII.....III.

11. YELLOW BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—cyathoides.

BONNET glaſs-ſhap'd, ſmall, yellow, with an obtuſe erect margin.

Rotten wood. VIII.....IV.

12. ORANGE BELL'D MUSHROOM. *P—fulva.*

BONNET flat, orange, not exceeding a line, with a paler orange ring, and a convex ſmooth margin.

Clay, ſoil and dung. VIII.....X.

13. BLACK BELL'D MUSHROOM. *P—atra.*

BONNET flat, or a little concave, blackiſh ſea-green.

Cow-dung. IX.....V.

14. CILIATED BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—ſcutellata.

BONNET flat, reddiſh, hairy convex margin.

Rotten wood and dung. VIII.....X.

15.

15. WREATH'D BELL'D MUSHROOM.

P—cochleata.

BONNET wreath'd, within ruddy, without whitiſh, and rather mealy.

Woods. IX. X.

GEN. VIII.

OBLONG MUSHROOM. *Clavaria.*

1. WHITE OR YELLOW OBLONG MUSHROOM.

C—piſtillaris.

CLUB perfectly ſingle, entire, ſometimes white, moſtly yellow.

Woods and heaths. IX. X.

2. RED OBLONG MUSHROOM. *C—miliaris.*

CLUB ſimple, entire, with a ſcaly head.

Wet woods and marſhes. IX. X.

3. BLACK OBLONG MUSHROOM.

C—ophioglosſoides.

CLUB ſimple, entire, black, flatten'd, obtuſe.

Wet heaths and woods. IX. X.

4. DIGITATED OBLONG MUSHROOM.

C—digitata.

CLUB branch'd, woody, black.

Rotten wood. VIII.....XI.

5. HORN'D OBLONG MUSHROOM.

C—hypoxylon.

CLUB branch'd, horn'd, the horns flat, black, rough powdery.

Rotten wood. I.....XII.

6. CORAL OBLONG MUSHROOM. *C—corolloides*

CLUB very thick, much branch'd in cluſters, the branches tooth'd, yellow or white.

Heaths and paſtures. VIII.....X.

7. YELLOW OBLONG MUSHROOM.

C—faſtigiata.

CLUB flat, furrow'd, with yellow cluſter'd branches, ſerrated.

Woods. VIII.....X.

8. DWARF OBLONG MUSHROOM. *C—muſcoides.*

CLUB ſhort, yellow, branch'd, with cruſted, acute, unequal branches. IX. X.

G E N. IX.

PUFF-BALL *Lycoperdon.*

1. TRUFFLE PUFF-BALL. *L—tuber.*

BALL globoſe, ſolid, with a rough ſkin and no root, eſculent.

Underground woods and paſtures. V.——IX.

2. BRANNY PUFF BALL. *L—cervinum.*

BALL globular, rather ſolid, rooted, ſkin thick and warty, black powder within.

Underground, woods. IX. X.

3. ASH PUFF BALL. *L—fraxinum.*

BALL roundiſh, ſolid, black, warted.

Paraſitical or rotten Aſh trunks. I.....XII.

4. COMMON PUFF BALL. *L—bovista.*

BALL roundish, duſt-coloured, ſplitting full of powder, warted.

Meadows and paſtures. VIII.....X.

5. PEDICLED PUFF BALL. *L—pedunculatum.*

PEDICLE long.

BALL globular, with an entire cylindrical mouth.

Meadows and paſtures. VIII.....X.

6. STELLATED PUFF BALL. *L—ſtellatum.*

BALL globular, ſmooth, crowned, acutely, on a multifid expanded ring.

Paſtures and hedges. IX. X.

7. TURRET PUFF BALL. *L—fornicatum.*

BALL ſmooth, roundiſh, crown'd obtuſely, and ciliated, on a 4 fid arch'd ring.

Meadows and paſtures. IX.....X.

8. PROJECTILE PUFF BALL. *L—carpabolus.*

BALL globular, white, projecting, minute ſeed, the Ball ſeated on a leafy multifid ring.

Woods, hedges, and rotten wood. VIII.....X.

9.

9. PEA PUFF BALL. *L—piſiformis.*

BALL globular, rough, black, with a perforated mouth.

In rotten trunks of trees. IX.....XI.

10. BLACK PUFF BALL. *L—nigrum.*

BALL roundiſh, black, with black duſt.

Springing from under the Bark of rotten trunks of trees. IX.....IV.

11. ORANGE PUFF BALL. *L—varioloſum.*

BALL roundiſh, ſize of a pea, with a yellow deciduous ſkin, and black duſt.

Rotten wood and trunks of trees. IX.....IV.

12. BROWN PUFF BALL. *L---fuſcum.*

BALL globular, tawny, with duſt of the ſame colour.

Rotten trunks of trees. IX.....V.

13. PURPLE PUFF BALL. *L---epidendrum.*

BALL ſpherical, purple, with purple powder.

Rotten wood. IX.....V.

14. YELLOW PUFF BALL. *L---epiphyl'um.*

BALL round, ſeveral, aggregated with a multifid mouth and yellow powder.

Rotten leaves and wood. VIII. ....V.

GEN. X.

MOULD. *Mucor.*

1. GLOBE MOULD. *M—embolus.*

MOULD like a black briſtle, ſurrounded by browniſh down.

Rotten wood. I.....XII.

2. COMMON MOULD. *M---mucedo.*

MOULD pedicled, with a globular head, whitiſh, green, then black.

Putrid ſubſtances, bread, plants, &c. I.....XII.

3. YELLOWISH MOULD. *M—leproſus.*

MOULD like briſtles, ſeeds at the root, firſt white, then yellowiſh.

In cellars. IX.....V.

4.

4. GREENISH MOULD. *M—glaucus.*

Mould in round aggregated heads, pedicled.

Rotten apples and Melons. I.....XII.

5. FINGER'D MOULD. *M—cruſtaceous.*

Mould with ſpherical branches, white pedicled.

Rotten Meat. I.....XII.

6. THRE E BRANCH'D MOULD. M—*cpæſitoſus.*

Mould branch'd, pedicled, with 3 ſpikes, white.

In rotten bodies in ſhade. I ....XII.

7. Mould with tawney heads, unpedicled.

Rotten leaves. VIII. IX.

8. BUTTERY MOULD. *M—ſcepticus:*

Mould unctious, yellow, with ſmall branch'd pedicles.

Rotten wood. IX.....IV.

TABLE II.

FERNS.

GENUS I.

ADDERS TONGUE. *Ophioglossum— Vulgatum.*

STALK ending in a long point, one egg-shap'd Foliet.

Mountainous pastures. V.

GEN.

G E N II.

FLOWERING FERN. *Oſmunda.*

1. MOONWORT. *O—Lunaria.*

STALKS from the baſe of the Foliets.

FOLIET ſolitary, pennated.

Mountainous paſtures. V.

2. COMMON FLOWERING FERN. *O—Regalis.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, branch'd at top, and ſupporting the fructification.

Putrid marſhes and water. VIII.

3. SPLEENWORT FLOWERING FERN.

O—Spicans.

FOLIETS of 2 kinds, ſome only in the middle, ſupporting the fructification, all lanc'd and pennatifid.

Wet heaths. VIII.

4. STONE FERN. *O—Criſpa.*

FOLIETS thrice pennated, thoſe of the fruit bearing entire, the barren tooth'd.

On rocks and ſtones. VIII.

G E N. IV.

FORK'D MAIDENHAIR. *Acroſtichum.*

1. COMMON FORK'D MAIDENHAIR.

A—Septrionale.

FOLIETS naked, linear, laciniated, twice fork'd.

In the fiſſures of rocks. VII.

2. HAIRY FORK'D MAIDENHAIR. *A—ilvenſe.*

FOLIETS rather pennated, Leafits hairy, beneath entire at the baſe.

In the fiſſures of rocks. VII.....IX.

GEN. V.

BRAKES. *Pteris—Aquilina.*

FOLIETS thrice pennated, the Leafits nervous, entire, upper ones leaft.

Woods and heaths. VIII.

GEN. VI.

SPLEENWORT. *Aſplenium.*

1. HARTS-TONGUE SPLEENWORT.

A—ſcolopendrum.

FOLIETS ſimple-tongued, entire, with rough ſtipules.

Shady ſtony places. VIII.

2. CETARACH SPLEENWORT. *A—cetarach.*

FOLIETS pennatifid, alternate lobes running together.

Old walls and cracks of rocks. V.....X.

4. STONE FERN. *O—Criſpa.*

FOLIETS thrice pennated, thoſe of the fruit bearing entire, the barren tooth'd.

On rocks and ſtones. VIII.

G E N. IV.

FORK'D MAIDENHAIR. *Acroſtichum.*

1. COMMON FORK'D MAIDENHAIR.

A—Septrionale.

FOLIETS naked, linear, laciniated, twice fork'd.

In the fiſſures of rocks. VII.

2. HAIRY FORK'D MAIDENHAIR. *A—ilvenſe.*

FOLIETS rather pennated, Leafits hairy, beneath entire at the baſe.

In the fiſſures of rocks. VII.....IX.

GEN. V.

BRAKES. *Pteris—Aquilina.*

FOLIETS thrice pennated, the Leafits nervous, entire, upper ones leaſt.

Woods and heaths. VIII.

GEN. VI.

SPLEENWORT. *Aſplenium.*

1. HARTS-TONGUE SPLEENWORT.

A—ſcolopendrum.

FOLIETS ſimple-tongued, entire, with rough ſtipules.

Shady ſtony places. VIII.

2. CETARACH SPLEENWORT. *A—cetarach.*

FOLIETS pennatifid, alternate lobes running together.

Old walls and cracks of rocks. V.....X.

3. TRICHOMANES SPLEENWORT.

A—Trichomanes.

Foliets pennated, Leafits roundiſh, crenated.

Old walls and ſtones. V.....X.

4. GREEN SPLEENWORT. *A—viride.*

Foliets pennated, Leafits roundiſh, crenated, truncated at the baſe, middle rib green.

Welch and Northern wet rocks and mountains. VI.IX.

5. SEA SPLEENWORT. *A—marinimum.*

Foliets pennated, Leafits oval, ſerrated, gibbous above, truncated at the baſe.

Sea rocks. VI.....IX.

6. WHITE MAIDENHAIR, or WALL RUE.

A—ruta muraria.

Foliets lax, ramoſe, alternate bipinnated, Leafits crenulated and wedg'd.

Old walls and clefts of rocks. VI.....X.

7. BLACK MAIDENHAIR. *A—nigram.*

Foliets thice pennated, Leafits alternate jag-ſerrated.

Old walls and ſhady places. IV.....XI.

8. SPEAR SPLEENWORT. *A—lanceolatum.*

Foliets twice pennated, lanc'd, Leafits alternate, jag-crenated.

Weſtern old walls and rocks. V.....IX.

G E N. VII.

POLYPODY. *Polypodium.*

1. COMMON POLYPODY. *P—Vulgare.*

Foliets pennatifid, Leafits oblong, obtuſe, rather ſerrated.

Old walls and at roots of trees. VI.....X.

2. ROUGH POLYPODY. *P—lonchitis.*

Floiets pennated, Leafits moon-ſhap'd, finely ſerrated, with briſtly ſtipules.

Clefts of rocks. V.....IX.

3. ROCK FERN. *P—fontanum.*

FOLIETS rather pennated, Leafits roundiſh, ſharply jagg'd, with ſmooth ſtipules:

Old walls and rocks. VI.....IX.

4. WOOD POLYPODY. *P—Phegopteris.*

FOLIETS rather pennated, Leafits reflex'd, oval, rough, the firſt uniting with the middle nerve.

Clefts of wet rocks. VI.....IX.

5. MARSH POLYPODY. *P—Thelyptaris.*

FOLIETS rather pennated, lanc'd, Leafits acute.

Welch and Northern turfy marſhes. VII.....X.

6. SWEET POLYPODY. *P—Fragrans.*

FOLIETS rather pennated, Leafits cluſter'd, with obtuſe lobes, and reflex'd margins.

Northern wet clefts of rocks. VII.....IX.

7.

7. CRESTED POLYPODY. *P—Criſtatum.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits obtuſe, acutely ſerrated at the points.

Wet woods. VI.....IX.

8. STONE POLYPODY. *P—rhæticum.*

FOLIETS thrice pennated, the Leafits half pennated, with 2 fid lobes.

Stony Mountains. VI.....IX.

9. MALE FERN. *P—Felix mas.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits obtuſe, crenulated, and chaffy ſtipules.

Woods, heaths, &c. VI.....IX.

10. FEMALE FERN. *P—Felix femina.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits acutely divided.

Woods and moiſt places. VI.....IX.

11. PRICKLY POLYPODY. *P—Aculeatum.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits moon ſhap'd, ciliated, tooth'd, with briſtly ſtipules.

Woods. VI.....IX.

12. LOB'D POLYPODY. *P—Lobatum.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits oval-ſerrated, upper ones ear'd at the baſe, with briſtly ſtipules.

Hedges and ſhady places. VI.....IX.

13. BRITTLE POLYPODY. *P—Fragilis.*

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits roundiſh and jagg'd, dotted with black ſpots.

Northern dry ſtony places. VI.....IX.

14. BRANCH'D POLYPODY. *P—Dryopteris.*

FOLIETS thrice compounded, Leafits oval, obtuſe, crenated, dotted with black ſpots.

Northern dry ſtony places. VI.....IX.

GEN. VII.

MAIDENHAIR. *Adiantum.*

1. TRUE MAIDENHAIR. *A—Capillus Veneris.*

FOLIETS bipennated, alternate, Leafits wedg'd, lob'd, ſtalk'd.

On rocks and wet walls. V.....IX.

2. SCOTCH MAIDENHAIR. *A—Trapeziforme.*

FOLIETS thrice pennated, alternate pennits, Leafits jagg'd, rhombodial with ſeed on each ſide.

Scotch rocks. VI.....IX.

GEN. VIII.

DWARF MAIDENHAIR. *Trichomanes.*

1. CUP-SHAP'D DWARF MAIDENHAIR.

T—Pyxidatus.

FOLIETS rather bipennated, Leafits alternate, cluſter'd, lob'd, linear, ſhining.

Rocks. VIII.

2. TUNBRIDGE DWARF MAIDENHAIR.

T—Tunbrigenſis

FOLIETS twice pennated, Leafits oblong, fork'd and tooth'd.

Clefts of rocks, and wet ſtony places. V.....X.

TABLE

TABLE III.

CRUSTACIATES.

GENUS I.

BYSSUS.

1. PAPER BYSSUS. *B—flos aquæ.*

Byssus with the ſlendereſt plumoſe and green filaments, floating on the water.

In ſtagnate waters. V.....VIII.

2. VIOLET BYSSUS. *B—phoſphorus.*

Byssus with ſhort tender violet downy filaments.

Rotten wood and bark. X.....V.

3. VERDEGRIS BYSSUS. *B—æruginoſa.*

Byssus with the ſlendereſt green ſimple filaments.

Rotten wood. VIII.....IV.

4. VELVET BYSSUS. *B—velutina.*

Byssus with capillary green velvet filaments, ſometimes branch'd.

Shady places and wet bark. X.... VI.

5. RED BYSSUS. *B—rubra.*

Byssus with ſimple and branch'd red filaments.

Moſtly on ſea rocks. I.....XII.

6. BLACK BYSSUS. *B—nigra.*

Byssus with powdery branch'd black filaments.

Northern and Welch rocks. I.....XII.

7. GOLDEN BYSSUS.

Byssus with ſimple and branch'd powdery yellow filaments.

Northern and Welch rocks. I.....XII.

8. TAWNY BYSSUS. *B—fulva.*

Byssus with branch'd tawny filaments.

Rotten moiſt wood. I.....XII.

9. **BEARDED BYSSUS.** *B—barbata.*

Byssus with tawny filaments, half erect, branch'd at top.

Rotten wood. I.....XII.

10. **WHITE BYSSUS.** *B—candida.*

Byssus with branch'd filaments, in white clusters.

Rotten leaves and wood. IX.....IV.

11. **FLAKY BYSSUS.** *B—septica.*

Byssus with the longest capillary filaments, branch'd into each other.

On wine casks in cellars. V.....XII.

12. **CAVE BYSSUS.** *B—cryptarum.*

Byssus with grey capillary perennial filaments.

In chalk caves. I.....XII.

13. **SOOT BYSSUS.** *B—antiquitatis.*

Byssus powdery and black.

Old walls and rocks. I.....XII.

14. ROCK BYSSUS. *B—ſaxatilis.*

Byssus powdery and grey.

Calcareous rocks. I.....XII.

15. BLOODY BYSSUS. *B—jolithus.*

Byssus powdery and blood colour'd, with a violet ſmell.

Quarly rocks. I.....XII.

16. GREEN BYSSUS. *B—botryoides.*

Byssus powdery and green.

Roofs and bark of trees. I.....XII.

17. YELLOW BYSSUS *B—candelaria.*

Byssus powdery and yellow.

Roofs and bark of trees. IX.....VI.

18. MEALY BYSSUS. *B—incana.*

Byssus powdery, and whitiſh as if ſtrew'd with flower.

Clay ſoils, ſides of paths and ditches. X.....VI.

19. GLOBULAR BYSSUS. *B—lactea.*

Byssus powdery cruſtaceous, white, with ſphærical globules.

On moſs and heath in Wales and the North. I.....XII.

GEN. II.

CROW SILK. *Conferva.*

UNJOINTED FILAMENTS.

1. RIVER CROW SILK. *C—rivularis.*

Crowsilk with ſimple, equal, greeniſh filaments.

In gentle rivers. I.....XII.

2. SPRING CROW SILK. *C—fontinalis.*

Crowsilk with ſimple, equal, dark colour'd filaments, ſhorter than the finger, diverging all round.

On ſtones in rivulets and ſprings. III.....VI.

3. VIOLET CROW SILK. *C—violacea.*

CROWSILK with ſimple, equal, violet filaments, ſhorter than the finger.

Welch rivulets. V.....X.

4. FORK'D CROW SILK. *C—furcata.*

CROWSILK with equal, roughiſh filaments, branched at the extremities.

Gentle ſtreams. X.....V.

5. BRISTLY CROW SILK. *C—dichotoma.*

CROWSILK with equal, fork'd filaments, like hogs briſtles.

Ditches. III.....X.

6. COTTON CROW SILK. *C—bulloſa.*

CROWSILK with equal, branch'd filaments, running into each other, incloſing bubbles of air.

Ditches and pools. III.....VI.

7. MILL CROW SILK. *C—canalicularis.*

CROWSILK with equal filaments, branch'd near the bottom.

Rivulets and mill troughs. I.....XII.

8.

8. AMPHIBIOUS CROW SILK. *C—amphibia.*

CROWSILK with equal, branch'd filaments, running together when dry into prickles.

Ditches and rivers. I.....XII.

9. RIGID CROW SILK. *C—rigida.*

CROWSILK with equal, rigid filaments, much branch'd, alternate branches ſhorteſt.

Rivers and pools in heaths. I.....X.

10. FENNEL CROW SILK. *C—fænicula.*

CROWSILK with equal filaments, much branch'd, the branches very long and ſpreading.

Sea rocks. VI.....X.

11. SOFT CROW SILK. *C—litteralis.*

CROWSILK with equal long branch'd filaments of a brown colour.

Sea rocks and ſubmarine. V.....X.

12. WOOLLY CROW SILK. *C—tomentoſa.*

CROWSILK with equal, capillary filaments, much branch'd, the branches cluſter'd, woolly and brown.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

13.

13. WHITISH CROW SILK. *C—albida.*

CROWSILK with equal, capillary filaments, much branch'd, the branches whitiſh and cluſtered.

Stagnate waters. X.....V.

14. SEA GREEN CROW SILK. *C—æruginoſa.*

CROWSILK with branch'd, ſoft green filaments, ſhorter than the finger.

Upon fucuſes. V.....X.

15. BLACK CROW SILK. *C—nigra.*

CROWSILK with equal, black filaments much branch'd, alternate branches very ſhort.

Sea coaſt. V.....X.

16. BROWN CROW SILK. *C—ſeoparia.*

CROWSILK with proliferous, pennated, brown filaments.

Sea ſhores. V.....X.

17. LATTIC'D CROW SILK. *C—cancellata.*

CROWSILK with branch'd filaments, alternate branches, ſhort and divided with lattice work.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

18. TUFTED CROWSILK. *C—multifida.*

CROWSILL with equal Filaments, much branch'd, Branches multifid and oppofite.

Sea rocks. V.....X.

19. SPUNGE CROWSILK. *C—ſpungioſa.*

CROWSILK with equal Filaments, and ſimple branches, imbricated on all ſides.

Sea rocks. I.....XII.

20. NET CROWSILK. *C—reticulata.*

CROWSILK with netted Filaments growing into one another.

JOINTED FILAMENTS.

21. HORSETAIL CROWSILK. *C—fluvialitis.*

CROWSILK with purple briſtly Filaments, and thick angular joints.

In rivers. I.....XII.

22. BEAD CROWSILK. *C—atra.*

Crowsilk with very ſlender black filaments, and globular joints, rather gelatinous.

Springs and rivulets. V.....XII.

23. GELATINOUS CROWSILK. *C—gelatinoſus.*

Crowsilk with branch'd filaments, of a browniſh green, and globular gelatinous joints.

In clear rivulets and ſprings. I.....XII.

24. CAPILLARY CROWSILK. *C—capillaris.*

Crowsilk with ſimple capillary filaments, the alternate joints flatten'd.

In ſea ditches and rivulets. III.....X.

25. CORALLINE CROWSILK. *C—corrallinoides.*

Crowsilk, with fork'd filaments, joints thicker at the top.

Submarine rocks. V.....X.

26. REDDISH CROWSILK. *C—ſetacea.*

Crowsilk with briſtly fork'd red filaments, and cylindrick joints.

Submarine rocks. V.....X.

27. POINTED CROWSILK. *C—longata.*

CROWSILK with long branch'd, briſtly filaments, branches fork'd, and very ſhort joints.

Submarine rocks. IV.....X.

28. CILIATED CROWSILK. *C—ciliata.*

CROWSILK with branch'd filaments, and ciliated joints.

On fucuſes. V.....IX.

29. PALMATED CROWSILK. *C—polymorpha.*

CROWSILK with branch'd black knotted filaments, cluſter'd branches.

On fucuſes. I.....XII.

30. HOLLOW CROWSILK. *C—tubuloſa.*

CROWSILK with pip'd whitiſh filaments, much branch'd, joints alternately compreſs'd.

On fucuſes and ſea rocks. IV.....VI.

31. FLOWERY CROWSILK. *C—rubra.*

CROWSILK with red filaments much branch'd, branches long and briſtly, joints ſhort.

On fucuſes and ſea ſtones. V.....X.

32. PURPLE CROWSILK. *C—purpuraſcens.*

CROWSILK with branch'd purpliſh filaments, branches many cluſter'd, joints long.

On fucuſes and ſubmarine ſtones. V.....X.

33. KNOTTED CROWSILK. *C—noduloſa.*

CROWSILK with red and elegantly branch'd knotted filaments, joints oblong.

On fucuſes and ſea rocks. V.....X.

34. PELLUCID CROWSILK. *C—pellucida.*

CROWSILK with ſhining pellucid filaments, of greeniſh purple, near 6 inches long, much branch'd, and very long cylindrical joints.

Submarine rocks. V.....X.

35. FLOATING CROWSILK. *C—vagabunda.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, variouſly twiſted, branches horizontal, and very ſhort.

Sea marſhes and ditches. IV.....X.

36. SEA BEARD. *C—rupeſtris.*

CROWSILK with green filaments extremely branch'd, the branches ſhort like a bruſh.

In rivers and ſubmarine rocks. I.....XII.

37.

37. SLENDER CROWSILK. *C—ſericea.*

CROWSILK with long ſilky green filaments, much branch'd, branches cluſter'd, and very ſlender.

Submarine rocks. I.....XII.

38. CLUSTER CROWSILK. *C—glomeratus.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, the branches very ſhort and multifid.

Springs and rivulets. IV.....X.

39. TAWNY CROWSILK. *C—fulva.*

CROWSILK with branch'd filaments, branches very ſhort, and tawny.

On ſea ſhores and fucuſſes. V.....IX.

40. BLACKISH CROWSILK. *C—nigreſcens.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, branches very long, their diviſions very ſhort and cluſter'd.

Submarine rocks. I.....XII.

41. BLACK BROWN CROWSILK. *C—fuſca.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, their alternate diviſions ſimple.

Submarine rocks. VI.....X.

42. FUCUS CROWSILK. *C—fucoides.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, the diviſions multifid, the lower ones cluſter'd, and fruit-bearing.

On fucuſes and ſea rocks. I.....XII.

43. HAIRY CROWSILK. *C—villoſa.*

CROWSILK with greeniſh tranſparent branch'd filaments, of 6 inches, the joints hairy.

Submarine rocks. V.....IX.

44. IMBRICATED CROWSILK. *C—imbricata.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, branches acute, their diviſions fork'd and imbricated.

On fucuſes and ſea rocks. I.....XII.

45. SCARLET CROWSILK. *C—coccinea.*

CROWSILK with branch'd filaments, alternate branches twice pennated and multifid.

On fucuſes and ſea rocks. I.....XII.

46. PENNATED CROWSILK. *C—pennata.*

CROWSILK with branch'd filaments thrice pennated.

Submarine rocks. I.....XII.

47. FEATHER'D CROWSILK. *C—parasitica.*

CROWSILK with branch'd brown filaments, the branches twice pennated.

On fucuses. I.....XII.

48. MOOR BALLS. *C—ægagropbica.*

CROWSILK with filaments much branch'd, the branches cluster'd so as to form a globular body in the center.

Mountainous wet moors. I.....XII.

GEN. III.

FUCUS. *Fucus.*

WITH SEPARATE FOLIETS.

1. FLOATING FUCUS, OR GULPHWEED.

F—natans.

FOLIETS lanc'd, serrated, cylindrical stalks, much branch'd.

Sea Coasts. I.....XII.

2. OVAL FUCUS. *F—ovalis.*

FOLIETS oval, entire, greeniſh red, ſtems flat branch'd.

Submarine rocks, Chriſtchurch, &c. V.....X.

3. DOCK LEAVED FUCUS. *F—ſanguineus.*

FOLIETS oval-oblong, ſtalk'd, undulated, entire, ſtem cylindrical, branch'd.

Submarine rocks, Highcliff, &c. I.....XII.

4. REDDISH FUCUS. *F—rubens.*

FOLIETS oblong, undulated, indented, tooth'd, purpliſh, ſtems cylindrical, branch'd.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

5. FRINGED FUCUS. *F—fimbriatus.*

FOLIETS 2 ſided, linear, ciliated, ſtem flat.

Sea ſhores. I.....XII.

WITH UNITED FOLIETS.

6. PODDED FUCUS. *F—ſiliquoſus.*

FOLIET compreſs'd, narrow, branch'd, alternate, Leafits entire, 2 ſided, oblong, pointed, ſtalk'd.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

7.

7. CHAIN FUCUS. *F—concatinatus.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, greatly branch'd, branches fork'd, awl-ſhap'd leafits, fructification in a long chain.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

8. BRISTLY FUCUS. *F—ſeſtaceous.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, much branch'd, alternate branches 2 ſided, Leafits briſtly, fructification elliptical on the branches.

Submarine rocks and ſtones, rare. I.....XII.

9. FENNEL FUCUS. *F—feniculaceous.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, much branch'd, with oval fructification terminated by linear leafits.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

10. SOUTHERNWOOD FUCUS. *F—abrotanifolius.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, compreſs'd, twice pennated, terminated by the fructification.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

11. FIBROUS FUCUS. *F—fibroſus.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, much branch'd, in which are round fructifications, Leafits linear and thread-ſhap'd.

Sea-coaſts. I.....XII.

12. TAMARISK FUCUS. *F—tamariſcifolius.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, much branch'd, alternate branches, in which are roundiſh fructifications, double alternate Leafits warted at the baſe.

Submarine ſtones and rocks. I.... XII.

FOLIET WING'D, by the ſtalk running the middle.

13. SEA WRACK. *F—ſerratus.*

FOLIET flat fork'd, ſerrated, tooth'd, with terminating tubercled fructifications.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

14. SEA OAK. *F—veſicularis.*

FOLIET flat fork'd, entire, tooth'd, with terminating tubercled fructifications.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

15. SPIRAL FUCUS. *F—ſpiralis.*

FOLIET flat, fork'd, entire, dotted, liner and channel'd below.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

16. TWISTED FUCUS. *F—ſpiralis.*

FOLIET flat, ſpiral, perfoliated with roundiſh teeth.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

17. LINEAR FUCUS. *F—linearis.*

FOLIET wing'd, fork'd, entire, thread-ſhap'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

18. WING'D FUCUS. *F—alatus.*

FOLIET wing'd, membranaceous, entire, colour'd, with alternate ſegments, bifid.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

19. ESCULENT FUCUS. *F—eſculentus.*

FOLIET wing'd, ſimple, ſword-ſhap'd, with a pennated ſtalk paſſing through the Foliet.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

FOLIET FLAT UNVEIN'D.

20. SEA BELT. *F—ſacharinus.*

FOLIET flat, ſimple, ſword-ſhap'd, very long and thick, with an extreme ſhort cylindrical ſtalk.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

21. FINGER'D HANGERS. *F—digitatus.*

FOLIET flat, palmated, with ſword-ſhape ſegments, and a cylindrical ſtalk.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

22. BULBOUS FUCUS. *F—bulboſus.*

FOLIET flat, palmated, with ſword ſhape ſegments, and a flat crooked ſtalk.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

23. PALMATED FUCUS. *F—palmatus.*

FOLIET flat, and ſhap'd like the hand.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

24. LACINIATED FUCUS. *F—laciniatus.*

FOLIETS flat, membranaceous, branch'd, red, the branches palmated.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. IV.....X.

25. CILIATED FUCUS. *F—ciliatus.*

FOLIETS flat, membranaceous, pointed, ciliated, fring'd, red.

Sea rocks and ſtones. IV.....XI.

26. CURL'D FUCUS. *F—criſpis.*

FOLIETS flat, fork'd, rather membranaceous, with the tops 2 fid, red or purple.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

27. LACERATED FUCUS. *F—criſpatus.*

FOLIETS flat, membranaceous, linear, branch'd, with laciniated margins, purple.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

28. BIFID FUCUS. *F—bifidus.*

FOLIETS flat, membranaceous, bifid more than once, about an inch high, purple and diaphenous.

29. PENNATIFID FUCUS. *F—pennatifidus.*

FOLIETS flat, ſkinny, branch'd, the branches tooth'd, pennatifid.

Sea rocks and ſtones. IV.... X.

30. MULTIFID FUCUS. *F—multifidus.*

FOLIETS flat, ſkinny, branch'd, alternate branches fork'd, and twice pennated, browniſh red.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

31. TOOTH'D FUCUS. *F—dentatus.*

FOLIETS membranaceous, alternate pennatifid, the ſegments ragged at the top.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V----X.

32. HERBACEOUS FUCUS. *F—herbaceous.*

FOLIETS ſkinny, flat, twice pennated, Leafits linear, ſerrated, 6 inches high.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

33. BUCKSHORN FUCUS. *F—ceranoides.*

FOLIETS ſkinny, flat, fork'd, entire, dotted, lanc'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.

34. CHANNEL'D FUCUS. *F—caniculatus.*

FOLIET flat, fork'd, entire, linear, channel'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....VIII.

FOLIET

FOLIET COMPRESS'D.

35. SEA THONG. *F—loreus.*

FOLIET fork'd, ſharp-pointed, long and thick, with ſmall bladders on every ſide.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....IX.

36. WOOLLY FUCUS. *F—tomentoſus.*

FOLIET fork'd, obtuſe, with greeniſh down.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

37. KNOTTY FUCUS. *F—nodoſus.*

FOLIET fork'd, entire, with one ſmall bladder in the middle.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

38. DWARF FUCUS. *F—pumilis.*

FOLIET fork'd, of half an inch, turning from a dark olive to a purpliſh blue, with a ſolitary bladder from the leaf wing.

Sea rocks and ſtones. VI.....X.

39. THREAD SHAP'D FUCUS. *F—filiformis.*

FOLIET ſkinny, thread ſhap'd, fork'd, acute.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

40. PRICKLY FUCUS. *F—aculeatus.*

FOLIET thread-ſhap'd, much branch'd, with marginal ſharp teeth.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

41. HORNY FUCUS. *F—corneus.*

FOLIETS ſkinny, much branch'd, the alternate branches pennated, the ſegments briſtly.

Submarine rocks. V.....X.

42. PENNATED FUCUS. *F—pennatus.*

FOLIET ſkinny, thread ſhap'd, tripple and double pennated, the ſegments oval ſhap'd and erect.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

43. OBTUSE FUCUS. *F—obtuſus.*

FOLIET ſkinny, thread ſhap'd, moſtly twice pennated, the ſegments oval and tubercled at the point.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

44. FERN FUCUS. *F—filicinus.*

FOLIET ſkinny, obtuſe, twice pennated, ſegments obtuſe and horizontal.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

45. CHANGEABLE FUCUS. *Cartilaginous.*

FOLIET ſkinny, twice pennated, with linear ſegments of many colours, ſhrub ſhap'd.

Sea Corniſh rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

46. SCARLET FUCUS. *F—coccinea.*

FOLIET ſkinny, much branch'd, red, with lateral globular fructifications.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....X.

47. FEATHER'D FUCUS. *F—plumoſus.*

FOLIET ſkinny, branch'd, the branches twice pennated, purple, with ſtalk'd, globular, radiated fructifications.

Weſtern ſubmarine rocks. VII.... X.

FOLIET CYLINDRICAL.

48. SEA LACES. *F—filum.*

FOLIET ſimple like a rope, fragile, opake white.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

49. STALK'D FUCUS. *F—pedunculatus.*

FOLIET ſkinny, thread ſhap'd, of 12 inches, branch'd, with long ſtalk'd fructifications.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VII.....IX.

50. WARTY FUCUS. *F—verrucoſus.*

FOLIETS ſkinny, briſtly branch'd, red or purple, with long branches, and lateral globular unſtalk'd fructifications

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....X.

51. WHITISH FUCUS. *F—albidus.*

FOLIET ſkinny, rather fork'd, thready, briſtly branches, and unſtalk'd fructifications.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....X.

52. TUBERCLED FUCUS. *F—tuberculatus.*

FOLIET thready, rather fork'd, with obtuſe tubercled branches.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....X.

53. EXPANDED FUCUS. *F—faſtigiatus.*

FOLIET thready, fork'd, and expanded in a flat obtuſe head.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VI.....X.

54. FORK'D FUCUS. *F—furcellatus.*

FOLIET thready, fork'd, expanding in an acuminated head.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

55. SPREADING FUCUS. *F—diffuſus.*

Foliet thready, of one foot, yellowiſh or purple, fork'd, much ſpread, with oval tops.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....X.

56. MATTED FUCUS. *F—plicatus.*

Foliets thready, tops of the branches yellow and fork'd, and much matted together.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

57. PURPLISH FUCUS. *F—purpureſcens.*

Foliets thready, much branch'd, branches briſtly and cluſter'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

58. PINE FUCUS. *F—incurvus.*

Foliet thready, much branch'd, branches imbricated, with their diviſions two ſided, like the Pine.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

59. AMPHIBIOUS FUCUS. *F—amphibius.*

Foliet thready, much branch'd, the alternate branches roll'd inward, their diviſions multifid.

Submarine rocks and ſtones, and at the roots of plants in ſalt marſhes. IX. X.

60. THORNY FUCUS. *F—muſcoides.*

Foliet thready, much branch'd, ſpreading twiſting branches, with alternate ſoft thorns.

Submarine rocks. V.....X.

61. WOOLLY FUCUS. *F—lanoſus.*

Foliets capillary, fork'd, woolly, much branch'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. VII.....X.

62. ROUGH FUCUS. *F—confervoides.*

Foliet thready, of 6 inches, very rough, black, much branch'd, with imbricated capillary branches, their diviſions cluſter'd multifid.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

63. CAPILLARY FUCUS. *F—capillaris.*

FOLIET thready, alternately branch'd, of 6 inches, black purple, their diviſions very ſhort and diaphanous.

Submarine ſtones. IV.....X.

GEN. IV.

LAVER. *Ulva.*

1. TURKEY FEATHER. *U—pavonia.*

LAVER flat, kidney ſhap'd, unſtalk'd, ſtriated croſſways, margins ciliated.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

2. OYSTER GREEN. *U—lactuca.*

LAVER palmated, proliferous, membranaceous, ſegments narrow beneath.

Submarine rocks, and in ditches about London, &c. IX.....V.

3. UMBILLICATED LAVER. *U—umbilicatus.*

LAVER flat, orbicular, leathery, unſtalk'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

4. SCARLET LAVER. *U—coccinea.*

LAVER flat, roundiſh, membranaceous, indented, ſcarlet, of 6 and 12 inches.

Submarine rocks and ſtone. I.....XII.

5. BROWN LAVER. *A—fuſca.*

LAVER membranaceous, undulated, ſhining, 1 to 3 feet long, 2 to 8 inches broad.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

6. LANC'D LAVER. *U—lanceolata.*

LAVER flat, leek leav'd, oval, lanc'd.

Sea rocks. I.....XII.

7. RIBBON LAVER. *U—linza.*

LAVER oblong, bliſter'd, folded, margin curl'd, indented.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

8. FORK'D LAVER. *U—dichotamua.*

LAVER flat, fork'd, graſſy green.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

9. GUT LAVER *U—inteſtinalis.*

LAVER tubular, ſimple, membranaceous green.

Sea ditches and pools. III.....XII.

10. COMPRESS'D LAVER. *U—compreſſa.*

LAVER tubular, compreſs'd, branch'd, green, alternate branches longeſt.

Sea rocks, ſtones and ditches. I.....XII.

11. PURPLISH LAVER. *U—purpureſcens.*

LAVER tubular, of 6 inches, much branch'd, branches oppoſite accute.

Submarine rocks, Chriſtchurch, &c. III.....X.

12. JOINTED LAVER. *U—articulata.*

LAVER tubular, jointed, much branch'd, branches oppoſite fork'd.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. III.....XI.

13. PIP'D LAVER. *U—fiſtuloſa.*

LAVER tubular, ſhut above gelatinous, many pipes of 3 inches.

V ....IX.

14. DIAPHANOUS LAVER. *U—Diaphana.*

LAVER ſolid, gelatinous, cylindrical, branch'd, branches ſhort, acute.

Sea coaſts. I.....XII.

15. YELLOWISH LAVER. *U—flaveſcens.*

LAVER ſolid, gelatinous, cylindrical, but flattening, with an indented margin, with ſhort obtuſe branches.

Sea rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

16. THREAD SHAP'D LAVER. *U—filiformis.*

LAVER thready, gelatinous, of 6 inches, much branch'd, purpliſh, with very long obtuſe branches.

Submarine rocks and ſtones, Highcliff, &c. IV.....IX.

17. CAPILLARY LAVER. *U—capillaris.*

LAVER thready, gelatinous, of 4 inches, much branch'd, pale, branches alternate, capillary, acute.

Marine rocks and ſtones, Highcliff, &c. V.....X.

18. REDDISH LAVER. *U—rubens.*

LAVER thready, gelatinous, of 4 inches, much branch'd, branches obtuſe, ſpreading horizontally.

Sea rocks and ſtones. V.....X.

19. RED LAVER. *U—rubra.*

LAVER thready, gelatinous, of half an inch, fork'd, obtuſe, with long branches.

Submarine ſtones, Highcliff, &c. V.....IX.

20. FEATHER'D LAVER. *U—plumoſa.*

LAVER thready, flatten'd, length of the finger, ruddy, with linear lanc'd branches, thickly pennated; the leafits gelntinous and green.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. IV.....X.

21. THICK LAVER. *U—incraſſata.*

LAVER flat, gelatinous, green, divided like a deer's horn, with a thick margin.

Ditches and pools. III.....X.

22. PLUMB LAVER. *U—pruniferus.*

LAVER ſolitary, roundiſh, unſtalk'd, ſoft.

Ditches and northern alpine lakes. V.....X.

23. PEA LAVER. *U—piſiformis.*

LAVER ſphærical, from the ſize of rape ſeed to a pea, matted, pulpy, browniſh green.

Ditches. III.....VIII.

GEN. V.

TREMELLA. *Tremella.*

1. YELLOW TREMELLA. *T—juniperina.*

TREMELLA ear-ſhap'd, membranaceous, yellow.

On juniper whin, &c. IX.....V.

2. JEWS EAR OR EAR'D TREMELLA. *T—auricula.*

TREMELLA ear-ſhap'd, wrinkled, brown.

Rotten wood. IX.....V.

3. BLACK TREMELLA. *T—turbinata.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, funnel'd, rough and brown without, black within.

Broken boughs and oak. IX.....IV.

4. WITCHES BUTTER. *T—arborea.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, blackiſh, knotty and curl'd.

Trunks of trees. IX.....V.

5. JELLY TREMELLA. *T—noſtoc.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, undulated, roundiſh, browniſh green.

Paſtures after rain. I.....XII.

6. BLADDER TREMELLA. *T—utricularia.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, with hollow dingy yellow tubercles

On ſtones under water. I.....XII.

7. WARTY TREMELLA. *T—verrucoſa.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, roundiſh, ſolid, wrinkled, bright green.

On ſtones in rivulets. I.....XII.

8. HEMISPHÆRICK TREMELLA.

T—hemiſphærica.

TREMELLA ſpreading, globular.

On ſubmarine crowſilk and fucus. I.....XII.

9.

9. DIFFORM'D TREMELLA. *T—difformis.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, roundiſh, indented.

On ſubmarine crowſilk and fucus. I.....XII.

10. LIVID TREMELLA. *T—adnata.*

TREMELLA roundiſh, livid, imbricated.

Submarine rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

11. PURPLE TREMELLA. *T—purpurea.*

TREMELLA ſpherical convex'd, purple or red, ſize of the ſeed of pannick graſs.

On dead or dying branches of trees. IX.....V.

12. WHITISH TREMELLA. *T—albida.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, ſolid difform'd, white, but turning yellow.

On half rotten branches of trees. IX.....V.

13. GRANULATED TREMELLA. *T—granulata.*

TREMELLA gelatinous, conſiſting of aggregated ſpherical bodies full of water.

Wet woods and ditch ſides. X.....V.

GEN. VI.

LICHEN.

SPOTTED WITH WARTS.

1. LETTER'D LICHEN. *L—ſcriptus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, white, with black lines like writing.

Bark of trees. I.....XII.

2. MAP LICHEN. *L—geographicus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, yellowiſh, with black lines like a map.

Northern rocks. I.....XII.

3. WRINKLED LICHEN. *L—rugoſus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, whitiſh, wrinkled, with ſimple lines, and black cluſter'd dots.

Bark of trees. I.....XII.

4. BLACK LICHEN. *L—niger.*

LICHEN ſpotted, black, with black warts.

Corniſh rocks. I.....XII.

5. BLOODY LICHEN. *L—ſanguineus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, greyiſh green, with black warts.

Rocks, walls, bark of trees. I.....XII.

6. BROWNISH BLACK LICHEN. *L—fuſco ater.*

LICHEN ſpotted, brown, with black warts.

Rocks and walls. V.....XII.

7. CALCAREOUS LICHEN. *L—calcareus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, with a white tartar and black warts.

Welch and northern calcareous rocks. I.....XII.

8. GREENISH LICHEN. *L—atrovirens.*

LICHEN ſpotted, with a green margin, and black warts.

Northern rocks. I.....XII.

9. GREY LICHEN. *L—cinereus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, with black warts and white margins.

Rocks. I.....XII.

10. MIX'D LICHEN. *L—atro—albus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, black, with black and white mix'd warts.

Rocks. I.....XII.

11. PIERC'D LICHEN. *L—pertuſus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, grey, ſmooth, warted, with pores here and there in the warts.

Rocks, walls and tree bark. I.....XII.

12. ROCK LICHEN. *L—rupicola.*

LICHEN ſpotted, whitiſh, with margin'd warts of pale white.

Calcareous rocks. I.....XII.

13. BIRCH LICHEN. *L—betulinus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, white, fibrous, with one central white wart.

On Birch. IX.....IV.

14. WHITE LICHEN. *L—lacteus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, white, with hæmiſpherick white warts.

Rocks. I.....XII.

15. BEECH LICHEN. *L—fagineus*

LICHEN ſpotted, white, with mealy white warts.

On bark of beech, elm, hornbeam. I.....XII.

16.

16. HORNBEAM LICHEN. *L—carpinus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, aſh colour'd, with whitiſh wrinkled warts.

On bark of hornbeam, aſh, hazle, beech. I.....XII.

17. CORAL LICHEN. *L—corallinus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, branch'd, cluſter'd, white.

Welch and northern rocks and heaths. I.... XII.

18. RUSTY LICHEN. *L—ferrugineus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, white, with roundiſh ruſty warts.

Bark of trees. I.....XII.

19. RED LICHEN. *L—ventoſus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, yellow, with red warts.

Welſh and northern rocks. I.....XII.

20. HEATH LICHEN. *L—ericetarum.*

LICHEN ſpotted, white, with fleſh colour'd warts, ſometimes pedicled.

Turf bogs. I.....XII.

21. BROWN LICHEN. *L—rufus.*

LICHEN ſpotted, greeniſh, with brown flattiſh warts.

Heaths and banks of ditches. X.....III.

22. PEDICLED LICHEN. *L—byſſoides.*

LICHEN ſpotted, mealy, brown, with pedicled globular brown warts.

Bark of trees. I.....XII.

CUPPICLED.

23. GOLDEN LICHEN. *L—candelarius.*

LICHEN with a yellow broad cruſt, and yellow cuppicle.

Rocks, walls, and bark of trees. I.....XII.

24. YELOW LICHEN. *L—flaveſcens.*

LICHEN with an orbicular wrinkled cruſt, yellowiſh green, and browniſh yellow cuppicles.

Rocks, walls, and bark of trees. r.... XII.

25. ORANGE LICHEN *L—flavorubeſcens.*

LICHEN with a greyiſh green cruſt, and yellowiſh red cuppicles.

Rocks and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

26. BROAD LICHEN. *L—gelidus.*

LICHEN with a white thick wrinkled cruſt, large, convex, browniſh cuppicles.

Northern rocks. I.....XII.

27. TARTAR LICHEN. *L—tartarius*

LICHEN with a white cruſt, and large yellow cuppicles with white margins.

Weſtern, Welch, and Northern rocks. I.....XII.

28. PALE LICHEN. *L—palleſcens.*

LICHEN with a whitiſh cruſt, and cuppicles of a pale greeniſh white.

Rocks, walls, and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

29. POWDER'D LICHEN. *L—albeſcens.*

LICHEN with a grey cruſt, and concave, mealy, white cuppicles.

Walls and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

30. BROWNIH LICHEN. *L—fuſcus.*

LICHEN with a whitiſh cruſt, browniſh cuppicles, with grey margins, rather crenated.

Walls and bark of trees. I.....XII.

31. DYERS LICHEN. *L—parellus.*

LICHEN with a white tough cruſt, and hollow'd, margined, white cuppicles.

Walls and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

32. RUGGED LICHEN. *L—ater.*

LICHEN with a whitiſh tough wrinkled cruſt, and black cuppicles with white margins, rather crenated.

Walls, rocks, and bark of trees. I.....XII.

IMBRICATED CRUST.

33. SPREADING LICHEN. *L—centrifugus.*

LICHEN with a white multifid cruſt, ſpreading from the center, and large tawny yellow cuppicles.

Rocks, walls, and trunks of trees. I.-----XII.

34. THICK LICHEN. *L—craſſas.*

LICHEN with a thick roundiſh, lob'd, crenated greeniſh cruſt, and flat yellow cuppicles.

Welch, and northern heathy mountains. I.....XII.

35. BLUEISH LICHEN. *L—cæruleſcens.*

LICHEN with a roundiſh lob'd crenated cruſt, with blueiſh margins, and blue thick down underneath, yellow cuppicles.

Welch, and northern trunks of trees. I.....XII.

36. STONE LICHEN. *L—ſaxatilis.*

LICHEN with a half pennated rough cruſt, beneath black, above reticulated, with greeniſh powder, blackiſh cuppicles.

On ſtones, and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

37. PURPLE LICHEN. *L—omphalodes.*

LICHEN with a multifid ſmooth obtuſe grey cruſt, blackiſh beneath, with cuppicles of the ſame colour.

Rocks and ſtones. I.... XII.

38. CORK LICHEN. *L—fablurenſis.*

LICHEN with a lacinated cruſt, black on both ſides, and black cuppicles.

On northern rocks. I.....XII.

39. OLIVE LICHEN. *L—olivaceus.*

LICHEN with ſhining olive lobated cuppicles, entire or crenated.

On rocks, ſtones, and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

40. WALL LICHEN. *L—parietaria.*

LICHEN with a wrinkled yellow cruſt, and cuppicles of the ſame colour.

Walls, ſtones, and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

41. INFLATED LICHEN. *L—phyſodes.*

LICHEN with a hollow, inflated, half pennated cruſt, and reddiſh cuppicles.

On ſtones, heaths, and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

42. BROWN LICHEN. *L—fuſcus.*

LICHEN with a multifid linear cruſt, browniſh, and browniſh black cuppicles.

Welch and northern rocks. I.....XII.

43. STARY LICHEN. *L—ſtellaris.*

LICHEN with an oblong narrow laciniated grey or greeniſh cruſt, and greeniſh black cuppicles.

On walls, ſtones and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

44. MARGINATED LICHEN. *L—marginatus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a multifid tooth'd crenated blackiſh green cruſt, and black brown cuppicles, with flattiſh margins.

On rocks, ſtones and walls. X.....VI.

45. CRESTED LICHEN. *L—criſtatus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a tooth'd, ciliated, creſted cruſt, lead coloured, and browniſh cuppicles, larger than the foliets.

Rocks, ſtones and walls. X.....VII.

46. CURL'D LICHEN. *L—criſpus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a lob'd crenated black green cruſt, thick cluſter'd, and black brown cuppicles.

At bottom of walls and ſhaded rocks. X.....VI.

47. INDENTED LICHEN. *L—ſinuatus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a roundiſh indented crenated browniſh green cruſt, and cuppicles of the ſame colour.

Shady rocks and ſtones. IX.....VII.

48. CLUSTER'D LICHEN. *L—faſciculatus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a palmated cruſt, and terminating turbinated cuppicles, larger than the foliets.

Stones and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

49. GRANULATED LICHEN. *L—granulatus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a roundiſh crenated roughiſh black green cruſt, and concave yellow cuppicles.

Rocks, walls, and wet lands. I.....XII.

50. RIVER LICHEN. *L—fluviatilis.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a lobated convex black green cruſt, rather crenated, globular hollow cuppicles, of the ſame colour.

On rocks under water and below torrents. I.....XII.

51. PALMATED LICHEN. *L—palmatus.*

LICHEN gelatinous, with a cruſt rather palmated and a little crenated, of a purpliſh ſea green, yellow cuppicles.

Heaths and trunks of trees, amongſt moſs. IX.....VI.

52. FRINGED LICHEN.

LICHEN gelatinous, with a laciniated cruſt, and capillary branch'd ſegments, the cuppicles concave, yellow.

53. BLACKISH LICHEN. *L—migreſcens.*

LICHEN gelatinous, membranaceous, with a lob'd wrinkled, black green cruſt, and red cuppicles.

Shady ſtones and trunks of trees, amongſt moſs. I--XII.

54. BURGIS LICHEN. *L—burgeſſi.*

LICHEN with a cruſt almoſt imbricated, the cuppicles rais'd, warty and curl'd above, with flat ſunk bottoms.

Weſtern trunks of trees. I.....XII.

55. CILIATED LICHEN. *L—ciliatus.*

LICHEN with a grey laciniated flat cruſt, the ſegments linear and ciliated, with pedicled crenated cuppicles.

On trunks of trees. I.....XII.

56. ICELAND LICHEN. *L—icelandicus.*

LICHEN with a convex laciniated cruſt, the margins raiſed and ciliated of a reddiſh black

Heaths and rocks of the higheſt northern mountains. I.....XII.

57. BRANNY LICHEN. *L—furfureſcens.*

LICHEN ſtag's horn ſhape, branny above, beneath black and reticulated.

On trunks of trees. I.....XII.

58. MEALY LICHEN. *L—farinoſus.*

LICHEN with erect flat branch'd mealy cruſt, and cuppicles on the ſegments.

On trunks and branches of trees. I.....XII.

59. CHANNEL'D LICHEN. *L—calicaris.*

LICHEN with an erect linear branch'd channel'd pointed cruſt, of a greyiſh green,

On rocks and barks of trees. I.....XII.

60. THORN LICHEN. *L—prunastri.*

LICHEN with a cruſt of a deerhorn ſhape, ſoft, channel'd, and white with powder.

Trunks and branches of trees. I.....XII.

61. ASH LICHEN. *L—fraxinus.*

LICHEN with an erect oblong and very broad channel'd cruſt, ſmooth, but with rough rigid cuppicles.

Chiefly on aſh and oak trunks. I.....XII.

62. LUNGWORT. *L—pulmonaris.*

LICHEN with an obtuſe lacinated ſmooth cruſt, channel'd above, downy beneath, and ſide cuppicles.

On trunks of trees. I.....XII.

63. JUNIPER LICHEN. *L—juniperus.*

LICHEN with a laciniated curl'd yellow cruſt, and olive colour'd cuppicles.

Trunks and branches of trees. I.....XII.

64. BLADDER LICHEN. *L—ampullaceous.*

LICHEN with a flattiſh lobated crenated cruſt, and globular inflated cuppicles,

Northern mountainous paſtures. I.....XII.

65. GLAUCOUS LICHEN. *L—glaucus.*

LICHEN with a ſhining lobated cruſt, and curl'd mealy margins, rough and black beneath.

Rocks, heaths, and mountainous paſtures. I.....XII.

66. PEARL LICHEN. *L—perlatus.*

LICHEN with a creeping lobated ſmooth cruſt, and mealy margins, black beneath, cuppicles pedicled and brown.

Stones and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

67. ROSE LICHEN. *L—caperatus.*

LICHEN with a creeping lob'd wrinkled yellowiſh green cruſt, the margins undulated, and brown cuppicles.

On ſtones and trees. I.....XII.

68. JAGG'D LICHEN. *L—laciniatus.*

LICHEN with a creeping lob'd indented cruſt, grey above, downy beneath and red cuppicles.

Trunks and roots of trees in Wales. I.....XII.

69.

69. GREEN LICHEN. *L—herbaceous.*

LICHEN with a greeniſh lob'd round cruſt, rough beneath, and brown cuppicles.

Stones, trunks and roots of trees, and ſhady places. I.....XII.

70. WARTY LICHEN. *L—verrucoſus.*

LICHEN with a roundiſh obtuſe lob'd wrinkled warty cruſt, the warts mealy, very minute yellowiſh cuppicles.

Trunks of trees and large ſtones. I.....XII.

LEATHERY and SHIELDED.

71. REVERS'D LICHEN. *L—reſupinatus.*

LICHEN with a creeping lob'd cruſt, with ſhields near the under edge.

Rocks and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

72. VEIN'D LICHEN. *L—venoſus.*

LICHEN with a creeping oval flat cruſt, vein'd and villous beneath, and marginal flat ſhields.

Scotch rocks. I.....XII.

73. ASH GROUND LIVERWORT. *L—caninus.*

LICHEN with a creeping lob'd flat cruſt, vein'd and villous beneath, and convex ſhields.

Rocks, woods, heaths. I.....XII.

74. THRUSH LICHEN. *L—aphtoſus.*

LICHEN with a creeping lob'd flat warty cruſt, and a marginal convex ſhield.

Rocks and woody places. I.....XII.

75. WOOD LICHEN. *L—ſylvaticus.*

LICHEN with a creeping laciniated channel'd cruſt, and marginal convex ſhield.

Woods and roots of trees. I.....XII.

76. FLAT LICHEN. *L—horizontalis.*

LICHEN with a creeping flat roundiſh lob'd cruſt, and marginal horizontal ſhields.

Wet rocks and tree roots. I.....XII.

77. **PITTED LICHEN.** *L—faceatus.*

LICHEN with a creeping roundiſh lob'd blue green cruſt, and pitted ſhields.

Rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

78. SAFFRON LICHEN. *L—croceus.*

LICHEN with a creeping roundiſh flat cruſt, vein'd, villous, yellow beneath, and orbicular ſhields growing to the diſk.

Scotch rocks. I.....XII.

UMBILICATED appearing SMOAK'D

76. CLOUDY LICHEN. *L—miniatus.*

LICHEN with a roundiſh lob'd imbricated grey dotted cruſt, yellow beneath.

Rocks. I.....XII.

80. BLISTER'D LICHEN. *L—puſtulatus.*

LICHEN with a grey cruſt, channel'd below, and covered with a black ſcurf.

Welch and Scotch rocks and walls. I ....XII.

81.

81. SOOTY LICHEN. *L—deuſtus.*

LICHEN with a round lob'd cruſt, ſmooth and very black beneath.

Rocks. I.....XII.

82. SING'D LICHEN. *L—polyorhizus.*

LICHEN with ſeveral cruſts, wrinkled, hard ſmooth, and looking finged.

Rocks. I.....XII.

FLOCKY LICHEN. *L—velleus.*

LICHEN with a leathery cruſt, very rough and villous beneath, with black cuppicles.

Welch and Scotch rocks. I.....XII.

84. BUTTON LICHEN. *L—probaſcoides.*

LICHEN with a hoary cruſt, the margin fring'd, with turbinated perforated ſhields.

Welch and Scotch rocks. I.....XII.

85. SMOOH LICHEN. *L—polyphyllus.*

LICHEN with many cruſts, ſmooth above and beneath.

Rocks. I.....XII.

DRINKING GLASS SHAPE.

86. CUP LICHEN. *L—pyxidatus.*

LICHEN with an erect glaſs-ſhaped pedicle, with round marginal warts.

On hills, heaths and woods. I.....XII.

SHRUBBY.

87. PERFORATED LICHEN. *L—uncialis.*

LICHEN with a perforated cruſt, very ſhort pointed branches.

Heaths and hilly ſtony ſoils. I.....XII.

88. HORN'D AND FORK'D LICHEN.

L—ſubulatus.

LICHEN with the cruſt rather fork'd, of a greyiſh green, with ſimple awl-ſhap'd branches.

Heaths and hilly paſtures. I.....XII.

89. REIN DEER LICHEN. *L—rangiferinus.*

LICHEN with a perforated cruſt, extremely branch'd, the branches drooping.

Hilly heaths, paſtures and woods. I.....XII.

90. CRISP LICHEN. *L—paſchalis.*

LICHEN of a ſolid ſubſtance, cover'd with a grey branch'd cruſt.

Hilly rocks. I.....XII.

91. BRITTLE OR GLOBE LICHEN.
L—fragilis.

LICHEN ſolid with a ſmooth branch'd cruſt, the branches obtuſe, with terminating globular hollow warts.

Rocks and hilly heaths. I.....XII.

92. RADIATED LICHEN. *L—radiatus.*

LICHEN ſolid, with a ſmooth black cruſt, twice fork'd, and flat radiated cuppicles.

Rocky Welch and Scotch mountains. I.....XII.

93. SHELL LICHEN. *L—ſiliquoſus.*

LICHEN ſolid, with a flattiſh branch'd cruſt, and lateral tubercles, like ſhells:

Rocks. I.....XII.

THREAD SHAP'D.

94. FOX LICHEN. *L—vulpinus.*

LICHEN with a branch'd thready golden cruſt, flat, horn'd, channel'd and mealy.

On the trunks and branches of trees, on heath, &c. I.....XII.

95. FLOWERING LICHEN. *L—floridus.*

LICHEN with an erect thready cruſt, extremely branch'd, with ſtraggling mealy tubercles, and radiated cuppicles.

Woods and hedges. I.....XII.

96. TREE LICHEN. *L—plicatus.*

LICHEN with a pendulous thready cruſt, and radiated cuppicles.

Branches of trees. I.....XII.

97. BEARDED LICHEN. *L—barbatus.*

LICHEN with a long articulated cruſt, and pendulous ſpreading branches.

Branches of trees. I.....XII.

98. JOINTED LICHEN. *L—articulatus.*

LICHEN with a thready articulated cruſt, and dotted capillary branches.

Branches of trees. I.....XII.

99. WIRY LICHEN. *L—jubatus.*

LICHEN with a thready drooping cruſt, branches matted together, often wiry.

Northern rocks and trunks of trees. I.....XII.

100. SCABROUS LICHEN. *L—ſcabroſa.*

LICHEN with a thready decumbent cruſt, much branch'd. and rough, with concave entire cuppicles.

Northern rocks. I.....XII.

101. WOOLLY LICHEN. *L—lanatus.*

LICHEN with a ſmall thready decumbent cruſt, black branches, capillary and matted.

Rocks and ſtones. I.....XII.

102. DOWNY LICHEN. *L—pubeſcens.*

LICHEN like the laſt, but ſmaller, matted or entangled ſhining branches.

Northern rocks. I.....XII.

GEN. VII.

ANTHOCEROS. *Anthoceros—punctatus.*

FOLIETS undivided, indented, dotted.

Wet heaths. VIII.....IV.

GEN. VIII.

RICCIA. *Riccia.*

1. LEAST RICCIA. *R—minima.*

FOLIETS biparted, acute, ſmooth, ſpread on the ground.

Heaths and watery places. XI. XII.

2. SEA GREEN RICCIA. *L—glauca.*

FOLIETS channel'd ſmooth, two lob'd, obtuſe.

Wet heaths and ſand. X.....IV.

3. FRING'D RICCIA. *R—natans.*

FOLIETS hearted, ciliated and fring'd at bottom.

In ſtagnant water. VIII.....X.

4. FLOATING RICCIA. *R—fluitans.*

Foliets fork'd, linear, thread ſhap'd,

Floating in ditches and pools. I.....XII.

G E N. IX.

LIVERWORT. *Marchantia.*

1. STELLATED LIVERWORT. *M—polymorpha.*

Cap 8 and 10 fid, with cylindrical rays.

Wet ſhady places, wet walls. VI.....VIII.

2. CROSS LIVERWORT. *M—cruciata.*

Cap 4 parted, with tubular ſegments.

Shady places. VI.....X.

3. HEMISPHERICK LIVERWORT.

M—hemiſpherica.

Cap ſmall, hemiſpherick, 5 fid.

River ſides, ditches, and wet rocks. IV. V.

4. CONIC LIVERWORT. *M—conica.*

Cap conical, 5 cell'd.

River banks. IV.

GEN. X.

VETCH LIVERWORT.

Targionia—hypophilla.

FOLIET heart—lanc'd, green thin dark purple, blackiſh underneath.

Weſtern heaths and ditch ſides. III.....V.

GEN. XI.

BLASIA. *Blaſia—puſilla.*

FOLIETS form a circle from 1 to 2 inches diameter, jagg'd, purple at the baſe, edges green.

Sides of ditches and rivers in ſandy ſoils. VIII.....XI.

TABLE

TABLE IV.

MOSSES.

GENUS I.

LICHENASTER. *Jungermania.*

LEAVES ONCE PENNATED FIRR'D.

1. SPLEENWORT LICHENASTER.

J—asplenoides.

STEMS half erect, of 6 inches.

LEAFITS oval, slightly ciliated.

FRUCTIFICATION on the top of the stem.

Wet woods. II.....IV.

2. STRAGGLING LICHENASTER. *J—viticulosa.*

STEM branch'd.

LEAFITS awl-shap'd, unequal.

FRUCTIFICATION on the side leafits.

Northern wet woods. III. IV.

3. MANY FLOWER'D LICHENASTER

J—multiflora.

STEM very ſhort.

LEAFITS briſtly.

FRUCTIFICATION at the bottom of the ſtem.

Woods. III.

4. IMBRICATED LICHENASTER. *J—polyanthes.*

STEMS ſcarce one inch.

LEAFITS oval, convex, a little imbricated.

FRUCTIFICATION along the whole ſtem.

Woods and banks of rivulets. III.....IV.

5. LANC'D LICHENASTER. *J—lanceolata.*

STEM half inch half erect, in broad turfs.

LEAFITS oval, entire, cluſter'd.

FRUCTIFICATION on the top of the ſtem.

Wet ſhady places. II.....III.

6. BIFID LICHENASTER. *J—bidentata.*

STEM proſtrate.

LEAFITS 2 fid.

FRUCTIFICATION on the top of the ſtem.

Wet heaths and woods. X.....XII.

7. INFLATED LICHENASTER. *J—inflata.*

STEM creeping.

LEAFITS 2-fid, with obtuſe points.

FRUCTIFICATION at the top of the ſtem iſſuing from one long inflated ſheath.

Wet heaths and woods. XI.....III.

8. FORK'D LICHENASTER. *J—bicuſpidata.*

STEM creeping, minute.

LEAFITS 2-fid.

FRUCTIFICATION from the middle of the ſtem, iſſuing from many cylindrical ſheaths.

Wet woods and ſhades. III. VI.

9. TOOTH'D LICHENASTER. *J—5-dentata.*

STEMS creeping, branch'd.

LEAFITS 5-fid.

FRUCTIFICATION on the tops of the branches.

Northern wet woods. IV.

LEAVES TWICE PENNATED.

10. WAV'D LICHENASTER. *J—undulata.*

STEMS cluſter'd.

LEAFITS roundiſh, entire.

FRUCTIFICATION on the top of the ſtem.

Shady places. III.... IV.

11. WOOD LICHENASTER. *J—memoroſa.*

STEMS unequal, ſimple and branch'd.

LEAFITS ciliated.

FRUCTIFICATION on the top of the ſtem.

Wet woods. III.....IV.

12. CURL'D LICHENASTER. *J—reſupinata.*

STEMS branch'd below.

LEAFITS roundiſh, curl'd.

FRUCTIFICATION on the bottom of the ſtem.

Boggy heaths and clefts of rocks. IV.

13. WHITE LICHENASTER. *J—albicans.*

STEM from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, cluſter'd, branch'd and ſingle.

LEAFITS linear, flat, recurv'd, whitiſh.

FRUCTIFICATION on the top of the leafits.

Wet woods. III.....IV.

14. TRIFID LICHENASTER. *J—trilobata.*

STEMS creeping, branch'd and ſingle.

LEAFITS ſquariſh and faintly three lob'd.

FRUCTIFICATION on the edge of the leafits.

Welch mountains. III.... IV.

15. CREEPING LICHENASTER. *J—reptans.*

STEMS creeping, branch'd irregularly.

LEAFITS four-tooth'd.

FRUCTIFICATION at the bottom of the ſtems.

Wet ſhady places.

LEAVES IMBRICATED.

16. FLAT LICHENASTER. *J—complanata.*

STEM creeping, much branch'd irregularly, the branches equally broad.

LEAVES imbricated on two ſides, roundiſh.

FRUCTIFICATION at the top or diviſion of the branches.

On trunks of trees. IV.

17. SCALY LICHENASTER. *J—dilatata.*

STEMS creeping, branch'd, the branches broader at the ends.

LEAVES imbricated on two ſides, orbicular.

FRUCTIFICATION at the tops of the branches, on very ſhort threads.

On trunks of trees. III.....IV.

18. TAMARISK LICHENASTER.

J—tamariſcifolia.

STEMS much branch'd ½ erect.

LEAVES imbricated on two ſides, thoſe on the lower branches four times larger than the upper ones.

FRUCTIFICATION on ſhort threads on the tops of the branches.

On ſtones and trunks of trees. III.....IV.

19 WALL LICHENASTER. *J—polyphylla.*

STEMS creeping, imbricated beneath and cluſter'd.

LEAVES hearted and acute, extremely thick ſet on the branches.

FRUCTIFICATION on the tops and ſides of the branches on ſhort threads.

On walls and trunks of trees. III.....IV.

20. CILIATED LICENASTER. *J—ciliaris.*

STEM creeping pennated, and imbricated all round.

LEAVES curl'd, capillary, multifid, downy.

FRUTIFICATION on long threads, on the branch wings.

Wet woods and heaths. III.....IV.

21. VARIOUS LEAV'D LICHENASTER.

J—varia.

STEM half erect, divided upwards in two or three branches, imbricated.

LEAVES heart ſhap'd, biparted, various.

FRUCTIFICATION on the tops of the branches on long threads.

Wet woods. III. IV.

22. SILVER LICHENASTER. *J—julacea.*

STEMS round, imbricated on every ſide, ſhining.

LEEAVS flatten'd to the ſtem, ſcarce viſible.

FRUCTIFICATION minute on ſhort threads.

Welch rocks and mountains. IX. X.

23. ROCK LICHENASTER. *J—rupeſtris.*

STEMS cluſter'd, round, branch'd.

LEAVES capillary on one ſide of the ſtem.

FRUCTIFICATION on the tops of the branches hardly viſible.

Welch mountains. III.....X.

24. HAIRY LICHENASTER. *J—trichophylla.*

STEMS round, irregularly branch'd, above very minute.

LEAVES capillary, multifid.

FRUCTIFICATION on the tops of the branches.

Northern heaths. IV.

25. ALPINE LICHENASTER. *J—alpina.*

STEMS of one or two inches round, branch'd upwards, of a blackiſh red.

LEAVES ſurrounding the ſtem, oval, ſpreading.

FRUCTIFICATION on the tops of the branches, riſing out of a ſort of cup with hardly any thread.

In the north. IV.....X.

GEN II.

HYPNUM. *Hypnum.*

1. DWARF HYPNUM. *H—bryoides.*

STEMS very ſhort and ſimple, cluſter'd, 8 or 9 together.

LEAVES pennated.

FRUCTIFICATION on threads ſpringing from the top of the leaves.

Shady hedges. II ....V.

2.

2. YEW LEAV'D HYPNUM. *H—taxifolium.*

STEMS like the laſt, but longer.

LEAVES pennated.

FRUCTIFICATION on threads of near ½ an inch, from the bottom of the ſtems.

Woods. II.....V.

3. ERECT HYPNUM. *H—adiantoides.*

STEMS erect, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated.

FRUCTIFICATION from the middle of the ſtems on long-iſh threads.

Wet heaths and marſhes. III.....IV.

4. WOOD HYPNUM. *H—ſylvaticum.*

STEMS decumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES once pennated.

FRUCTIFICATION on long threads from the middle of the branches.

Woods and roots of trees. IV. V.

5. TOOTH'D HYPNUM. *H—denticulatum.*

STEMS many, moſtly ſimple, ſpread on the ground from half to one half inch.

LEAVES twice pennated, ſhining, cloſe together, reflexed at the points.

FRUCTIFICATION on threads of one inch from the bottom of the ſtems.

Wet woods and tree roots. III. IV.

6. FLAT HYPNUM. *H—complanatum.*

STEMS of two and three inches decumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits flatten'd and ſhining.

FRUCTIFICATION on half inch threads from the wings of the branches.

On trunks of trees. III. IV.

7. SHINING HYPNUM. *H—lucens.*

STEMS ſpreading, ſimple and branch'd, one and two inches long.

LEAVES pennated, leafits long, broad pointed.

FRUCTIFICATION on threads equal to the branches, iſſuing from the bottom or middle of them.

Wet woods. IV.....VI.

8. UNDULATED HYPNUM. *H—undulatum.*

STEMS trailing, ſimple or branch'd, of 1 to 4 inches, like clubmoſs.

LEAVES pennated, foliets imbricated, undulated, ſhining, pellucid.

FRUCTIFICATION from the lower and middle part of the branches, on threads equal to them in length.

Woods and wet rocks. III. IV.

9. CURL'D HYPNUM. *H—criſpum.*

STEMS trailing, from 2 to 6 inches, branch'd, the branches cluſter'd on one another.

LEAVES pennated, leafits flat, ſimple, curl'd.

FRUCTIFICATION on ſhort threads, of half an inch from the ſides of the branches.

Chalk woods and rock III. IV.

10. TRIANGULAR HYPNUM *H—trigtuetrum.*

STEMS of 9 inches, erect or procumbent, branch'd, the branches commonly reflex'd.

LEAVES large triangular, pale, thick ſet on the branches.

FRUCTIFICATION nodding, on threads of an inch long from the middle and wings of the branches.

Woods and barren paſtures. IX.....I.

11. TOOTH'D HYPNUM. *H-rutabulum.*

STEMS creeping, interwove irregularly and branch'd.

LEAVES 3 angular and oval, pointed, imbricated.

FRUCTIFICATION nodding, on ſhorter threads from the middle of the branches.

Woods, heaths, hedges. IX.....XII.

12. THREADY HYPNUM. *H—filiforme.*

STEMS ſlender, extremely branch'd, the branches entangled together.

LEAVES very narrow.

FRUCTIFICATION pointed, on red threads of half an inch from the middle of the branches.

Trunks of trees. II.

13. BOG HYPNUM. *H—felicinum.*

STEMS creeping.

LEAVES pennated, leafits on one ſide, incurv'd, acute.

FRUCTIFICATION on threads of two inches from the branches.

In marſhes and ſprings. III.

14. FERN HYPNUM. *H—compreſſum.*

STEMS of two or three inches, flat, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits pointed and incurv'd.

FRUCTIFICATION on ſlender red threads of an inch from the branch wings.

Woods and trunks of trees. III. IV.

15. CRESTED HYPNUM. *H—criſta caſtrenſis.*

STEM branch'd, decumbent, branches approaching.

LEAVES pennated, downy and much curl'd, like a helmit plume.

FRUCTIFICATION on longiſh threads, from the branch wings.

Woods and chalk hills. III. IV.

16. PROLIFEROUS HYPNUM. *H—proliferum.*

STEMS round, branch'd, ſpreading on the ground to 9 inches.

LEAVES pennated, leafits thick, and alternately ſmaller.

FRUCTIFICATION on purple threads at the branch wings.

Woods and heaths. III.

17. WALL HYPNUM. *H—parietarium.*

STEMS like the laſt, branch'd, but not ſo much tufted.

LEAVES pennated, leafits pennated.

FRUCT. on thread at the branchwings.

Woods and ſhady heaths

18. TRAILING HYPNUM. *H—prælongum.*

STEMS creeping of 9 inches, branch'd, the branches diſtant from each other.

LEAVES rather pennated, triangular.

FRUCT. on ſlender purple one inch threads from the ſtem.

Trunks of trees, rotten wood. XI.....II.

19. FIRR HYPNUM. *H—abictum.*

STEMS many, half erect, entangled together, from 3 to 5 inches, ſimple and branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits lanc'd and bearded.

FRUCT. unknown.

Chalk hills. III.

20. CYPRESS HYPNUM. *H—cupreſſiforme.*

STEMS proſtrate, branch'd, ends of the branches reflex'd.

LEAVES rather pennated, leafits firr'd and recurv'd.

FRUCT. on ſlender threads of one inch from the branch wings.

Woods, roots of trees. II. III.

21. HOOK'D HYPNUM. *H—aduncum.*

STEMS erect from 2 to 4 inches, branch'd, the ends hook'd.

LEAVES on one ſide hook'd.

FRUCT. on purple threads, of two inches from the leaf wings.

In marſhy ground. IV.....VIII.

22. SCORPION HYPNUM. *H—ſcorpioides.*

STEMS long, procumbent, with thick branches, recurv'd at the ends.

LEAVES on one ſide, pointed, hook'd, and thick ſet.

FRUCT. on threads of one inch along the branches.

Turf marſhes. XI.....IV.

23. CYLINDRICAL HYPNUM. *H—viticuloſum.*

STEMS creeping, long, with erect branches.

LEAVES lanc'd, pointed, the point recurv'd, of a yellowiſh green.

FRUCT. on threads of near one inch, along the branches.

Trees, heaths and chalk hills. III. IV.

24. MARSH HYPNUM. *H—paluſtre.*

STEM creeping, with erect branches ſeldom divided.

LEAVES firr'd, oval, thick ſet.

FRUCT. on threads, longer than the branches, from the ſtem.

Tree roots and wet ſtones. I.....IV.

25. COMMON HYPNUM. *H—ſquarroſum.*

STEMS creeping, branch'd, branches moſtly erect.

LEAVES oval on every ſide, the branches making them appear angular, the points reflex'd.

FRUCT. on threads of one half inch longer than the branches, and from the ſtem.

Wet paſtures. III.....VI.

26. SPREADING HYPNUM. *H—loreum.*

STEMS creeping like the laſt, with the ſame branches, but much longer.

LEAVES on one ſide, reflex'd, but leſs hooked than the laſt.

FRUCT. on threads of one inch from the ſtem,

Hilly heaths and paſtures. IV.

27. TREE HYPNUM. *H—dendroides.*

STEMS of three or four inches erect, with few branches, till towards the top, where they are many cluſter'd.

LEAVES thick on the branches.

FRUCT. on red threads of an inch or more from the bottoms of the cluſter'd branches, and twice their height.

In wet woods. II. III.

28. FOXTAIL HYPNUM. *H—alopecuroides.*

STEM longer than the laſt, naked half way and then branch'd, and raiſing erect from a creeping ſtool.

LEAVES more ſpreading than the laſt, and not ſo cloſe together.

FRUCT. on ſhort threads, nodding.

Wet woods. IV.

29.

29. PENDULOUS HYPNUM.

H—curtipendulum

STEMS round, creeping, with half erect branches.

LEAVES thick set on the branches, oval-lanc'd, bearded.

FRUCT. reflex'd, on short threads, from the wing leaves.

Roots of trees and stony places. II.....IV.

30. MEADOW HYPNUM. *H—purum.*

STEMS round erect, or ½ erect, simple or branch'd, the branches almost pennated.

LEAVES imbricated, egg'd, obtuse.

FRUCT. from the stem, of 2 inches, and parallel to it, though perpendicular to the branches.

Meadows and woods. II.

31. GLASSWORT HYPNUM. *H—illecebrum.*

STEMS erect, branch'd, round, resembling glasswort.

LEAVES imbricated, oval-lanc'd, shining and thick set on the branches.

FRUCT. on short threads of an inch.

Heaths and wettish pastures. III. IV.

32. WATER HYPNUM. *H—riparium.*

STEMS long, round, branch'd, and often pennated.

LEAVES thick on the branches, oval-lanc'd, terminating in a briſtle.

FRUCT. on reddiſh threads, of near an inch, from the wing leaves.

River banks and wet walls and ſtones. IX.....IV.

33. POINTED HYPNUM. *H—cuſpidatum.*

STEMS round, creeping or ½ erect, long branch'd, the branches diſtant from each other.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, and cluſter'd at the tops of the branches into a pointed cone.

FRUCT. on reddiſh purple threads, of 2 inches, from the wing leaves.

In wet paſtures and marſhes. III.....V.

34. SILKY HYPNUM. *H—ſericeum.*

STEMS creeping, with erect cluſter'd branches.

LEAVES awl-ſhap'd, terminated by a hair.

FRUCT. erect, on purple threads, of an inch or more from the branches.

Paſtures, walls, trunks of trees, chalk hills. I.....IV.

35.

35. VELVET HYPNUM. *H—velutinum.*

STEMS creeping, with erect, cluſter'd branches, growing on trees like velvet.

LEAVES awl-ſhap'd, terminated by a hair.

FRUCT. nodding, on reddiſh one-inch threads, at the branch wings.

Roots of trees and hedges. II. III.

36. CREEPING HYPNUM. *H—ſerpens.*

STEMS creeping, with erect thread-ſhap'd branches.

LEAVES hardly viſible.

FRUCT. on purple threads, above one inch long from the ſtem.

Roots of trees, rotten wood, hedges. III. IV.

37. SQUIRREL-TAIL HYPNUM. *H—ſciuroides.*

STEM erect, on a creeping ſtock, branch'd, and curl'd, like a ſquirrel's tail.

LEAVES thick ſet on the branches, like ſcales, ending in a briſtly hair.

FRUCT. on ſhort threads, from the upper part of the branches.

Trunks of trees. II.....IV.

38. MOUSETAIL HYPNUM. *H—myaſuroides.*

STEMS creeping, round, much branch'd.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, ending in a ſhort hair.

FRUCT. on red threads, of an inch from the branches.

Woods, walls and ſtones. I.....IV.

39. BIRDS FOOT HYPNUM. *H—ornithopoides.*

STEMS creeping, with round cluſter'd branches, rather erect.

LEAVES egg'd-pointed, ſmall, but thick ſet on the branches.

FRUCT. on ſhort threads from the branches.

Trunks of beech and other trees, rocks. II.....IV.

40. CLUB HYPNUM. *H—clavatum.*

STEMS creeping, with erect, cluſter'd branches, very ſhort.

LEAVES thick on the branches, and forming a ſort of club at the ends.

FRUCT. on ſhort threads, from the wings of the leaves.

Dead boughs and trunks of trees. XII ....II.

GEN III.

BRYUM. *Bryum.*

1. UNSTALK'D BRYUM. *B—apocarpum.*

STEM of one inch or more, branch'd, and the branches entangled in each other.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſhort, rough.

FRUCT. on the tops of the leaves, without threads.

On trees and rocks. XIII.... IV.

2. APPLE BRYUM. *B—pomiferum.*

STEMS of half an inch, 1 or more in a thick tuft, brownish below.

LEAVES oblong, capillary, cloſe together.

FRUCT. ſpherical on inch or ½ inch threads.

Heaths. III. IV.

3. PEAR BRYUM. *B—pyriforme.*

STEMS 1 or more, in a tuft a little above the ground.

LEAVES pellucid like thyme, but more pointed.

FRUCT. pear-ſhap'd on a thread the height of the plant.

Heaths and ſides of roads. III. IV.

4. MARSH BRYUM. *B—fontanum.*

TEMS of 4 inches, commonly branch'd upwards, ſome ending at one ſeaſon in a ſort of ſtar.

LEAVES imbricated.

FRUCT. on reddiſh threads, of 2 or 3 inches from the tops of the branches.

In turf marſhes. V.....VIII.

5. EXTINGUISHER BRYUM. *B—extinctorium.*

STEMS many, cluſter'd, of an inch or more, branch'd or ſimple.

LEAVES imbricated, and tufted in a circle on the tops of the ſtem or branches.

FRUCT. as long as the threads, which iſſue from the circles of leaves.

Welch mountains. X.... VIII.

6. AWL-SHAP'D BRYUM. *B—ſubulatum.*

STEMS ſcarce any, but a low-tuft of leaves, though ſometimes branching.

LEAVES in a tuft, oval-lanc'd, and forming a ſtar at the tops of the branches.

FRUCT. awl-ſhap'd, long, on threads from the leafy ſtar

Woods and wet grounds. III.

7.

7. HAIRY BRYUM. *B—rurale.*

STEMS erect, 1 to 2 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES cloſely imbricated, ending in a hair, and forming a ſtar on the tops of the branches.

FRUCT. long and bill'd, on threads, iſſuing from the tops or wings of the branches.

Walls, roofs, and trunks of trees. III. IV.

8. WALL BRYUM. *B—murale.*

STEMS exceeding ſhort, forming green turfs.

LEAVES ſometimes terminated by hairs, cluſter'd in grey tufts.

FRUCT. ending in a hair, on long threads, from the tops of the ſtems and branches.

Walls, roofs, ſandy places. III. IV.

9. RIGID BRYUM. *B—rigidum.*

STEMS ſcarce any.

LEAVES linear, convex, rigid, expanded.

FRUCT. erect, cylindrical, on threads of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

Wet rocks. XI.....VII.

10. BROWN BRYUM. *B—truncatum.*

STEMS many, ſhort, ſimple.

LEAVES pellucid like mother of thyme, thick ſet on the ſtem.

FRUCT. roundiſh, ruſt-coloured, on ſhort threads.

Heaths and paſtures. III.

21. GREEN BRYUM. *B—viridulum.*

STEMS hardly diſtinguiſhable, forming a green turf.

LEAVES capillary, imbricated, yet ſpreading.

FRUCT. oval erect, on very ſhort threads.

Meadows, road ſides. XI.....III.

12. DWARF BRYUM *B—paludoſum.*

STEMS none, but a very minute tuft of leaves.

LEAVES capillary.

FRUCT. on very ſhort yellowiſh threads.

Turf and ſandy marſhes. III.....V.

13. INCURV'D BRYUM. *B—incurvum.*

STEMS ſimple of one inch.

LEAVES alternate, incurv'd, linear.

FRUCT. conical on threads of one inch.

Welch rocks. VI.....X.

14. UNDULATED BRYUM. *B—undulatum.*

STEMS partly under ground, when above ſimple.

LEAVES oblong, undulated, acute, and much fewer than uſual in this tribe.

FRUCT. ſcarce diſtinguiſhable from the thread ſupporting it.

Woods. XII.....VI.

15. WHITE BRYUM. *B—glaucum.*

STEMS from 1 to 3, inches, cluſter'd, branch'd above.

LEAVES imbricated, erect.

FRUCT. on ½ inch reddiſh threads, from the tops of the branches.

Hilly heaths and paſtures. IX.....XI.

16. MOUNTAIN BRYUM. *B—aciculare.*

STEMS round, erect, or decumbent.

LEAVES lanc'd, imbricated.

FRUCT. on ſhort threads, from the branches.

Wet rocks and river banks. V.....X.

17. HOARY BRYUM. *B—hypnoides.*

STEMS rather erect, branch'd, ſide branches ſhorter and fertile.

LEAVES frequently reſembling heath, hoary.

FRUCT. on threads from the branches.

Hilly heaths. XII.....II.

18. PELLUCID BRYUM. *B—pellucidum.*

STEMS rough, ſlender, of 1 to 3 inches, nearly erect. cluſter'd, ſimple, and branch'd.

LEAVES imbricated, recurv'd, pellucid.

FRUCT. on ſhort pale threads, from the tops of the branches.

Wet or marſhy places. VI.....IX.

19. UNBEARDED BRYUM. *B—imberbe.*

STEMS ſlender of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or 1 inch, in thick tufts branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd-capillary, imbricated.

FRUCT. on ſhort purple threads, the covering of the capſules appears unbearded.

Sandy heaths. III. IV.

20. BRISTLY BRYUM. *B—ſetaceum.*

STEMS round, low, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, fewer on the branches, but terminating them with a ſtar, and reddiſh.

FRUCT. on capillary red threads, of ½ an inch from the tops and wings of the branches.

Walls, hedges, ditch ſides. III.

21. BIRDS-CLAW BRYUM. *B—unguiculatum.*

STEMS ſhort, ſimple or branch'd.

LEAVES linear lanc'd, keel'd without a terminating ſtar.

FRUCT. on ſmall threads, reddiſh below, yellow above, from the upper branches.

Walls and ſandy places. III. IV.

22. PURPLE BRYUM. *B—purpureum.*

STEMS erect, branch'd above.

LEAVES lanc'd, acute, keel'd, forming a ſtar at the top of the branches.

FRUCT. on purple threads, from the branch wings.

Walls and heaths. III. IV.

23. BROOM BRYUM. *B—ſcoparium.*

STEMS commonly branch'd, in thick bunches, like a broom, from 1 to 2 inches.

LEAVES the length of 4 lines, on one ſide, recurv'd.

FRUCT. on pale red threads, of inch and ½ inch from the branches, ſeveral ſometimes from one ſheath.

Woods and heaths. VI.....IX.

24. LATERAL BRYUM. *B—laterale.*

STEM erect, reddiſh, forming graſſy turfs.

LEAVES capillary on one ſide, or imbricated ſoft.

FRUCT. on lateral threads, from the leaf wings.

Scotch woods and river banks. VII.....IX.

25. HEATH BRYUM. *B—heteromallum.*

STEMS ſlender, commonly ſimple, but ſometimes divided.

LEAVES capillary on one ſide.

FRUCT. on threads, near one inch from the upper branches.

On heaths. III.....V.

26. WAV'D BRYUM. *B—flexuoſum.*

STEMS of one inch, ſimple or little branch'd, cluſter'd.

LEAVES erect, on one ſide.

FRUCT. on bending, twiſted threads, from the top of the ſtems or branches.

Welch rocks. IV.....VI.

27. POINTED BRYUM. *B—acutum.*

STEMS ſlender, of one inch, divided into 3, and more or leſs branch'd, pointed at top.

LEAVES hairy thick ſet, erect.

FRUCT. on ſlender pale threads, on the tops of the branches.

Welch mountains. VIII.....V.

28. SPRING BRYUM. *B—æſtivum.*

STEMS thread-ſhap'd, cluſter'd, like a bruſh, when ſeparate, they are ſeldom branch'd.

LEAVES capillary, expanding.

FRUCT. on purple threads, from the tops of the ſtems.

In marſhes, and on wet mountains, and rocks. IV.....VI.

29. WHIRL'D BRYUM. *B—verticillatum.*

STEMS of 1 inch, in thick cluſters, divided in a few branches.

LEAVES capillary in whirls.

FRUCT. on pale ſlender threads, from the tops of the branches.

Wet rocks and ſea rocks. IV.....VIII.

30. STARRY BRYUM. *B—cirratum.*

STEMS of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch branch'd.

LEAVES awl-ſhap'd, and turning down, forming a ſtar at the branch ends.

FRUCT. on threads of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, from the tops of the branches.

Hilly woods and heaths III.....VII.

31. TWISTED BRYUM. *B—tortuoſum.*

STEMS of inch or more, cluſter'd, and branch'd.

LEAVES briſtly, when old, wreath'd thick, round the ſtems.

FRUCT. on red threads, of an inch from the tops of the branches.

Hilly rocks and heaths. VIII.....X.

32. SIMPLE BRYUM. *B—ſimplex.*

STEMS of 3 lines, perfectly ſimple, nodding.

LEAVES capillary.

FRUCT. nodding, on erect half inch threads, from the middle of the ſtems.

Shady paſtures. III. IV.

33. GREY BRYUM. *B—pulvinatum.*

STEMS ſhort branch'd, cluſter'd in orbicular tufts.

LEAVES lanc'd, ending in grey hairs.

FRUCT. nodding, on ſhort crooked threads, from the tops of the branches.

Walls and roofs. III. IV.

34. GOLDEN BRYUM. *B—aureum.*

STEMS of half inch ſimple.

LEAVES capillary.

FRUCT. nodding, on yellow threads of 1 inch or more from the middle of the ſtems.

On rocks. IV.....VI.

35. SILKY BRYUM. *B—ſericium.*

STEMS ſhort, ſeldom branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, keel'd acute.

FRUCT. nodding, on yellowiſh red ſhining threads from the tops of the ſtems.

Hilly heaths. III.....VII.

36. MATTED BRYUM. *B—cæſpititium.*

STEM ſhort, branch'd above.

LEAVES lanc'd, acuminated, forming a ball in a young plant, or a ſtar in an older one.

FRUCT. nodding, on threads of an inch from the diviſions of the branches.

Walls, and clayey ſoils. III. IV.

37. CAPILLARY BRYUM. *B—capillare.*

STEMS round of one inch.

LEAVES egg'd, and keel'd.

FRUCT. nodding, on red threads, of 1 inch from the diviſions of the branches.

38. YELLOW BRYUM. *B—hygrometicum.*

STEMS hardly any.

LEAVES in form of a ball, oval, lanc'd, of a ſhining yellow green.

FRUCT. nodding, on orange threads, 1 half inch long, riſing from the cluſter'd leaves.

Woods, heaths, gardens. III.....V.

39. SILVER BRYUM. *B—argenteum.*

STEMS round of near one inch, cluſter'd 3 or 4 together.

LEAVES imbricated, reſembling a chain.

FRUCT. nodding, on reddiſh threads, from the bottom of the ſtems.

Walls, roofs, rocks. X.....II.

40. SHINING BRYUM. *B—carneum.*

STEMS very ſhort, ſometimes branch'd, red.

LEAVES acute, alternate, and thinner on the ſtems than uſual.

FRUCT. nodding, on reddiſh pellucid threads, of an inch or leſs.

Wet paſtures. III. IV.

41. ALPINE BRYUM. *B—alpinum.*

STEMS much branch'd.

LEAVES oval, acute, imbricated.

FRUCT. nodding, on blackiſh red threads, of one inch, from the branch wings.

Welch and northern rocks. IV.....VI.

42. WOOD BRYUM. *B—annotinum.*

STEM low, ſimple or dividing into 3 or 4.

LEAVES oval, pellucid, acuminated, thinly plac'd on the ſtems.

FRUCT. nodding, on ſcarlet threads, of one inch from the roots.

Wet woods. III. IV.

43. TRIANGULAR BRYUM. *B—triquetrum.*

STEMS of 3 inches and more, purple, ſimple or branch'd at top.

LEAVES lanc'd, keel'd, and ſo cloſe to the ſtems, that they appear round.

FRUCT. nodding, on long threads, from the branch wings, or tops of the ſtems.

In turf bogs and marſhes. IV. V.

44.

44. TRANSPARENT BRYUM. *B—crudum.*

STEMS of ½ inch, red, ſimple.

LEAVES oval, acute, pellucid.

FRUCT. nodding, on reddiſh threads, about the length of the ſtems, and from the top of them.

Northern and Welch woods, and wet places. IV.....VI.

45. SWANS-NECK BRYUM. *B—hornum.*

STEM of one inch or more, ſometimes, though rarely, branch'd at top.

LEAVES lanc'd, pellucid, thick ſet on the ſtem, and often forming a ſort of roſe on the top.

FRUCT. nodding, on yellowiſh red threads, of one and two inches, from the top of the ſtem.

Wet woods and ſhady places. IV. V.

46. THYME-LEAV'D BRYUM.

B—ſerpyllifolium

STEMS various, erect or creeping, branch'd or ſimple.

LEAVES pellucid, expanded.

FRUCT. nodding, on ſeveral threads, cluſter'd together from the tops of the ſtems or branches.

Wet woods and heaths. IV.

GEN. IV.

MNIUM. *Mnium.*

1. PELLUCID MNIUM. *M—pellucidum.*

STEMS erect, of one inch, perfectly ſimple, ſeveral together.

LEAVES oval, pellucid, of different ſizes.

FRUCT. on threads, of very different lengths, from the tops of the ſtems.

Wet woods. III. IV.

2. UPRIGHT MNIUM. *M—androgynum.*

STEM erect, of 1 or 2 inches, cluſter'd and branch'd.

LEAVES ſhort, capillary.

FRUCT. round, powdery, on ſhort threads, from the tops of the branches.

Woods, heaths, walls. III. IV.

3. MARSH MNIUM. *M—paluſtre.*

STEMS red, erect, from 2 to 4 inches, ſometimes fork'd, at others branch'd.

LEAVES awl-ſhap'd, thinly plac'd, or imbricated.

FRUCT. on purple threads, of an inch or more from the wings, or middle of the forks, or branches.

Wet heaths and turf bogs. VI. VII.

---

4. FERN MNIUM. *M—trichomanes.*

STEMS creeping, with a few ſhort branches.

LEAVES entirely firr'd.

FRUCT. on the tops of the branches.

Wet heaths, woods, hedges. IV.....X.

5. FORK'D MNIUM. *M—fiſſum.*

STEM like the laſt.

LEAVES bifid, and firr'd.

FRUCT. on the tops of the branches, reſembling a minute red ſtrawberry.

Wet ſhady places. III.....X.

6. PURPLE MNIUM. *M—jungermannia.*

STEM thick, upright or inclin'd, ſimple or divided in 2 or 3 forks.

LEAVES pennated below, but plac'd thick above.

FRUCT. unknown.

In alpine rivulets and bowy ditches. III.....VIII.

G E N V.

GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.

Polytrichum.

1. GREAT GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.

P—commune.

STEM upright, from 4 to 9 inches, ſimple, or fork'd.

LEAVES ſerrated, reflex'd in wet ſoils, in dry, upright or flat and rigid.

FRUCT. on gold threads, from 2 to 4 inches from the tops of the ſtems.

Woods, heaths and barren places. V. VI.

2. DWARF GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.

P—nanum.

STEMS upright, low, ſimple, and ſometimes none.

LEAVES few in a tuft.

FRUCT. on red ſhort threads, from the middle of the leaves.

Heaths. VIII.....XI.

3. ALPINE MAIDENHAIR. *P—alpinum.*

STEM erect, almoſt naked below, then branch'd and leafy.

LEAVES narrow, ſerrated.

FRUCT. on yellow threads, iſſuing either from the wings, or from the tops of the branches.

Welch and Scotch mountains. VI.....VIII.

4. STRIATED GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.

P—ſtriatum.

STEMS upright, not quite an inch high, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, imbricated, ſtriated.

FRUCT. on threads, of 2 lines, from the wings of the branches.

On trees and rocks. II.....V.

GEN VI.

SPLACHNUM. *Splachnum.*

1. PURPLE SPLACHNUM. *P—ampullaceum.*

STEMS erect, very ſhort, in thick tufts, ſometimes branch'd upwards.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, pellucid.

FRUCT. pear-ſhap'd, with a purple belly and yellow neck, on threads of about 1 inch, from the ſtem tops, or diviſions of the branches.

In marſhes and ditches. IV. V.

2. ORANGE SPLACHNUM. *S—vaſculoſum.*

STEMS like the laſt.

LEAVES larger, more numerous and ſhining.

FRUCT. oval, yellow, on ſmaller yellow threads, plac'd like the former.

Wet hilly heaths. VI.....X.

GEN. VII.

WATER MOSS. *Fontinalis*

1. GREATER WATER MOSS. *F—antipyretica.*

STEMS reddiſh, from 4 to 12 inches, branch'd, floating.

LEAVES imbricated, ſo plac'd as to give the branches a 3-angular appearance.

FRUCT. oval, from the lower and middle leaf wings.

Gentle rivers and pools. VI.....X.

2. SQUAMOUS WATER MOSS. *F—ſquamoſa.*

STEMS many, entangled in each other, branch'd from 4 to 9 inches, blackiſh, fix'd to ſtones.

LEAVES cloſely imbricated.

FRUCT. oval, large, all along the branches.

Alpine rivulets. VI.....X.

3. LESSER WATER MOSS. *F—minor.*

STEMS like the firſt ſpecies, but leſs, and more branch'd.

LEAVES alſo plac'd in the ſame manner, but thicker ſet and more obtuſe.

FRUCT. ſquamous on the tops of the branches.

In rivers. VIII ... X.

4. FEATHERED WATER MOSS. *F—pennata.*

STEMS of 3 inches, firr'd, branch'd, inclin'd.

LEAVES imbricated.

FRUCT. roundiſh, ſquamous, along the branches.

On trunks of trees. VIII.....X.

G E N. VIII.

P H A S C U M. *Phaſcum.*

1. AWL-SHAP'D PHASCUM. *P—ſubulatum.*

STEMS 1 or 2 of a line long.

LEAVES linear, not 2 lines long, awl-ſhap'd.

FRUCT. in the middle of the leaves.

Sandy heaths. III.....V.

2 MOUNTAIN PHASCUM. *P—montanum.*

STEMS properly none.

LEAVES in tufts, from the roots, lower ones oblong, ſpreading, upper lanc'd erect.

FRUCT. large in the middle of the leaves.

Alpine rocks. V.....VIII.

3. OVAL PHASCUM. *P—acaulon.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES lanc'd, growing into a ball.

FRUCT. oval, orange in the middle of the leaves.

Sandy heaths and ditch banks. I.....V.

4. CREEPING PHASCUM. *P—repens.*

STEMS 2 or 3 of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch long.

LEAVES graſſy, thinly plac'd.

FRUCT. on a ſhort thread, from the tops of the ſtems.

On trunks of trees. V.

G E N. IX.

BOG MOSS. *Sphagnum.*

1. GREY BOG MOSS. *S—paluſtre.*

STEMS erect, from one to nine inches, with very ſhort branches, deflex'd and tufted at top.

LEAVES imbricated, covering the ſtems and branches.

FRUCT. like berries, on thick threads, of 2 or 3 lines. from the upper tufts.

In peat bogs. VII. VIII.

2. ALPINE BOG MOSS. *S—alpinum.*

STEMS many, erect, of one inch in a thick cylinder, ſometimes divided in 2 or 3 branches.

LEAVES long, narrow, rigid, erect.

FRUCT. oval, on ſhort threads.

Welch boggy mountains. IX. X.

3. TREE BOG MOSS. *S—arboreum.*

STEMS in tufts, branch'd, branches horizontal.

LEAVES ſhort, 3 angular.

FRUCT. ſmall, along both ſides of the branches.

On trunks of trees. VI.....X.

GEN. X.

CLUB MOSS. *Lycopodium.*

1. COMMON CLUB MOSS. *L—clavatum.*

STEM of 7 and 8 feet, creeping, branch'd.

LEAVES long, imbricated, linear, ending in a long hair.

FRUCT. in thick ſpikes, with double threads, ſupporting the capſules.

Heaths. VII. VIII.

2. MARSH CLUB MOSS. *L—inundatum.*

STEMS round, creeping, with ſome upright branches.

LEAVES thicker ſet on than the laſt, and not ending in a hair.

FRUCT. on leafy ſpikes.

Wet heaths. VI.....IX.

3. PRICKLY CLUB MOSS. *S—ſelaginoides.*

STEMS creeping, branch'd, branches $\frac{1}{2}$ erect.

LEAVES alternate, rigid with prickly margins.

FRUCT. on leafy ſpikes.

Hilly heaths and paſtures. VI.....IX.

4. FIRR CLUB MOSS. *S—ſelago.*

STEMS ſeveral, from one root, from 3 to 9 inches, upright and incumbent, thick as a finger.

LEAVES covering the ſtems, ſhort, ſharp pointed.

FRUCT. yellow, on the wings of the leaves, all along the ſtem.

Mountainous heaths. IV.....X.

5. WELCH CLUB MOSS. *L—annotinum.*

STEMS creeping, very long, with erect branches.

LEAVES ſmooth, linear, pointed, thinly plac'd.

FRUCT. on erect, ſmooth ſpikes, terminating the branches.

Welch alps. VI.....IX.

6. MOUNTAIN CLUB MOSS. *L—montanum.*

STEMS long, creeping, branch'd, branches cluſter'd.

LEAVES imbricated, in a quadruple order, thick ſet, lanc'd.

FRUCT. on round unſtalk'd ſpikes.

North and Welch mountains. VII.....X.

GEN. XI.

DUCKSMEAT. *Lemna.*

1. LESSER DUCKS MEAT. *L—minor.*

STEM none, root ſolitary.

LEAVES unſtalked, covering the waters.

FLOWERS whitiſh.

Standing water. VI. VII.

2. GREATER DUCKS MEAT. *L—polyrhiza.*

STEMS none, roots cluſter'd.

LEAVES unſtalked, purple beneath, covering the water.

FLOWERS whitiſh.

Ditches. V.....IX.

3. DUCKS MEAT. *L—triſulca.*

STEM of 5 inches.

LEAVES lanc'd.

FLOWERS white.

Ditches and pools. VI.....IX.

G E N. XII.

PEPPERGRASS *Pilularia-globulifera.*

Creeping jointed twigs, roots and leaves at every joint, leaves from 1 to 3, ruſhy, 3 or 4 inches long, the globules ſpring ſingly from the leaf wings.

Sandy floated ground. V.....IX.

GEN. XIII.

QUILLWORT *Iſoetes—lacuſtris.*

LEAVES ſpringing in a circle from the root, like thoſe of a Leek, long, ſharp pointed, convex on the outſide, flat within, and porous.

Wales and Scotland. V.....IX.

GEN. XIV.

WATER HORSETAIL.

Chara.

1. COMMON WATER HORSETAIL.

C—vulgaris.

STEM often ſtriated, alſo with tubercles like coral, much branch'd, moſtly under water.

LEAVES 8 or 9 on one ſide, tooth'd.

FRUCT. on the leaf wings.

Ditches and pools. VII. VIII.

2. DOWNY WATER HORSETAIL.

C—tomentoſa.

STEM jointed, downy with egg'd prickles, moſtly under water.

LEAVES whirl'd at the joints.

Northern ditches and pools. VI.....X.

3. PRICKLY WATER HORSTAIL. *C—biſpida.*

STEM of 1 foot, prickly, capillary, and cluſter'd.

LEAVES whirl'd, prickly.

Northern ditches and pools. VI.....X.

4. TRANSPARENT WATER HORSETAIL.

C—flexilis.

STEM bending, of 8 or 10 inches, thrice forked, with tranſparent joints, broader upwards.

LEAVES linear-lanc'd, ſmooth, ſometimes divided, the ſap appearing in a conſtant circulation between every joint.

Ditches and ponds. VII.

GEN. XV.

HORSETAIL. *Equiſetum.*

1. WOOD HORSETAIL. *E—Sylvaticum.*

STALK ſpik'd, with compound whirl'd foliets, 8 or 10 in a whirl.

Wettiſh woods. IV. V.

2. CORN HORSETAIL. *E—Arvenſe.*

STALK bearing fruit naked, the barren one with whirl'd Foliets, 12 in a whirl.

Wet fields. III. IV.

3. MARSH HORSETAIL. *E—Paluſtre.*

STALK furrow'd, many flower'd Foliets, ſimple.

Marſhes. VI. VII.

4. RIVER HORSETAIL. *E—Fluviatile.*

STALK ſtriated, the flowering one naked, the barren with 40 whirls, Foliets nearly ſimple, 20 in a whirl.

Marſhes and river banks. VI. VII.

5. SMOOTH HORSETAIL. *E—limoſum.*

STALK almoſt naked and ſmooth, with Foliets towards autumn.

Watery places. VI. VII.

6. SHAVE GRASS. *E—hyemale.*

STALK naked, very rough, branch'd, ſometimes at bottom, greatly us'd for poliſhing by turners, &c.

Marſhes, but rare. VIII.

TABLE V.

DENUDATES.

GENUS. I.

WRECKROD. *Zannichellia—paluſtris.*

STEM much branched and jointed, rooting at the joints.

LEAVES conjugated, graſſy.

Ditches and pools. VII.

GEN. II.

MARESTAIL. *Hippuris-vulgaris.*

STEM of 10 inches.

LEAVES ſtellated.

FLOWERS in the leaf wings.

Muddy ponds. IV. V.

GEN. III.

GLASSWORT. *Salicornia-europæa.*

STEM of 12 inches, jointed, branched, branches ſucculent, trailing, and ſometimes erect, pyromidal.

FLOWERS minute, at the ends of the joints, towards the top of the branches.

Sea ſhores. VIII. IX.

GEN. IV.

ASH. *Fraxinus-vulgaris.*

TREE one of the talleſt.

LEAVES pennated, and ſerrated, ſometimes ſimple, and entire.

FLOWERS in looſe ſpikes from the ſides of the branches.

Woods and hedges. III. IV.

GEN V.

GRASS WRECK. *Zoſtera.*

STEMS ſeem only the lower part of the leaves pip'd, riſing to 1 foot, entangled in one another, at one third of their height.

The remaining part of the leaves, graſſy, pointed.

FLOWERS on clubs iſſuing from the pipe part of the leaves.

Sea ſhores. VII. VIII.

GEN. VI.

WET WEED. *Ruppia—maritima.*

STEMS branched of 5 or 6 inches.

LEAVES linear.

SEEDS 4 or 5 on long ſtalks.

In ſea water. VII. VIII.

TABLE VI.

GRASSES.

GENUS. I.

VERNAL GRASS. *Anthoxanthum—odoratum.*

HAUMS from 12 to 18 inches, jointed.

SPIKES oblong, yellowiſh, with ſcented leaves, when rubb'd.

FLORICLE hairy, with 2 pellucid nectaries, including the germ.

Meadows. V.

GEN. II.

MAT GRASS. *Nardus—ſtricta.*

HAUMS from 6 to 9 inches, from turfy rigid capillary leaves.

SPIKES long, few.

SPICULES one ſided, looſe, purpliſh, with ſoft beards.

STYLES downy.

Wet heaths. VI.....VIII.

GEN. III.

FOXTAIL. *Alopecurus.*

1. MEADOW FOX TAIL. *A—pratenſis.*

HAUMS erect, jointed, with a leaf at the joints like oats, but ſoft.

PANNICLES ſpik'd cylindrical.

HUSKS downy.

Meadows. V.

2. FIELD FOXTAIL. *A—agroſtis.*

HAUMS erect, jointed.

SPIKES linear-lanc'd.

HUSKS ſmooth.

Fields and roads. VII. VIII.

3. FLOAT GRASS. *A—geniculatus.*

HAUMS floating, but aſcending, jointed.

LEAVES flag ſhape, many.

SPIKES cylindrical of one inch.

HUSKS with diverging hair tops.

Pools and ſtanding water. V.....VII.

4. BEARDED FOXTAIL. *A—ariſtatus.*

HAUMS 18 inches to 2 feet, rather erect, jointed.

LEAVES at the joints, like wheat, but broader.

PANNICLES ſpik'd.

HUSKS with very long beards.

Wettiſh meadows near the ſea. VI.....VIII.

5. PANNICK FOXTAIL. *A—ventricoſus.*

HAUMS oblique, jointed.

PANNICLES ſpik'd, lanc'd.

HUSKS acuminated, bellying at the baſe.

FLORICLES very ſhort.

Iſle of Sheeppey. VII. VIII.

GEN. IV.

CANARY GRASS. *Phalœris.*

1. MANUR'D CANARY GRASS. *P—canarienſis.*

HAUMS upright, jointed.

LEAVES from 4 to 6 inches long, and 4 or 5 lines broad at the joints, pip'd, ſtriated, rough underneath.

PANNICLES ſpik'd, oval, of 1 ½ inch long.

HUSKS ſwelling, hairy but ſmooth keels.

Roads and rubbiſh. V.....IX.

2. SEA CANARY GRASS. *P—arenaria.*

HAUMS from 2 to 6 inches, whitiſh near the root, with 3 joints.

LEAVES of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the joints, rough above.

PANNICLES ſpik'd, oblong-lanc'd.

HUSKS lanc'd, with ciliated keels.

Sea ſands. VII. VIII.

3. REED CANARY GRASS. *P—arundiaceum.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, jointed.

LEAVES 12 inches long, and 8 lines broad, ſmooth.

PANNICLES cluſter'd, oblong.

HUSKS oval, ſhining, with rough keels.

Marſhes and river banks. VII.

GEN. V.

CATSTAIL. *Phleum.*

1. MEADOW CATS TAIL. *P—pratenſe.*

HAUMS of 1 or 2 feet, jointed, naked.

SPIKES 3 or 4 inches long, thick, cylindrical.

HUSKS with ciliated keels.

Meadows and barren paſtures. VII. VIII.

2.

2. BULBOUS CATS TAIL. *P—panniculatum.*

HAUMS of one foot, jointed, branch'd.

LEAVES ſword ſhape, rough, alternate.

PANNICLES cylindrical, ſmooth.

HUSKS ſmooth.

Meadows. VII.

G E N. VI.

MILLET. *Millium—offuſum.*

HAUMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES near ½ inch broad.

PANNICLES 6, ſpreading.

SPICULES whirl'd on long ſtalks.

Wettiſh woods. VI. VII.

G E N. VII.

B E N T. *Agroſtis.*

1. SMALL BENT. *A—minima.*

HAUMS of 4 or 5 inches, ſlender like horſe hair.

LEAVES pip'd.

PANNICLES of 3 or 4 inches, thread-ſhap'd, unbearded.

FLORICLES few, minute, hardly viſible.

Wales. VII.

2.

2. FINE OR CREEPING BENT. *A—polymorpha.*

HAUMS erect, and roots ſometimes creeping.

PANNICLES expanded, ſometimes capillary.

HUSK keels rough, ſometimes coloured.

FLORICLES unbearded.

Meadows, wettiſh woods, ditches, hills. VII. VIII.

3. BROWN BENT. *A—canina.*

HAUMS from 6 inches to 3 feet, a little branch'd.

LEAVES of the root thread-ſhap'd, cluſter'd, others flattiſh.

PANNICLES more or leſs expanded.

FLORICLE with the outward valve long bearded.

Wettiſh meadows, and heaths. VII. VIII.

4. SILKY BENT. *A—ſpica venti.*

HAUMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES rough.

PANNICLES much expanded, often 1 foot in length, and purple when ripe.

FLORICLES in great number, with the outward valve long bearded.

Sandy fields. VI.....VIII.

GEN. VIII.

COCKS FOOT. *Dactylis.*

1. SMOOTH COCKS FOOT. *D—cynoſuroides.*

HAUM of 8 or 12 inches erect, ſingle, with many ſmall joints.

LEAVES covering the Haum with long pipes.

SPIKES expanded, rough.

FLORICLES on one ſide the ſpikes.

Sea marſhes. VII. VIII.

2. ROUGH COCKS FOOT. *D—glomeratus.*

HAUMS 3 feet.

LEAVES 3 or 4 lines broad, ſea green, roughiſh.

PANNICLES cluſter'd, and almoſt ſpik'd.

SPIKES drooping, reddiſh.

Sea marſhes. VII. VIII.

GEN. IX.

FEATHER GRASS. *Stipa—pennata.*

HAUMS 3 or 4 feet upright.

LEAVES of the ruſh.

PANNICLES expanded near 1 foot in length.

SPICULES few.

Northern hills. VII. VIII.

GEN. X.

REED GRASS. *Arundo.*

1. COMMON REED GRASS. *A—phragmites.*

Haums from 4 to 6 feet.

Leaves with ſharp cutting edges.

Pannicles of 1 foot, lax.

Spicules narrow, from 3 to 5 flower'd.

Rivers, lakes ditches. VII.

2. WOOD REED GRASS. *A—calamagroſtis.*

Haums of 18 inches.

Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, with cutting edges.

Pannicles thick, with innumerable floricles.

Husks violet.

Wettiſh woods, and hedges. VI. VII.

3. SMALL REED GRASS. *A—epigejos.*

Haums of 18 inches.

Leaves 2 lines broad, rough above, ſmooth underneath.

Pannicles of 2 inches, almoſt ſpik'd.

Spicules ſilky, very ſmall.

Husks violet.

Wet woods and hedges. VI. VII.

4. SEA REED GRASS. *A—arenaria.*

HAUMS of 4 or 5 inches, ſmall.

LEAVES thread-ſhap'd, prickly.

SPIKES ſmall, with flowers on one ſide.

Sea ſhores. VI. VII.

G E N. XI.

PANICK GRASS. *Panicum*

1. GREEN PANICK. *P—viride.*

HAUMS 1 foot erect.

LEAVES 3 or 4 lines broad, woolly below.

SPIKES round.

MANTLET 2 flower'd, with long yellow hairs.

Sandy fields. VII.

2. ROUGH PANICK. *P—verticillatum.*

HAUMS of 9 inches, ſpreading.

LEAVES like the laſt.

SPIKE one whirl'd.

MANTLET one flower'd, with two rough briſtles.

Corn fields. VI. VII.

3. COCKS FOOT PANICK. *P—cruſgalli.*

HAUMS upright, jointed.

LEAVES at the joints, broad.

SPIKES alternate, and conjugated, with 5 angled ſtalks.

SPICULES ſubdivided.

HUSKS hiſpid.

Corn fields. VII.

4. DOTTED PANICK. *P—ſanguinalis.*

HAUMS from 1 to 6 inches, weak.

LEAVES roughiſh, with dotted pipes.

SPIKES finger'd and whirl'd, below alternate, and above oppoſite.

Corn fields. VII. VIII.

5. CREEPING PANICK. *P—dactylon.*

HAUMS with 1 foot rigid with runners.

LEAVES ſmooth, ſea-green.

SPIKES finger'd, expanding, villous at the baſe.

FLORICLES ſolitary on one ſide.

Corniſh ſands. VII.

GEN. XII.

HARD GRASS.

OEgilops—incurva.

HAUMS of 4 or 6 inches, with black joints.

LEAVES pip'd.

SPIKES awl-ſhap'd, crooked, unbearded.

HUSK 1 flower'd, incomplete chiv'd flowers mix'd.

Sea paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XIII.

MELIC. *Melica.*

1. WOOD MELIC. *M—nutans.*

HAUMS from 18 inches to 2 feet, ſhining.

LEAVES few, narrow.

PANNICLES drooping, with flowers on one ſide.

HUSK 1 flower'd.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

3. COCKS FOOT PANICK. *P—cruſgalli.*

HAUMS upright, jointed.

LEAVES at the joints, broad.

SPIKES alternate, and conjugated, with 5 angled ſtalks.

SPICULES ſubdivided.

HUSKS hiſpid.

Corn fields. VII.

4. DOTTED PANICK. *P—ſanguinalis.*

HAUMS from 1 to 6 inches, weak.

LEAVES roughiſh, with dotted pipes.

SPIKES finger'd and whirl'd, below alternate, and above oppoſite.

Corn fields. VII. VIII.

5. CREEPING PANICK. *P—dactylon.*

HAUMS with 1 foot rigid with runners.

LEAVES ſmooth, ſea-green.

SPIKES finger'd, expanding, villous at the baſe.

FLORICLES ſolitary on one ſide.

Corniſh ſands. VII.

GEN. XII.

HARD GRASS.

OEgilops—incurva.

HAUMS of 4 or 6 inches, with black joints.

LEAVES pip'd.

SPIKES awl-ſhap'd, crooked, unbearded.

HUSK 1 flower'd, incomplete chiv'd flowers mix'd.

Sea paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XIII.

MELIC. *Melica.*

1. WOOD MELIC. *M—nutans.*

HAUMS from 18 inches to 2 feet, ſhining.

LEAVES few, narrow.

PANNICLES drooping, with flowers on one ſide.

HUSK 1 flower'd.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

2. MOUNTAIN MELIC. *M—montana.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, jointed.

LEAVES ſmooth.

PANNICLES erect, cloſe, with drooping flowers on one ſide.

SPICULES 2 flower'd, red.

Northern woody hills. VI. VII.

G E N. XIV.

DARNEL. *Lolium.*

1. PERENNIAL DARNEL. *L—perenne.*

HAUMS of 1 foot.

LEAVES roughiſh.

SPIKES often of 1 foot, unbearded.

SPICULES longer than the huſk, many flower'd.

Meadows. VI.

2. ANNUAL DARNEL. *D—temulentum.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, jointed.

LEAVES ſmooth.

SPIKES of 1 foot, a little bearded.

SPICULES equal to the huſk, many flower'd.

Fields. VIII.

3. SEA DARNEL. *L—bromoides.*

HAUMS from 6 to 12 inches.

LEAVES ſword ſhap'd.

PANNICLES ſimple, with 1 ſide flowers.

SPICULES linear, bearded, many flower'd.

Sea ſands. V. VI.

GEN. XV.

HAIR GRASS. *Aira.*

1. CRESTED HAIR GRASS. *A—criſtata.*

HAUMS of 18 inches.

LEAVES rough.

PANNICLES blueiſh.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

FLORICLES often bearded.

Barren hills and paſtures. VII. VIII.

2. PURPLE HAIR GRASS. *A—cærulea.*

HAUMS from 12 to 18 iches, jointed near the root, naked above.

LEAVES hairy, flat.

PANNICLES long but contracted, purple.

FLORICLES unbearded.

Wet and barren paſtures. VII. VIII.

3. WATER HAIR GRASS. *A—aquatica.*

HAUMS oblique, round, ſmooth.

LEAVES ſea-green, obtuſe, thoſe of the root ſword-ſhap'd.

PANNICLES expanded.

SPICULES 3 to 6 flower'd.

FLORICLES unbearded.

Watery places, river banks. VI. VII.

4. TURFY HAIR GRASS. *A—ceſpitoſa.*

HAUMS of 2 feet.

LEAVES rough, flat.

PANNICLES 2 colour'd, large, branch'd, expanded.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

FLORICLES villous, and bearded, beard ſtrait and ſhort.

Wet meadows and woods. VII.

5. HEATH HAIR GRASS. *A—flexuoſa.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, almoſt naked.

LEAVES ruſky, ſmooth and few.

PANNICLES narrow, expanded, on bending ſtalks.

SPICULES egg'd, ſilvery, purple.

FLORICLES villous, bearded, beards long, and twiſted.

Heaths, woods, and barren paſtures. VII. VIII.

6.

6. MOUNTAIN HAIR GRASS. *A—montana.*

HAUMS from 3 to 6 inches, with 2 or 3 joints.

LEAVES ſea-green, rigid, briſtly with ſpicules between them.

PANNICLES narrow branch'd, often with flowers on one ſide.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

FLORICLES hairy, bearded, beards long, and twiſted.

Sandy heaths. VII. VIII.

7. GREY HAIR GRASS. *A—caneſcens.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, oblique, ſmooth.

LEAVES like the laſt.

PANNICLES erect, contracted, branch'd.

SPICULES 2 flower'd, one ſtalk'd, the other not ſtalk'd.

FLORICLES bearded, beards twice the length of the huſk.

Sea ſands. VII. VIII.

8. EARLY HAIR GRASS. *A—præcox.*

HAUMS low, jointed.

LEAVES ſhort, and very narrow.

PANNICLES ſpik'd, purpliſh.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

FLORICLES bearded at the baſe.

Sandy barren places. V. VI.

9. SILVER HAIR GRASS. *A—caryophylla.*

HAUMS from 6 to 12 inches, jointed.

LEAVES briſtly, almoſt capillary.

PANNICLES 3 fork'd.

SPICULES ſmall, purpliſh ſilver.

FLORICLES bearded, and divergent.

Sandy paſtures. VII.

G E N. XVI.

O A T G R A S S. *Avena.*

1. PILCORN. *A—nuda.*

HAUMS and leaves like thoſe of oats.

PANNICLES drooping.

SPICULES 3 flower'd.

FLORICLES bearded on the back.

In fields, rare. VII.

2. BEARDED OAT GRASS. *A—fatua.*

HAUMS of 4 feet.

LEAVES $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, ſmooth.

PANNICLES large, but thin.

SPICULES of 1 inch, 3 flower'd.

Fields. VII. VIII.

3. MEADOW OAT GRASS. *A—pratenſis.*

HAUMS of 18 inches.

LEAVES many, rigid, ſmooth.

PANNICLES of 2 inches, ſpik'd.

SPICULES 5 flower'd, roundiſh.

Heath and chalky hills and meadows. VII. VIII.

4. ROUGH OAT GRASS. *A—pateſcens.*

HAUMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES rough, 4 lines broad.

PANNICLES long, erect, branch'd, with a purpliſh ſilver hue.

SPICULES 2 or 3 flower'd.

Chalky paſtures. VI.

5. YELLOW OAT GRASS. *A—flaveſcens.*

HAUMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES narrow, with villous ſtalks.

PANNICLES of 4 or 5 inches, yellowiſh, ſpreading, many flower'd.

SPICULES yellowiſh, ſoft, 3 flower'd.

Meadows and paſtures. VII.

6. DAY OAT GRASS. *A—elatior.*

HAUMS of 2 and 3 feet.

LEAVES of 3 lines broad, roughiſh.

PANNICLES long, narrow, ſhining, many flower'd.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

Meadows and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XVII.

DOGSTAIL *Cynoſurus.*

1. CRESTED DOGS TAIL. *C—criſtatus.*

HAUM 2 feet, jointed.

LEAVES of 4 or 5 inches.

SPIKES ſmall, of 1 foot.

SPICULES many flower'd, with pennated florals.

Meadows and paſtures. VII. VIII.

2. ROUGH DOGS TAIL. *C—echinatus*

HAUMS from 12 to 18 inches.

LEAVES ſmooth, but rigid.

SPIKES ſhort, tufted, naked on one ſide.

SPICULES many flower'd, florals pennated and bearded.

Jerſey ſandy grounds. VII.

3.

3. BLUE DOGS TAIL. *C—cæruleus.*

HAUM of 12 inches, naked.

SPIKE nearly cylindrical.

SPICULES 2 and 3 flower'd, imbricated, with entire florals.

Northern hilly meadows. V. VI.

G E N XVIII.

MEADOW GRASS. *Poa.*

1. WATER MEADOW GRASS. *P—aquatica.*

HAUMS 4 to 7 feet, erect, fork'd, ſmooth.

LEAVES ſea-green, ſword ſhap'd, keel'd, rough, near 1 inch broad when in water.

PANNICLES erect, much branch'd, many flower'd.

SPICULES many flower'd, oval-linear.

Ponds and river banks. VII. VIII.

2. COMMON MEADOW GRASS. *P—pratenſis.*

HAUMS of one foot, weak, rather erect.

LEAVES ſword ſhap'd, ſea-green, with rough margins, and between them obtuſe ſtipules.

PANNICLES expanded, branch'd.

SPICULES 2 to 6 flower'd, cluſter'd.

Meadows. VI. VII.

3. HAIR LEAV'D MEADOW GRASS.

P—trivialis.

HAUMS from 6 inches to 4 feet, half erect.

LEAVES ſword ſhape, rough, ſtalk'd, with pointed ſtipules between them.

PANNICLES expanded, branch'd, branches 3-angular, rough.

SPICULES 2 to 4 flower'd, oval, cluſter'd.

Wet meadows. VI. VII.

4. NARROW LEAV'D MEADOW GRASS.

P—anguſtifolia.

HAUMS of 3 feet, weak.

LEAVES of 1 line, ſhort obtuſe ſtipules.

PANNICLES expanded, with angular rough branches.

SPICULES 4 to 6 flower'd.

Meadows and roads. VI. VII.

5. WOOD MEADOW GRASS. *P—nemoralis.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, crooked, ½ decumbent.

LEAVES of half a line, very ſhort obtuſe ſtipules.

PANNICLES drooping, expanded.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

6.

6. BULBOUS MEADOW GRASS. *P—bulboſa.*

HAUMS of 1 foot.

LEAVES of the root cluſter'd like the bulbs, haum leaves narrow.

PANNICLES drooping, with ſome ſide flowers, and roughiſh angular branches.

SPICULES 4 flower'd.

Paſtures. V. VI.

7. CREEPING MEADOW GRASS. *P—compreſſa.*

HAUMS half decumbent.

LEAVES of 1 line, ſmooth.

PANNICLES erect, compact with flowers on one ſide.

SPICULES 6 flowers.

Walls and dry places. VI. VII.

8. ANNUAL MEADOW GRASS. *P—annua.*

HAUMS of 9 inches, half decumbent, oblique, fork'd.

LEAVES of 2 lines.

PANNICLES 3-angular, expanded with flowers on one ſide,

SPICULES 3 or 4 flower'd, ſmooth.

Meadows. II.....X.

9.

9. SEA MEADOW GRASS. *P—maritima.*

HAUM 6 to 12 inches, oblique, ſmooth.

LEAVES ſword-ſhap'd, ſtalk'd, acuminated.

PANNICLES oblong, compact, erect, branch'd, flowers on one ſide.

SPICULES 3 to 8 flower'd.

Sea ſhores. VI. VII.

10. HARD MEADOW GRASS. *P—rigida.*

HAUM nearly erect.

LEAVES narrow, rigid.

PANNICLES lanc'd, branch'd, with one ſide flower.

SPICULES 3 to 10 flower'd.

Walls and roofs. VII.

11. SPIK'D MEADOW GRASS. *P—ſpicata.*

HAUMS weak and low.

LEAVES ſhort like ruſh.

SPIKES with ſmall erect branches, flowers rather on one ſide.

SPICULES 3 to 10 flower'd, oval.

Sea ſands. VI. VII.

GEN. XIX.

QUAKE GRASS. *Briza.*

1. LADYS HAIR. *B—media.*

HAUMS from 6 inches to 6 feet, jointed.

LEAVES of 3 or 4 inches, by 1 or 2 lines broad.

PANNICLES of 3 or 4 inches, expanding.

SPICULES many flower'd, oval.

HUSKS ſhorter than the Floricles.

Paſtures. VI.

2. COW QUAKE. *B—minor.*

HAUMS of 4 inches.

LEAVES acuminated.

PANNICLES ſpik'd, ſhort.

SPICULES many flower'd, 3 angular.

HUSKS longer than the Floricles.

Jerſey meadows. VII.

GEN. XX.

FESCUE. *Feſtuca.*

1. SHEEPS FESCUE. *F—ovina.*

HAUMS of 9 to 12 inches, 4 corner'd, with 2 or 3 joints.

LEAVES ruſhy, ſhort.

PANNICLES erect, ſpik'd, compact, with one ſide flowers.

SPICULES 5 flower'd, rough.

Dry paſtures. VI. VII.

2. HARD FESCUE. *F—duriuſcula.*

HAUMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES of the root briſtly, upper rough and whitiſh.

PANNICLES oblong, branch'd, with one ſide flowers.

SPICULES 4 to 10 flower'd, oblong; bearded.

Paſtures, woods, hedges. VI. VII.

3. PURPLE FESCUE. *F—rubra.*

HAUM of 6 to 10 inches, furrow'd, and purpliſh upwards.

LEAV'D narrow, roll'd up.

PANNICLES oblong, branch'd thinly, with one ſide flowers.

SPICULES 6 flower'd, bearded.

Northern hills. VII.

4. WELCH FESCUE. *F—cambrica.*

HAUMS of 10 and 12 feet, oblique, jointed, leafy.

LEAVES 2 or 3 ſtalk'd.

PANNICLES oblong, branch'd below, with one ſide flowers.

SPICULES 5 to 9 flower'd, ſhort, bearded, ſtalk'd.

Welch mountains. VII. VIII.

5. BARREN FESCUE. *F—bromoides.*

HAUMS of 6 to 18 inches.

LEAVES briſtly, roll'd up.

PANNICLES from 4 to 6 inches, branch'd with one ſide flowers.

SPICULES 3 or 4 flower'd, ſmooth, long bearded.

Walls and ſandy paſtures. VI. VII.

6. WALL FESCUE. *F—myurus.*

HAUMS ſmall and weak, with 2 or 3 joints.

LEAVES ſmall, only 2 or 3.

SPIK'D PANNICLES linear, long, nodding, rough, and one ſide flowers.

SPICULES many flower'd, long bearded.

Walls and dry places. VI.

7.

7. FLOATING FESCUE. *F—fluitans.*

HAUMS long, procumbent, fork'd.

LEAVES flat, ſmooth and ſoft, with ſharp edges.

PANNICLES long, lax, rather branch'd, with one ſide flowers.

SPICULES many flower'd, round, linear, unbearded.

Ditches, watery places and paſtures. VI. VII.

8. TALL FESCUE. *F—elatior.*

HAUMS of 3 or 4 feet.

LEAVES flat, 3 or 4 lines broad.

PANNICLES branch'd, from 4 to 9 inches, with ſide flowers.

SPICULES 8 flower'd, of 1 inch oval.

Paſtures and hedges. VI. VII.

9. PROCUMBENT FESCUE. *F—decumbens.*

HAUMS of 12 to 18 inches, procumbent.

LEAVES rough, narrow roll'd up.

PANNICLES ſpik'd, and thin, erect.

SPICULES 8 flower'd, rather oval, unbearded, alternate flowers imperfect.

Moiſt barren paſtures. VIII.

10. SPIK'D FESCUE. *F—pennata.*

HAUMS of 3 or 4 feet, jointed.

LEAVES narrow, hairy beneath.

SPIKES ſpreading.

SPICULES 6 to 12 flowers, rough, bearded.

Woods, hedges, and chalky meadows. VII.

GEN. XXI.

BROME GRASS. *Bromus.*

FIELD BROME. *B—mollis.*

HAUMS from 4 inches to 2 feet.

LEAVES of 3 lines broad, rough in ſome, ſmooth in others.

PANNICLES erect, nodding upwards.

SPICULES in the rough leav'd 7 flower'd; in the ſmooth 12 flower'd; in all oblong.

Rough leav'd in corn; the other in meadows. V. VI.

2. CORN BROME. *B—ſquarroſus.*

HAUMS from 4 to 12 inches.

LEAVES next the root villous.

SPIKES 4 or 5, with ſimple nodding Pannicles.

SPICULES oval.

Corn fields. VII.

3. ERECT BROME. *B—erectus.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, jointed.

LEAVES flat in dry ſoils, hairy and roll'd in.

PANNICLES erect, ſimple, ſometimes branch'd below.

SPICULES 5 to 8 flower'd, oval-oblong, with purple ſhining beards.

Chalky paſtures. VI. VII.

4. WALL BROME. *B—muralis.*

HAUMS of ſeveral feet, erect, round, villous.

LEAVES ſtalk'd, ſword-ſhap'd, villous.

PANNICLES ſimple, erect, but ſpreading when out of flower.

SPICULES many flower'd, linear, keel'd, rough.

Old walls. V.

5. BARREN BROME. *B—ſterilis.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, jointed.

LEAVES ſoft, villous.

PANNICLES branch'd, drooping.

SPICULES oblong.

Woods, hedges, road ſides. VI. VII.

6.

6. TALL BROME. *B—giganteus.*

HAUMS of 3 and 4 feet.

LEAVES $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, ſmooth.

PANNICLES branch'd, drooping of 1 foot.

SPICULES 4 flower'd, nodding, ſhorter than the beards.

Wet woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

7. WOOD BROME. *B—nemoralis.*

HAUMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES of 2 lines, rough.

PANNICLES long, rough, branch'd, drooping.

SPICULES linear, 9 flower'd, longer than the beard.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXII.

WHEAT GRASS. *Friticum.*

1. COUCH GRASS. *T—repens.*

HAUMS of 18 inches to 4 feet creeping.

LEAVES from 3 to 8 lines broad, rough in ſome, ſmooth but prickly in others.

SPIKES of 6 inches.

SPICULES 3 to 8 flower'd, flowers pointed.

Fields and ſea coaſts. VI.

2.

2. DOG GRASS. *T—caninum.*

HAUMS of 2 feet, erect.

LEAVES of 2 or 3 lines broad, roughiſh.

SPIKE of 3 inches.

SPICULES flower'd, flowers bearded.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

3. SEA WHEAT GRASS. *T—junceum.*

HAUMS of 3 or 4 inches.

LEAVES ruſhy and prickly.

SPIKES leafy.

SPICULES 5 flower'd

Bute and other ſea ſhores. VI. VII.

G E N. XXIII.

LYME GRASS, OR BENT.

Elymus—arenarius.

HAUMS from 1 to 2 feet.

LEAVES linear, rigid, pungent, channel'd.

SPIKES of 2 inches, linear, villous.

SPICULES many flower'd, the roots of this and ſea reed prevents the ſands blowing.

Bute and weſtern ſea ſands. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XXIV.

BARLEY GRASS. *Hordeum.*

1. WAY BENNET. *H—murinum.*

HAUMS of 1 or 2 feet.

LEAVES of 3 lines, ſoft and hairy.

SPIKES long, thick, bearded.

SPICULES 3 flower'd, leafy, ſide flowers long beards.

Roads and walls. IV.....VII.

2. MEADOW BARLEY GRASS. *Hl—pratenſe.*

HAUMS of 2 or 3 feet, ruſhy.

LEAVES few, ſmooth, 1 ½ line broad.

SPIKES ſhort, thick bearded.

SPICULES 2 or 3 flower'd, leafy, ſide flowers unbearded, rough, briſtly, huſks.

Wet meadows. VI.

3. SEA BARLEY GRASS. *H—marinum.*

HAUMS of 6 or 8 inches.

LEAVES ſmall.

SPIKES ſlender, ſhort, with long beards.

SPICULES 3 to 8 flower'd, leafy, ſide flowers bearded.

Meadows and paſtures.

4. WOOD BARLEY GRASS. *H—ſylvaticum.*

Haums from 2 to 4 feet.

Leaves of 4 lines, ſmooth, ſtriated.

Spikes from 2 to 8 inches, narrow, erect, with long beards.

Spicules 2 flower'd, leafy, all the flowers bearded.

Calcareous woods. VI.

G E N. XXV.

BOG RUSH. *Schænus.*

1. BASTARD CYPERUS. *S—mariſcus.*

Haums from 3 to 5 feet, round, jointed.

Leaves prickly.

Pannicles of one and two feet.

Marſhy moors. VII. VIII.

2. BLACK BOG RUSH. *S—nigricans.*

Haums from 12 to 18 inches, round, ſlender.

Leaves 2 at the top of the Haums, unequal.

Spikes many, ſtalks black between the leaves.

Turfy bogs. VII.

3. IRON BOG RUSH. *S—ferrugineus.*

HAUMS of one foot, round.

LEAVES ruſhy on the Haums.

SPIKES two, forming a head, of a browniſh purple.

Northern turf bogs. VII.

4. FLAT BOG RUSH. *S—compreſſus.*

HAUMS of 4 to 6 inches, 3 corner'd, ſtriated, leafy.

LEAVES in tufts on the Haums.

SPIKES two ſide flowers.

SPICULES many flower'd.

Northern turf bogs. VI. VII.

5. BROWN BOG RUSH. *S—rufus.*

HAUMS of 6 inches, many, 3 corner'd, leafy below.

LEAVES linear, thoſe below are the length of the Haum, thoſe above half as ſhorts.

SPIKE oval.

SPICULES 5 or 6, one flower'd, brown.

Scotland, in marſhes. VII.

6. WHITE BOG RUSH. *S—albo-fuſcus.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, leafy, 3 corner'd.

LEAVES of 1 line, pale and briſtly.

PANNICLES with cluſter'd flowers, white at firſt, then brown.

Marſhy grounds. VII.....IX.

GEN. XXVI.

RUSH. *Juncus.*

1. SEA RUSH. *J—acutus.*

HAUMS of 4 or 5 inches, round, naked.

LEAVES below many, ruſhy.

PANNICLES large, ſpreading, ſtalk'd, with one larger than the reſt, and a 2 leav'd prickly mantle.

Sea marſhes. VII. VIII.

2. COMMON RUSH. *J—conglomeratus*

HAUMS from 12 to 18 inches, ſtriated, naked.

LEAVES ruſhy, ſoft.

PANNICLES in roundiſh tufts on the ſide of the Haums.

Wet heaths and meadows. VII. VIII.

3.

3. SMOOTH RUSH. *J—effuſus.*

HAUMS of 2 feet, ſtiff, deeply furrow'd.

LEAVES ruſhy, ſtriated.

PANNICLES diffus'd on the ſide of the Haums.

Wet paſtures. VI. VIII.

4. LEAST RUSH. *J—filiformis.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, naked, thread-ſhap'd, nodding.

LEAVES ſoft, ruſh'd.

PANNICLES on the Haum ſides, with few diffus'd flowers,

Northern peat mountains. VIII.

5. TRIFID RUSH. *J—trifidus.*

HAUMS of 9 inches, naked, keel'd, ſtriated.

LEAVES 3, with as many flowers, terminating the Haums.

Wet Scotch mountains. VI.

6. GOOSE CORN. *J—ſquarroſus.*

HAUMS of 9 inches, rigid, naked, keel'd.

LEAVES briſtly.

PANNICLES ſpik'd.

Heaths. VI. VII.

7. MARSH JOINTED RUSH.

J—articulatus aquaticus.

HAUMS of 18 inches broad, jointed, leafy.

LEAVES flatten'd, and jointed.

PANNICLES lax on rigid ſtalks, branch'd.

SPICULES 3 flower'd.

Watery meadows. VII. VIII.

8. WOOD JOINTED RUSH.

J—articulatus ſylvaticus.

HAUMS of 2 and 3 feet round, jointed, leafy.

LEAVES ruſhy, jointed.

PANNICLES large, the ſtalks frequently branch'd.

SPICULES many flower'd.

Woods. VII. VIII.

9. HEATH JOINTED RUSH.

J—articulatus arenoſus.

HAUMS of 3 and 4 inches, round, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES capillary.

PANNICLES roundiſh.

SPICULES 3 or more flower'd, cluſter'd.

Sandy heaths. VII. VIII.

10.

10. BULBOUS RUSH. *J—bulboſus.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, keel'd, leafy, branch'd upwards.

LEAVES keel'd, ſoft.

PANNICLES one or two on the Haums, with globular fruit.

Moiſt heaths and meadows. VIII.

11. REED GRASS. *J—bufonius.*

HAUMS of 6 inches, turfy, fork'd, leafy.

LEAVES angular, briſtly.

FLOWERS ſingle, unſtalk'd, on the fork wings, with 2 white ſpicules below the forks.

Sandy watery paſtures. VII. VIII.

12. THREE FLOWER'D RUSH. *J—triglumis.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, many, leafy.

LEAVES flat, graſſy, 2 on a Haum.

HUSKS with 3 flowers, terminating the Haums.

Welch mountains. VI. VII.

13. HAIRY RUSH. *J—piloſus.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, leafy.

LEAVES flat, graſſy, hairy.

FLOWERS ſingle, ſtalk'd in umbrells.

Woods. IV. V.

14. WOOD RUSH. *J—ſylvaticus.*

HAUMS of 18 inches.

LEAVES graſſy, broad, hairy.

PANNICLES with unſtalk'd cluſter'd flowers.

Woods and hedges. V.

15. GRASSY FIELD RUSH. *J—campeſtris.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, with few leaves.

LEAVES graſſy, hairy.

SPIKES with flowers ſtalk'd and unſtalk'd, nodding.

Meadows, heaths, turf bogs. IV. V.

G E N. XXVII.

CLUB RUSH. *Scirpus.*

1. MARSH CLUB RUSH. *S—paluſtris.*

HAUMS of 1 or 2 feet, round, naked.

SPIKE one, terminating the Haum, of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch like the flowers of Horſe tail.

Ditches, rivers, marſhes. VII.

2. DWARF CLUB RUSH *S—ceſpitoſus.*

HAUMS from 3 to 8 inches, crooked, naked, ſtriated.

SPIKE one, the length of the huſk.

Turfy bogs, and wet heaths. VII.

3. LEAST CLUB RUSH. *S—acicularis.*

HAUMS of 1 inch, quadrangular, naked.

SPIKE one, ſmall, like that of the Horſe-tail.

Marſhes. VIII.

4. FLOATING CLUB RUSH. *S—fluitans.*

HAUMS of 2 inches, leafy, floating.

LEAVES linear, flattiſh.

SPIKE one, very minute, on $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ſtalks, iſſuing from the leaves.

Ditches and ponds. VII. VIII.

5. BULL RUSH. *S—lacuſtris.*

HAUMS from 4 to 6 feet and more, naked, round, fungous.

PANNICLES compos'd of ſeveral 3 flower'd ſtalks, bending to one ſide.

Pools, lakes, rivers. VII. VIII.

6. ROUND HEADED CLUB RUSH.

S—holochænus.

HAUMS from 3 to 5 feet, naked, round.

PANNICLES in round ſtalk'd cluſters.

Sea coaſts. VII. VIII.

7. SINGLE HEADED CLUB RUSH.

S—romanus.

HAUMS from 6 inches to 2 feet, round, naked.

SPIKES many in round cluſters, leaning to one ſide.

Marſhes. VII.

8. LEAST BULL RUSH. *S—ſetaceus.*

HAUM of near 1 inch naked, briſtly, not exceeding a horſe hair, the roots forming ſmall turfs.

SPIKES 4 or 5, ſmall, unſtalk'd, leaning to one ſide.

Bogs and wet ſandy grounds. VII. VIII.

9. POINTED BULL RUSH. *S—mucronatus.*

HAUMS from 18 inches to 3 feet, pithy, 3 corner'd, naked, pointed.

PANNICLES on the ſides branch'd.

Sea coaſts. VIII.

10. BASTARD CYPERUS. *S—maritimus.*

HAUMS 3 corner'd, tall, divided into 2 leaves at the top.

PANNICLES ſpringing from the leaves, ſimple or branch'd.

Sea ſhores and river banks. VIII.

11. MILLET CYPERUS. *S—ſylvaticus.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, 3 corner'd, ending in 4 leaves.

LEAVES flat, 3 lines broad, cutting edges.

PANNICLES iſſuing from the top leaves, on branch'd unequal ſtalks.

Wet woods and watery places. VII.

GEN. XXVIII.

SWEET GALENGALE.

Cyperus—longus.

HAUMS of 2 and 3 feet, 3 corner'd, leafy.

LEAVES of 3 lines broad, and from 6 to 12 inches long, keel'd and finely ſtriated.

PANNICLES with alternate ſpikes, in umbrells.

Marſhes. VII.

GEN.

GEN. XXIX.

CYPERUS GRASS. *Carex.*

1. SMALL CYPERUS. *C—dioica.*

HAUMS of 6 inches, 3 corner'd, ſlender.

LEAVES very ſmall, triangular.

SPIKES of ½ inch, ſingle, barren ones ſeparate.

Turf bogs. VI. VII.

2. ROUND HEADED CYPERUS. *C—capitata.*

HAUMS of 8 inches, triangular, very ſlender.

LEAVES very ſmall, triangular.

SPIKES ſingle, roundiſh, barren flowers, the chiv'd uppermoſt.

Turf bogs. VI.

3. LEAST CYPERUS. *C—patula.*

HAUMS of 4 inches, triangular, ſtriated leafy.

LEAVES of the root ſword-ſhap'd, and 2 on the Haum.

SPIKE ſingle, aſſociate, chiv'd, flowers above.

Scotch hilly heaths. VI.

4. FLEA CYPERUS. *C—pulicaria.*

HAUMS of 9 inches, round, capillary.

LEAVES capillary.

SPIKE ſingle, aſſociate, chive flowers above, ſeed flea-ſhap'd.

Turfy marſhes. VI. VII.

5. PANNICLED CYPERUS. *C—paniculata.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, 3 corner'd, rough.

SPIK'D aſſociate pannicles, long and diffus'd.

In putrid watery marſhes. VI.

6. SOFT CYPERUS. *C—diſticha.*

HAUMS of 2 feet, 3 corner'd, leafy.

SPIKES many, ſoft, compos'd of 12 to 20 aſſociate ſpicules, the upper one compact, lower one lax, with 3 or 4 leaves.

Marſhes. V. VI.

7. SEA CYPERUS. *C—arenaria.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES many, long, compos'd of roundiſh aſſociate ſpicules, lax below, with one leaf of 3 inches.

Sea ſands. VI.

8. NAKED CYPERUS. *C—leporina.*

HAUMS of 2 feet, 3 corner'd, roughiſh.

SPIKES many, roundiſh, on the top of the Haum, compos'd of 4 to 8 roundiſh aſſociate unſtalk'd ſpicules, without a leaf, but a long bearded Husk.

Marſhes and watery places. VI.

9. GREAT CYPERUS. *C—vulpina.*

HAUMS of 12 to 18 inches, 3 corner'd.

LEAVES very long.

SPIKES much compounded, form'd of 3 to 8 aſſociate ſpicules, join'd above, but diſtinct below.

Marſhes and river banks. V.....VII.

10. SPIK'D CYPERUS. *C—ſpicata.*

HAUMS triangular, ſhort.

SPIKES ſhort, compound, form'd of roundiſh, compact, aſſociate ſpicules.

CAPSULES pointed.

Marſhes and ditches. VI.

11. MARSH CYPERUS. *C—diviſa.*

HAUMS roundiſh.

SPIKES compounded, form'd of roundiſh aſſociate ſpicules, remote from each other, with long leaves.

CAPSULES pointed.

Sea meadows and marſhes. VI. VII.

12. GREY CYPERUS. *C—caneſcens.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, triangular.

SPIKES compounded, interrupted, long, form'd of obtuſe roundiſh, unſtalk'd, aſſociate ſpicules, uniting at the top.

CAPSULES obtuſe.

Wet woods. V. VI.

13. PRICKLY CYPERUS. C—*muricata.*

HAUMS of 9 to 12 inches, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES compounded, interrupted, ſhort, form'd of 3 or 4 diſtinct aſſociate ſpicules.

CAPSULES prickly.

Marſhes and ditches. VII.

14. ROUGH CYPERUS. *C—brizoides.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, naked.

SPIKES oblong-conical, roughiſh, compounded, form'd of 7 to 9 alternate, contiguous aſſociate ſpicules.

Marſhes, rare. VI.

15 LEAFY CYPERUS. *C—remota.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, 3 corner'd, weak, branch'd, leafy.

SPIKES compound, ſmall, form'd of oval diſtinct aſſociate ſpicules, iſſuing from the leaf wings.

Wet woods and ditches. VII.

16. YELLOW CYPERUS. *C—flava.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES diſſociate, cluſter'd, the chiv'd linear, unſtalk'd; the pointal'd ſtalk'd and prickly.

Marſhes. VI.

17. HILLY CYPERUS. *C—montoſa.*

Haums of 9 inches, 3 corner'd, leafy below, with 2 or 3 leaves above.

SPIKES many, diſſociate, unſtalk'd, the chiv'd terminating, the pointal'd conſiſt of 2 or 3 approach'd together.

Northern hilly heaths and meadows. VI.

18.

18. GLOBULAR CYPERUS. *C—pilulifera.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, ſlender, 3 corner'd, naked.

SPIKES ſeveral, diſſociate, the chiv'd oblong, the pointal'd terminating the Haum, unſtalk'd, oval, cluſter'd.

Wettiſh heaths and paſtures. VI.

19. VERNAL CYPERUS. *C—ſaxatilis.*

Haums of 6 inches, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES many, diſſociate, the chiv'd 3 alternate, unſtalk'd, oblong, the pointal'd ſtill longer, and more elegant.

Hilly heaths and paſtures. IV. V.

20. BLACK CYPERUS. *C—atrata.*

Haums from 12 to 18 inches, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES ſeveral, blackiſh, diſſociate, the chiv'd erect, the pointal'd pendulant.

Welch and Scotch mountains. VI. VII.

21. DIGITATED CYPERUS. *C—digitata.*

HAUMS of 9 inches, flattiſh, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES diſſociate, linear, ſtalk'd, the chiv'd beneath, ſhort, the pointal'd thin above.

Woods and woody places. V. VI.

22. BROWN CYPERUS. *C—limoſa.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, many, from creeping roots.

SPIKES browniſh, diſſociate, the chiv'd long and more upright, the pointal'd ſhorter and pendent.

Northern turf bogs. VI.

23. BLADDER CYPERUS. *C—panicea.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, 3 corner'd, naked.

LEAVES ſea-green, like pink.

SPIKES diſſociate, ſeparate, the chiv'd one below, the pointal'd linear, ſtalk'd above.

CAPSULES inflated.

Wet meadows. VI.

24. PALE CYPERUS. *C—palleſcens.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES diſſociate, cluſter'd, the chiv'd oblong, erect, the pointal'd imbricated and pendulous from the leaf wings.

Moiſt paſtures. VI.

25. BASTARD CYPERUS. *C—Pſeudocyperus.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, leafy.

LEAVES broad of 8 lines.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd upright, the pointal'd pendulous and cluſter'd.

CAPSULES imbricated, and bearded.

Wet woods and ditches. VI.

26. PENDENT CYPERUS. *C—pendula.*

HAUMS of 3 feet broad.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd erect, the pointal'd longer, pendulous and hardly ſtalk'd.

CAPSULES roundiſh pointed.

Wet woods and hedges. V. VI.

27. LAX CYPERUS. *C—ſtrigoſa.*

HAUMS ſhort, ending in a ſpike.

LEAVES broad.

SPIKES many diſſociate, the chiv'd upright, the pointal'd pendulous, lax, and thread-ſhap'd, with ſhort ſtalks.

CAPSULES roundiſh pointed.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

28. WOOD CYPERUS. *C—ſylvatica.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, leafy.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd upright, the pointal'd pendulous, lax, and thread-ſhap'd, ſhorter than the ſtalks.

CAPSULES oval, fork'd, bearded.

Woods. V. VI.

29. LOOSE CYPERUS. *C—diſtans.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, 3 corner'd.

SPIKES diſſociate, looſe, erect, the chiv'd obtuſe of 1 inch, the pointal'd on very ſhort ſtalks, far ſeparated from the chiv'd, and from each other.

CAPSULES angular, acuminated.

Marſhes. VI.

30. BOTTLE CYPERUS. *C—inflata.*

HAUMS 3 corner'd.

SPIKES diſſociate, ſeparate from each other, rather ſtalk'd, the chiv'd commonly one, ſeldom two, lanc'd erect.

CAPSULES oval, inflated with a bottle neck.

Welch and northern marſhes. VI. VII.

31. TURFY CYPERUS. *C—ceſpitoſa.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, 3 corner'd, from roots forming Hillocks, in the turf.

LEAVES like pink.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd terminating the Haums, ſometimes double, the pointal'd 2 erect, cylindrical, unſtalk'd.

Bogs and wet paſtures. V. VI.

32. HEATH CYPERUS. *C—recurva.*

Haums of 18 inches, leafy beneath, naked above.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd one or two, the pointal'd cylindrical, pendulous.

CAPSULES oval, 3 corner'd, cluſter'd.

Paſtures and heaths. V. VI.

33. ACUTE CYPERUS. *C—acuta.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, 3 corner'd, rough.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd 3, the pointal'd ſeveral erect, unſtalk'd, one has a ſhort ſtalk.

CAPSULES fork'd, bearded, oval-lanc'd.

Rivulets and watery places. V.

34. BLADDER CYPERUS. *C—viſicaria.*

HAUMS of 5 feet, with 3 ſharp corners.

SPIKES diſſociate, the chiv'd 2 or 3, of 2 inches, the pointal'd from 2 to 4 on ſhort ſtalks.

CAPSULES globular, with the point inflated.

Marſhes and watery places. V.

35. HAIRY CYPERUS. *C—birta.*

HAUMS of 1 foot, hairy, leafy.

SPIKES diſſociate, ſeparate from each other, the chiv'd 2 or or 3, cluſter'd, the pointal'd 3 from the leaf wings.

CAPSULE hairy.

Wet paſtures. VI.

GEN. XXX.

REED MACE. *Typha.*

1. GREAT REED MACE. *T—latifolia.*

HAUMS of 6 feet.

LEAVES thick, flat, convex, 3 feet long and 1 inch broad.

SPIKES aſſociate, of 6 inches, cloſe together.

Ponds and river banks. VII.

2.

2. SMALLER REED MACE. *T—anguſtifolia.*

HAUM from 18 inches to 3 feet.

LEAVES narrow, and harſh.

SPIKES aſſociate of 1 inch, both the chiv'd and pointal'd, ſeparate.

Ponds and ditches. VII.

GEN. XXXI.

BURREED. *Sparganium.*

1. GREATER BURREED. *S—ramoſa.*

HAUMS of 3 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES 3 feet long, below 3 corner'd, above flat.

Ditches, ponds, river banks. VII.

2. LESSER BURREED. *S—ſimplex.*

HAUMS ſimple, riſing ſome inches above the water.

LEAVES of 1 foot, thick, flat, decumbent.

Lakes, rivers, marſhes. VII.

GEN. XXXII.

SOFT GRASS. *Holcus.*

1. MEADOW SOFT GRASS. *H—lanatus.*

HAUMS of 18 inches, villous, ſoft and ſpread.

LEAVES ſoft and villous, near 3 lines broad.

PANNICLES erect.

SPICULES 2 flower'd.

Meadows. VI. VII.

2. CREEPING SOFT GRASS. *H—mollis.*

HAUMS creeping, with ſpreading roots.

PANNICLES ſoft, decumbent.

SPICULES 2 flower'd, one complete unbearded, the other chiv'd, bearded.

Fields and hedges. VII. VIII.

TABLE.

TABLE VII.

JULIFERS.

GENUS. I.

BEECH. *Fagus ſylvatica.*

TREE amongſt the talleſt.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, obtuſely ſerrated, with undulated edges.

FLOWERS green, on hairy ſtalks, with yellow ſhining ſtipules.

Woods, hedges, moſtly in chalky ſoils. V.

GEN. II.

CHESNUT. *Caſtanea—vulgaris.*

TREE very tall.

LEAVES long-lanc'd, ſerrated, with hook'd teeth.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

G E N. III.

OAK. *Quercus—ruber.*

TREE the largeſt of this country.

LEAVES oblong, broader at the ends, and with ſharp indentings and obtuſe angles.

Woods and hedges. IV.

G E N. IV.

HAZLE. *Corylus—avellana.*

SHRUB of 10 or 15 feet.

LEAVES roundiſh pointed, indented at the ſtalk, ſerrated.

Woods and hedges. III. IV.

G E N. V.

HORN-BEAM. *Corpinus—betalus.*

TREE of a middle ſize.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, tooth'd, wrinkled.

Woods and hedges. V.

G E N. VI.

B I R C H. *Betula.*

1. COMMON BIRCH. *B—alba.*

TREE of a middling ſize.

LEAVES egg'd, pointed, ſerrated, with long ſtalks, varies in erect and pendent branches.

Woods and hedges. VII.

2. DWARF BIRCH. *B—nana.*

SHRUB with many procumbent ſtems, from 6 inches to 6 feet.

LEAVES roundiſh, crenated.

POINTAL rather ſmaller than a gooſe quill.

Scotch hills. V.

3. ALDER. *B—alnus.*

TREE of a middle ſize.

LEAVES ſmooth, roundiſh, crenated.

POINTAL katkins, reſembling Pine cones.

Watery places. VII.

G E N. VII.

PINE or FIR. *Pinus.*

1. SCOTCH FIR or PINE. *P—ſylveſtris.*

Tree ever-green, very tall.

Leaves in pairs, concave on one ſide, convex on the other.

Scotch alps. V.

2. SILVER FIR. *P—picea.*

Tree ever-green, of ſmaller growth.

Leaves ſingle, flat, indented.

Scotch alps. V. VI.

3. SPRUCE FIR. *P—abies.*

Tree ever-green, very tall.

Leaves ſingle, awl-ſhap'd, pointed.

Scotch alps. V. VI.

G E N. VIII.

JUNIPER. *Juniperus—communis.*

Shrub ever-green, from 2 to 4 feet, much branch'd.

Leaves in threes, lanc'd, rigid, with green ſcales from the leaf wings.

Heaths and hedges. V.

G E N. IX.

GALE. *Myrica—gale.*

SHRUB of 2 or 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, and a little ſerrated, ſweet, with green ſtipules.

Wet and marſhy grounds. V.

G E N. X.

WILLOW. *Salix.*

1. SHINING WILLOW. *S—ſplendens.*

TREE of 15 or 20 feet.

LEAVES ſmooth, broad, ſhining, ſerrated.

FLOWERS 2 chiv'd.

Wet hedges. III. IV.

2. SMOOTH WILLOW. *S—3-andria.*

TREE of middling height.

LEAVES ſmooth, lanc'd, ſerrated, whitiſh underneath.

FLOWERS 3 chiv'd, ſometimes 2 chiv'd.

Woods, hedges, and river banks.

3. SWEET WILLOW. *S—5-andria.*

TREE of middling ſize, with twigs of a reddiſh yellow.

LEAVES ſmooth, oval-lanc'd, ſerrated, ſweet, the ſtalks glandulous.

FLOWERS 5 and 6 chiv'd.

Woods and hedges. IV.

4. YELLOW WILLOW. *S—vitellina.*

TREE but low, with ſlender yellow pliable ſhoots.

LEAVES egg'd, ſmooth, ſerrated, pointed, the ſtalks have ſhining dots.

In ozier grounds. V.

5. ALMOND WILLOW. *S—amygdalina.*

TREE of a moderate ſize, with ſmooth flexible purpliſh twigs.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſmooth, ſerrated on ſhort purpliſh ſtalks.

Ozier grounds, and river banks. IV. V.

6. CRACK WILLOW. *S—fragilis.*

TREE of middling height, with browniſh brittle ſhoots.

LEAVES egg'd-lanc'd, ſmooth, ſerrated, with indented glands, on the ſtalks.

Woods, hedges, river banks. IV. V.

7.

7. PURPLE WILLOW. *S—purpurea.*

TREE commonly low, though ſometimes growing tall, with reddiſh purple twigs.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſmooth, ſerrated, thoſe below oppoſite.

In ozier grounds. IV. V.

8. ROSE WILLOW. *S—helix.*

TREE ſhrubby, ſeldom above 10 feet, with deep purple twigs.

LEAVES lanc'd-linear, ſmooth, ſerrated, thoſe above obliquely oppoſite.

FLOWERS 1 chiv'd.

Hedges and watery places. IV. V.

9. MOUNTAIN WILLOW. *S—myrſinites.*

SHRUB of 1 or 2 feet, with a reddiſh rough bark.

LEAVES egg'd, ſmooth, vein'd and ſerrated.

Scotch mountains. V. VI.

10. HERBACEOUS WILLOW. *S—herbacea.*

SHRUB from 2 to 8 inches high, with ſhort black procumbent branches.

LEAVES round, ſmooth, ſerrated.

Northern mountains. V.

11. ROUND LEAV'D WILLOW. *S—reticulata.*

SHRUB proſtrate of 1 foot, with ſpreading grey knotted branches.

LEAVES egg'd, ſmooth, entire, obtuſe.

Welch and northern mountains. V.

12. RED WILLOW. *S—rubra.*

TREE of middle ſize, with long pliant branches.

LEAVES long, linear-lanc'd, ſmooth, entire, green on both ſides.

Rare, ozier grounds. IV. V.

13. CREEPING WILLOW. *S—repens.*

SHRUB of 18 inches, creeping, with black angular twigs.

LEAVES lanc'd, downy beneath, entire.

Heaths and peat bogs. V.

14. SALLOW. *S—caprea.*

TREE ſeldom exceeding 15 feet, with grey branches, and brittle twigs.

LEAVES oval, wrinkled, rather ſerrated, downy, and naked beneath.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

15.

15. OZIER. *S—viminalis.*

SHRUB of 10 feet, with long ſtrait pliant branches, and downy twigs.

LEAVES very long, lanc'd-linear, moſtly entire, white, and ſilky beneath.

Woods and hedges, and Iſlands in rivers. IV. V.

16. WHITE WILLOW. *S—alba.*

TREE often 30 feet high, with roughiſh bark.

LEAVES lanc'd, pointed, ſerrated, downy on both ſides.

Woods and hedges. I.....V.

GEN. XI.

POPLAR. *Populus.*

1. ABELE OR WHITE POPLAR. *P—alba.*

TREE of middle ſize.

LEAVES roundiſh, indented, angular, 3 to 5 lob'd, white and ſilky beneath.

[The white Poplar is a variety with much ſmaller and rounder leaves, neither ſo green above, or white beneath.]

Woods and hedges. III.

2. ASPEN. *P—tremula.*

TREE of middle ſize.

LEAVES roundiſh, angularly indented, ſmooth, and green on both ſides.

Wet woods. III.

3. BLACK POPLAR. *P—nigra.*

TREE rather tall.

LEAVES oval-hearted, ſlightly ſerrated, ſmooth, and green on both ſides, nerves and ſtalks yellowiſh.

Note, The Chive and Pointal Plants, having much the ſame habit, it was unneceſſary to repeat their Characters, as any difference between them is regularly taken notice of.

TABLE.

TABLE VIII.

TAB.

TABLE IX.

SHEATHS.

GENUS. I.

CUCKOW POINT. *Arum—maculatum.*

STEM none.

LEAVES pip'd at bottom, arrow'd, and often ſpotted.

CLUB purple, ſometimes white or red.

Hedges and ſhady meadows. V.

GEN. II.

GRASSWRECK. *Zoſtera.*

STEMS ſeems only the lower part of the leaves pip'd; riſing to 1 foot, entangled in one another at one third of their height, the remaining part of the leaves graſſy pointed.

FLOWERS on clubs, iſſuing from the pip'd part of the leaves.

Sea ſhores. VII. VIII.

GEN.

GEN. III.

WET WEED. *Ruppia—maritima.*

STEMS branch'd of 5 or 6 inches.

LEAVES linear.

SEEDS 4 or 5 on long ſtalks.

In ſea water. VII. VIII.

TABLE X.

UMBRELLS.

GENUS. I.

SANICLE. *Sanicula—europæa.*

STEM ſmooth, naked, reddiſh.

LEAVES ſhining, thoſe of the root long ſtalk'd, deep, divided.

FLOWERS white, in 4 or 5 umbrells.

Woods and ſhady places. V. VI.

GEN. II.

EARTHNUT. *Bunium.*

STEM ſmooth, ſtriated, duſky.

LEAVES thrice pennated, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, crouded.

Fields and hedges. V. VI.

GEN.

GEN. III.

SAMPHIRE. *Crithmum—maritimum.*

STEM ſmooth, hollow, branched.

LEAVES ſucculent, fleſhy.

FLOWERS white.

Sea coaſts. VIII.

GEN. IV.

LOVEAGE. *Liguſticum.*

1. SCOTCH LOVEAGE. *L—ſcoticum.*

STEM hollow, ſtriated, branched.

LEAVES triply compounded, bright green.

FLOWERS ſmall, white tinged with yellow.

Scotch ſea coaſts. VII.

2. CORNISH LOVEAGE. *L—cornubienſe.*

STEM hollow, ſerrated, pale.

LEAVES recompounded, thoſe of the root entire, in threes.

Corniſh ſea coaſts. VII.

GEN.

GEN. V.

HOGS FENNEL. *Peucedanum.*

1. HOGS FENNEL. *P—officinale.*

STEM branched, ſtriated.

LEAVES linear, 5 times 3 parted.

FLOWERS yellowiſh, with yellow juice, in looſe ſmall umbrells.

Sea marſhes. VI. VII.

2. MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. *P—ſilaus.*

STEM furrow'd, yellowiſh, branched.

LEAVES pointed, dark green.

FLOWERS greeniſh yellow, with a 2 leaved mantle.

Wet meadows. VIII.

GEN. VI.

HARES EAR. *Bupleurum, rotund. fol.*

STEM ſmooth, yellowiſh, many ſpreading branches.

LEAVES entire, ſhining, perfoliated.

FLOWERS yellowiſh, with black ſeed.

In fields. VII.

GEN.

GEN. VII.

HONEWORT. *Siſon.*

1. FIELD HONEWORT. *S—amomum.*

STEM weak, few branches.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS white, on erect umbrells.

Moiſt woods and hedges. VIII. IX.

2. CORN HONEWORT. *S—ſegetum.*

STEM weak and tender.

LEAVES pennated, ſhining.

FLOWERS white, in drooping umbrells.

Chalk fields and hedges. VII.

3. WATER HONEWORT. *S—inundatum.*

STEM twiſting, funnel'd.

LEAVES immerſed in water.

FLOWERS white, in ſmall umbrells from the leaf wings,
8 in each umbrell.

Ditches and ſwamps. V. VI.

4. WHIRL'D HONEWORT. *S—verticillatum.*

STEM ſmall, few or no branches.

LEAVES few, capillary, whirl'd.

FLOWERS at opening red, afterwards white.

Welch and Scotch meadows. VIII.

G E N. VIII.

WATER PARSNEP. *Sp. Sium.*

1. BROAD LEAVED. *S—latifolium.*

STEM angular, hollow, rooting at the joints in water.

LEAVES pointed, leafits lanced.

PETALS white, in erect umbrells.

Rivers and marſhes. VII. VIII.

2. NARROW LEAVED. *S—anguſtifolium.*

STEM round, ſtriated, purpliſh, jointed, hollow.

LEAVES pennated, leafits hearted, unequally ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, in ſtalked umbrells.

Ditches and brooks. VII. VIII.

G E N. IX.

SMALLAGE. *Apium—grave—olens.*

STEM thick, fungous, branched.

LEAVES wedged.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells, ſtalked and unſtalked.

Ditches and marſhes. VIII.

G E N. X.

STONE PARSLEY. *Athamanta—ſrioſilinum.*

STEMS ſmooth, channel'd, few branches.

LEAVES thrice pennated, vein'd beneath.

PETALS white, with a black tinge.

Dry meadows. VII. VIII.

G E N. XI.

ANGELICA. *Angelica—ſylveſtris.*

STEM erect, tall, hollow, branch'd.

LEAVES large, dirty green, with ſheaths at the wings of the leaf ſtalks.

FLOWERS white.

Woods and moiſt hedge rows. VII. VIII.

GEN. XII.

MASTERWORT. *Imperatoria—oſtruthium.*

STEM hollow, branched.

LEAVES ſmooth, dirty green.

FLOWERS white, with a yellow tinge.

Bute paſtures and rubbiſh. VI.

GEN. XIII.

HEMLOCK. *Conium—maculatum.*

STEM thick, hollow, leafy, branched, with purple ſpots.

LEAVES piped at the baſe, large, ſhining, bright green.

PETALS white, in thick umbrells.

SEED convex on one ſide, flat on the other.

Hedges and rubbiſh. VI. VII.

GEN. XIV.

WATER HEMLOCK. *Cicuta—viroſa.*

STEM ſmooth, hollow, branched, forked and ſpotted.

LEAVES large, twice pennated, ſhining, leafits ſerrated.

FLOWERS white.

SEED roughiſh, margined with three wings.

Watery places. VII. VIII.

GEN. XV.

HEART-WORT. *Selinum—paluſtre.*

STEM triangular below, round above, the whole plant milky.

LEAVES 4 times pennated, linear.

PETALS white.

SEED humped and notched.

Marſhes. VII. VIII.

GEN. XVI.

CARAWAY SP. *Carum—carvi.*

STEM rough, ſtriated, ſtiff, branched.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS white, growing red.

SEED deeply furrow'd.

Meadows and paſtures. V.

GEN. XVII.

COW PARSNEP. *Sphondylium—heraclium.*

STEM of 3 feet and more, thick, furrow'd, ſpik'd.

LEAVES large, rough, pennated with 5 and 7 lob'd leafits.

PETALS white or reddiſh.

SEED flat, with broad wings.

G E N. XVIII.

BIRDS-NEST CARROT. *Daucus—carota.*

STEM erect, often 7 feet high.

LEAVES rough, harſh, the leafits deeply cut.

PETALS in the center, blood colour, thoſe without purpliſh, in an umbrell, that when ripe forms a hollow ſphere.

In fields and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

G E N. XIX.

WILD PARSLEY. *Caucalis.*

1. SMALL WILD PARSLEY. *C—daucoides.*

STEM ſolid, channel'd, purpliſh with white hairs.

LEAVES minutely divided, rough beneath.

PETALS red, turning white, in umbrells of 4 or 5 rays, umberline 3 to 7 rays, 3 leav'd mantle.

SEED remarkably large.

Barren fields. V. VI.

2. CORN FIELD PARSLEY. *C—arvenſis.*

STEM procumbent, or much ſpread.

LEAVES minutely divided, leafits ſeparating.

PETALS white, on umbrells 3 to 9 ray'd.

UMBRELLINE cloſe and convex, mantle of 1 leaf.

Chalky corn fields. VII. VIII.

3. BROAD LEAV'D FIELD PARSLEY.

C—latifolia.

STEM of 1 foot, erect.

LEAVES rough, dry, nearly ½ pennated.

PETALS white, red without, on umbrells from 2 to 4 rays, mantle 2 or 4 leaves, mantlet 3 to 5 leaves.

Meadows and fields. VII.

4. HEDGE FIELD PARSLEY. *C—anthriſcus.*

STEMS erect, riſing ſometimes to 5 feet.

LEAVES twice pennated.

PETALS white or reddiſh, on 5 ray'd umbrell, mantle 1 leaved or none, mantlet 3 to 5 leaves.

Chalky fields. VII. VIII.

5. KNOTTED PARSLEY. *C—nodoſa.*

STEM riſing from 9 to 18 inches, ſide branches trailing on the ground.

LEAVES much divided, blackiſh green.

PETALS very ſmall in unſtalked umbrells.

SEED outward row prickly.

Sides of fields. V.....VII.

G E N. XX.

HEDGE PARSLEY. *Tordylium—officinale.*

STEM channel'd, hollow, branched.

LEAVES egg'd.

PETALS large, ſcarlet, with a mantlet the length of the umbrelline.

Fields and road ſides. VI.

G E N. XXI.

FOOLS PARSLEY. *Æthuſa—cynapium.*

STEM ſmooth, furrow'd, branched.

LEAVES ſhining, thrice pennated.

FLOWERS white.

Fields and gardens. VIII. IX.

GEN. XXII.

SPIGNEL. *Meum—vulgare.*

STEM ſmooth, channel'd, few branches.

LEAVES capillary, pennated.

FLOWERS yellowiſh.

Northern hills. V.

GEN. XXIII.

DROPWORT. *Oenanthe.*

1. WATER DROPWORT. *O—fiſtuloſa.*

STEM weak, hollow, channel'd, branched.

LEAVES of the root round lob'd, of the ſtalk piped.

FLOWERS white.

Ditches and marſhes. VII. VIII.

2. PARSLEY DROPWORT. *O—pimpenelloides.*

STEM ſolid, branched.

LEAVES linear, thoſe of the root pennated, of the ſtem piped.

FLOWERS white.

Ditches. VII. VIII.

3. HEMLOCK DROPWORT. *O—crocata.*

STEM channel'd, much branched.

LEAVES obtuſe, multifid.

FLOWERS white with no mantle.

Banks of rivers and watery places. VI. VII.

G E N. XXIV.

CORIANDER, *Coriandrum—ſativum.*

STEM ſmooth, hollow, branched.

LEAVES pennated, upper ones with minute leafits.

PETALS white.

FRUIT globular.

Fields and roads. VI. VII.

G E N. XXV.

SHEPHERDS NEEDLE. *Scandix.*

1. ROUGH CICELY. *S—anthriſcus.*

STEM ſmooth, round, furrow'd.

PETALS white, notched.

SEED egg'd, prickly.

Rubbiſh and banks. V. VI.

2.

2. SWEET CICELY. *S—adorata.*

STEM jointed, hollow.

PETALS white.

SEED angular, pointed at both ends, black, furrow'd, ſweet.

Northern hedges. VI.

3. VENUS COMB. *S—pactten—veneuis.*

STEM round, weak, ſhining, ſlightly channel'd.

PETALS white.

SEED very long, like a bird's bill.

In fields. VI. VII.

GEN. XXVI.

CHERVIL. *Chærophy'lum.*

1. COW WEED. *C—ſylveſtre.*

STEM bare, channel'd, jointed, ſwelling at the joints.

LEAVES ſmooth, with rough nerves.

PETALS white.

SEED ſhining.

Hedges. VII. VIII.

2. ROUGH CHERVIL. *C—temulentum.*

STEM rough, ſpotted, jointed, branch'd, ſwelling at the joints

LEAVES rough.

PETALS white.

SEED channel'd.

Hedges. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXVII.

MARSH HEMLOCK. *Phellandrium—aquaticum.*

STEM ribbed, jointed, hollow, ſea-green, branched.

LEAVES ſmooth, multifid.

PETALS white.

Rivers and ditches. VI. VII.

---

* G E N. XXVII.

WATER PARSNEP SP. *Sium—nodiflorum.*

STEM erect of 6 feet.

LEAVES pennated, ſhining, ſmooth, leafits 3 lobed.

PETALS yellow, with a purple eye.

SEED perfumed.

Sides of calcavous fields. VII.

G E N. XXVIII.

FENNEL. *Anethum—fæniculum.*

STEM thick, rib'd.

LEAVES fine cut, piped at the ſtalk wings.

PETALS pale yellow.

SEED oblong, humped, rib'd.

Chalky heights. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXIX.

ALEXANDERS. *Smyrnium—oluſatrum.*

STEM thick, rib'd, branching.

LEAVES placed by threes.

PETALS dead white.

Ditches and ſea rocks. V. VI.

G E N. XXX.

CARAWAY SP. *Carum—carvi.*

STEM rough, ſtriated, ſtiff, branched.

LEAVES pennated.

PETALS white, growing red.

SEED deeply furrow'd.

Meadows and paſtures. V. VI.

G E N. XXXI.

WILD PARSNEP. *Paſtinaca—ſylveſtris.*

STEM erect of 7 feet.

LEAVES pennated, ſerrated, ſmooth, ſhining.

PETALS yellow.

SEED ſcented.

Sides of calcarious fields. VII.

G E N. XXXII.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

Pimpinella

1. GREAT BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

P—major.

STEM of 2 feet, ſolid, furrow'd, branched.

LEAVES ſmooth, bright green.

PETALS white.

SEED convex, 3 lined.

Woods and calcarious hedge rows. VIII.

2. LESSER BURNET SAXIFRAGE.

P—saxifraga.

STEM ribbed, branched from 18 inches to 2 feet.

LEAVES browniſh green.

PETALS white.

SEED convex, ſmooth.

Dry paſtures. VIII.

3. LEAST BURNET SAXIFRAGE. *P—dioica.*

STEM from 9 to 18 inches, angled, ribbed, ſmooth, branched.

LEAFITS linear, piped.

PETALS white or yellowiſh.

Hilly meadows. V. VI.

HERB GERARD. *Ægopodium—podograria.*

STEM of 3 feet, angular, branched.

LEAVES, upper ones in threes.

PETALS white.

SEED thick, oval, ribbed.

Hedges and gardens. V.

TABLE XI.

IMBRICATES.

GENUS. I.

GOATS BEARD. *Tragopogon.*

1. YELLOW GOATS BEARD. *T—pratenſe.*

STEM of 18 inches, graſſy, branch'd.

LEAVES graſſy, ſpringing out of a ſheath.

CUP leaves equal to the Rays.

FLOWERS yellow.

Fields and paſtures. VI.

2. PURPLE GOATS BEARD. *T—porrifolium.*

STEM like the laſt but larger.

LEAVES like the laſt.

CUP leaves much longer than the Rays.

FLOWERS a purpliſh blue, on ſwelling ſtalks.

Wet fields and marſhes. V.

G E N. II.

WALL LETTUCE. *Prenanthes—muralis.*

STEM of 3 feet, with arms, and branch'd.

LEAVES beneath, pinnated; the ſtem ones embracing, lanc'd.

FLOWERS yellow, ſmall, on the top of the branches.

G E N. III.

MAITHEN OR STINKING HAWKWEED.

Crepis—fœtida.

STEM of 12 inches, thick, rough, leafy.

LEAVES of the root pinnated, rough, villous, tooth'd, and the teeth briſtled, thoſe of the ſtem embracing, ½ pinnated.

FLOWERS yellow, purpliſh without.

Fields and dry paſtures. VI. VII.

G E N. IV.

DEVILS BIT. *Hedypnois.*

1. ROUGH DANDELYON. *H—hiſpidum.*

STALK of 12 inches, naked.

LEAVES of the root rough, dry, with triangular teeth.

CUP hiſpid.

FLOWERS yellow, one on a ſtalk.

Fields and meadows. V. VI.

2. AUTUMNAL DEVILS-BIT. *H—autumnalis.*

STEM of 12 inches, many, naked.

LEAVES long, ſmooth, tooth'd, of various ſhapes.

FLOWERS yellow, commonly one on a ſtem.

Fields and meadows. VII. VIII.

3. WALL DEVILS-BIT. *H—tectoram.*

STEM from 2 to 4 feet, angular, commonly branch'd, with arms ſmooth, and leafy.

LEAVES of the root lanc'd, ſome united; of the ſtem arrow'd, and embracing.

FLOWERS yellow, purple without.

Walls and meadows. VI.....IX.

4. SUCCORY DEVILS-BIT. *H—hieracioides.*

STEMS of 18 inches, very leafy, branch'd, the branches almoſt naked, ſometimes much lower, and tufted with many flowers.

LEAVES below ſtalk'd, long, lanc'd, both tooth'd and entire, thoſe of the ſtem embracing and rough.

FLOWERS yellow, large.

Road ſides. VII.

5.

5. TALL DEVILS-BIT. *H—biennis.*

STEM from 3 to 6 feet, furrow'd, rough below, ſmooth above, very leafy.

LEAVES pinnated, below long, ſtalk'd, villous and ſome pinnated.

FLOWERS yellow, outſide purple, almoſt in umbrells.

Fields and meadows. VII. VIII.

G E N. V.

NIPPLE-WORT. *Lampſana—communis.*

STEM from 3 to 6 feet, branch'd above, without leaves, almoſt umbrell'd.

LEAVES below long, ſtalk'd, above unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS pale yellow, ſmall.

Shady woods. VI. VII.

G E N. VI.

SWINES LUCEORY. *Hyoſeris—minima.*

STEM of 12 inches, divided, naked, ſwelling under the

LEAVES many on the ground, oval and tooth d.

FLOWERS pale yellow, ſmall, 1 or 2 on ſwelling ſtalks.

Clay fields and meadows. V. VI.

G E N.

G E N. VII.

LUCEORY. *Cichorium—intybus.*

STEM commonly procumbent.

LEAVES of the ground many half pinnated, roughiſh, upper ones pinnated.

FLOWERS blue, ſometimes white, unſtalk'd, often in pairs.

Field ſides. VII. VIII.

G E N. VIII.

OX TONGUE. *Pieris—echioides.*

STEM reddiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES rough.

FLOWERS yellow, large.

Sides of fields. VI. VII.

G E N. IX.

HAWKWEED. *Hieracium.*

1. MOUNTAIN HAWKWEED. *H—alpinum.*

STEM low, almoſt naked, one flower'd.

LEAVES tongued, tooth'd, hairy, yellowiſh.

CUP rough.

FLOWERS pale yellow, large.

Welch and Scotch rocky mountains. VII.

2.

2. MOUSE EAR. *H—piloſella.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, erect, with rooting ſuckers, one flower'd, naked.

LEAVES entire, ſtalk'd, ſmooth above, downy with long hairs beneath.

CUP black, hiſpid.

FLOWERS ſulphur colour'd, large.

Dry paſtures. V.

3. CREEPING MOUSE EAR. *H—dubium.*

STEMS of 12 inches, naked, few flower'd, little branch'd, with creeping ſuckers.

LEAVES entire lanc'd, ſeldom tooth'd, rough with long hairs.

CUP rough.

FLOWERS ſulphur colour'd.

Rocky hills. VII. VIII.

4. NARROW LEAV'D HAWKWEED.

H—auricula.

STEM erect, naked, with creeping branches.

LEAVES lanc'd, long hair'd.

CUP hairy.

FLOWERS pale yellow, very ſmall in umbrells.

Northern mountains. VII.

5. GOLDEN LUNGWORT. *H—murorum.*

STEM branch'd.

LEAVES of the root oval, often ſpotted, and commonly tooth'd near the ſtalk, thoſe of the ſtem ſmaller.

FLOWERS pale yellow, in ſmall umbrells.

Woods, field ſides and walls. VII.

6. SUCCORY HAWKWEED. *H—paludoſum.*

STEM of 2 feet, ſmooth, leafy, pannicled upwards.

LEAVES embracing, ſmooth, tooth'd, ſtalk'd.

CUP black, briſtly.

FLOWERS yellow, ſmall.

Rivers and marſhes. VII.

7. BUSHY HAWKWEED. *H—ſubaudum.*

STEM very tall, rigid, rough, bending with the weight of the leaves.

LEAVES below rigid, hairy, lanc'd; above embracing ſmaller and in great numbers.

FLOWERS yellow, on downy ſtalks, with lanc'd florals.

Thick woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

8. UMBRELL'D HAWKWEED. *H—umbellatum.*

STEM leafy.

LEAVES linear, rather tooth'd, diſpers'd.

FLOWERS large, yellow, rather umbrell'd on long ſtalks.

Hedges and dry woods. VII. VIII.

G E N. X.

SOWTHISTLE. *Sonchus.*

1. COMMON SOWTHISTLE. *S—oleraceus.*

STEM of 18 inches, tender, pip'd.

LEAVES varying in rough and ſmooth, and in ſhape, entire or pinnated, on downy ſtalks.

CUP ſmooth.

FLOWERS pale pellow, on ſmooth ſtalks.

Fields and rubbiſh. VI.....VIII.

2. ALPINE SOWTHISTLE. *S—alpinus.*

STEM erect, from 4 to 6 feet, and inch thick, hollow, round, odoriferous.

LEAVES very large, ſmooth, embracing on ſcaly ſtalks.

CUP rough, dingy colour.

FLOWERS blue in ſpikes on the branches, with viſcid ſtalks, cover'd with blackiſh down.

Northern hilly paſtures. VIII.

3.

3. CORN SOWTHISTLE. *S—arvenſis.*

STEM of 3 feet, tender, briſtle, pip'd, rough upwards, branch'd, and divided in arms.

LEAVES embracing, half pinnated, ſerrated with white.

CUP hiſpid, with yellow briſtles.

FLOWERS yellow, large, on hiſpid ſtalks, ſpreading on the branches.

Fields and hedges.

4. MARSH SOWTHISTLE. *S—paluſtris.*

STEM erect, pip'd, bright green, branch'd.

LEAVES gaſh'd, and arrow'd at the baſe.

CUP hiſpid.

FLOWERS yellow, on hiſpid ſtalks.

Marſhes and banks of rivers. VIII.

G E N. XI.

DANDELYON. *Leontodon—Taraxicum.*

STALK pip'd, ſucculent, 1 flower'd.

LEAVES gaſh'd, half pinnated.

FLOWERS yellow, large.

Fields and paſtures. IV.....VI.

GEN. XII.

LETTUCE. *Lactuca.*

1. STINKING LETTUCE. *L—viroſa.*

STEM branch'd, prickly, leafy.

LEAVES of the root entire, of ſtem embracing, under leaves prickly.

FLOWERS yellow, many and ſmall.

Hedges and ſides of fields. VII. VIII..

2. PRICKLY LETTUCE. *L—ſcariola.*

STEM of 3 feet, rigid, very prickly, round, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, with prickly under nerves.

CUP and top of the ſtalks viſcid.

FLOWERS pale yellow, browniſh without.

Fields and rubbiſh. VIII.

3. SMALL LETTUCE. *L—ſaligna.*

STEM of 18 inches, branch'd, and leafy, from top to bottom of a ſea-green.

LEAVES below half pinnated, thoſe of the ſtem embracing, lanc'd-linear, with prickly under nerves.

FLOWERS pale yellow, ſmall, in ſlender ſpikes.

Chalky fields and ditch ſides. VIII.

GEN. XIII.

GOSMORE. *Hypochæris.*

1. SPOTTED GOSMORE. *H—maculata.*

STALK of 1 foot and more, naked, ſometimes a divided ſtem.

LEAVES entire, tooth'd rough.

FLOWER pale yellow, and terminating the ſtems or ſtalk.

Hilly paſtures. VII.

2. LONG ROOTED GOSMORE. *H—radiata.*

STEMS of 18 inches, ſingle or branch'd.

LEAVES rough, obtuſe, gaſh'd.

FLOWERS yellow, purple without on ſcaly ſtalks.

Fields and paſtures. V.....VII.

3. SMOOTH GOSMORE. *H—glabra.*

STEM naked, branch'd.

LEAVES oblong, ſmooth, indented.

FLOWERS yellow.

Hilly paſtures. VI. VII.

TABLE XII.

RADIATES.

GENUS. I.

DAISE. *Bellis-perennis.*

STALK 1 to 7 inches, naked, one flower'd.

LEAVES in a circle, near the ground, oval, roughiſh.

FLOWERS white, tipt with purple, alſo red, others yellow.

Meadows. III.....IX.

GEN. II.

WOLFSBANE OR LEOPARDSBANE.

Doronicam pardilianche.

STEM branch'd with few leaves.

LEAVES below long, ſtalk'd, hearted, obtuſe, thoſe of the ſtem embracing.

FLOWERS yellow, large, one on a ſtalk.

Scotch mountains. V. VI.

GEN.

GEN. III.

COLTS FOOT. *Tuſſilago-farfara.*

STALK of 6 inches, one-flower'd.

LEAVES rather hearted, angular, tooth'd.

FLOWERS yellow, appearing before the leaves.

Wet paſtures. III. IV.

GEN. IV.

RAGWORT. *Jacobæa.*

1. STINKING RAGWORT. *J—viſcoſa.*

STEM of 2 or 3 feet, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, and viſcid like all the Plant.

FLOWERS yellow, in large umbrells, the Rays turn'd down.

Heaths, woods, hedges. VII.

2. COMMON RAGWORT. *J—vulgaris.*

STEM of 2 feet, leafy, with few branches.

LEAVES harp'd, and pennated.

FLOWERS yellow, in large umbrells, with flat Rays.

Road ſides and paſtures. VII.

3. WATER RAGWORT. *J—aquatica.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, firm, branch'd.

LEAVES below downy, above pennated.

FLOWERS yellow, in umbrells on the top of the branches, Rays flat.

In wet meadows. VII. VIII.

4. GROUNDSEL LEAV'D RAGWORT.

J—crucifolia.

STEM firm, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, tooth'd, rather downy.

FLOWERS yellow, Rays flat, ſmall diſk.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

5. MARSH BIRDS TONGUE. *J—paludoſa.*

STEM from 2 to 5 feet, erect, unbranch'd to the umbrell.

LEAVES linear-lanc'd, with age, hoary underneath.

FLOWERS yellow, in umbrells, flat rays.

Ditches and marſhes. VIII.

6. SARRACENS CONSOUND. *J—ſarracenica.*

STEM 3 feet and more, unbranch'd to the umbrells, leafy.

LEAVES long, lanc'd, ſerrated, ſmooth, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS pale yellow, in umbrells.

Wet meadows and hedges. VII. VIII.

GEN. V.

FLEABANE. *Cineraria.*

1. MARSH FLEABANE. *C—paluſtris.*

STEM reddiſh, firm, with few or no branches.

LEAVES broad, lanc'd, indented.

FLOWERS golden, large, in tufts.

Marſhes and ditches. VI. VII.

2. MOUNTAIN RAGWORT. *C—alpina.*

STEM of 18 inches, downy, unbranch'd to the umbrells.

LEAVES below ſtalk'd, roundiſh, above unſtalk'd, linear, ſoft.

FLOWERS pale yellow, on downy ſtalks.

Upland meadows. VI.

GEN.

GEN. VI.

HEMP AGRIMONY. *Bidens.*

1. WATER HEMP AGRIMONY. *B—tripartita.*

STEM of 2 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES 3 and 5 lob'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS browniſh, yellow, with black ſpots, iſſuing from a tuft of leaves.

Marſhes and watery places. VII. VIII.

2. DROOPING HEMP AGRIMONY. *B—cernua.*

STEM of 18 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, unſtalk'd, embracing.

FLOWERS yellow, drooping.

Ditches and marſhes. VII. VIII.

GEN. VII.

FEVERFEW. *Matricaria.*

1. COMMON FEVERFEW. *M—parthenium.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, firm, branch'd.

LEAVES compound, pennated, rough.

FLOWERS white, Rays yellow, diſk in umbrells.

Hedges and rubbiſh. VI. VII.

2. SWEET FEVERFEW. *M—fuaveolens.*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd, erect.

LEAVES doubly pennated, capillary.

FLOWERS, white Rays, yellow diſk.

RECEPTACLE conical.

Fields and Road ſides. V. VI.

3. UNSCENTED FEVERFEW. *M—inodora.*

STEM branch'd, ſpreading.

LEAVES pennated, often ſucculent.

FLOWERS, white Rays, yellow diſk.

RECEPTACLE hemiſphærick.

Fields and road ſides. VII. VIII.

GEN. VIII.

CORN MARYGOLD.

Chryſanthemum.

1. COMMON CORN MARYGOLD. *C—ſegetum.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES glaucous, embracing, laciniated, the lower ones ſerrated.

FLOWERS bright yellow, large.

Corn fields. VI. VII.

2. OX EYE DAISE. *C—leucanthemum.*

STEM of 18 inches, little branch'd, and divided in arms.

LEAVES below, oval, ſtalk'd, above embracing, ſerrated.

FLOWER white, Rays, yellow, diſk, very large, one on a ſtalk.

Dry paſtures. V. VI.

GEN. IX.

SIMSON. *Erigeron.*

1. SWEET FLEABANE. *E—acre.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, rough, alternate, branch'd.

LEAVES tongued, hairy, ciliated, ſoft.

FLOWERS blue Rays, yellow diſk, on ſtalks from the wing leaves.

Calcareous fields and paſtures. VII. VIII.

2. CANADA FLEABANE. *E—canadenſis.*

STEM from 3 to 4 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES linear, hairy, ciliated, in great numbers.

FLOWERS, Rays fleſh colour'd, diſk yellow, in long ſpikes.

Cultivated grounds and rubbiſh. VIII.

GEN. X.

GOLDEN ROD. *Solidago.*

1. COMMON GOLDEN ROD. *S—virga-aurea.*

STEM from 3 to 6 feet, erect, angular, roughiſh.

LEAVES below oval-lanc'd, above long-lanc'd.

FLOWERS yellow at the top of the ſtems, on long Panicles.

Heaths, woods and hedges. VIII.

2. WELCH GOLDEN ROD. *S—cambrica.*

STEM weak, pale.

LEAVES lanc'd, villous, rather ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, in tufts, on the top of the ſtems, ſometimes ſingle.

Welch mountains. VIII.

GEN. XI.

STAR WORT. *After—tripolium.*

STEM reddiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, entire, ſmooth, ſucculent.

FLOWERS blue, in tufts.

Sea coaſts. VIII.

GEN.

GEN. XII.

ELECAMPANE. *Inula.*

1. COMMON ELECAMPANE. *I—helenoides.*

STEM of 6 feet, erect, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES very large, embracing, ſerrated, downy beneath, the nerves reticulated.

FLOWERS yellow, very large, a large Cup with leafy ſcales.

Wet meadows. VII. VIII.

2. WELCH FLEABANE. *I—dyſenterica.*

STEM villous, very leafy.

LEAVES embracing, glutinous, whitiſh.

FLOWERS yellow, Cup with briſtly ſcales.

Wet fields and paſtures. VIII.

3. SMALL FLEABANE. *I—pulicaria.*

STEM of 18 inches, bending, much branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, obtuſe at the Baſe, lanc'd at the point and fœtid.

Stagnated waters. VIII. IX.

4. GOLDEN SAMPHIRE. *I—erithmoides.*

STEM ſhort branch'd.

LEAVES linear, and 3 pointed, ſucculent.

FLOWERS yellow, large.

Sea marſhes. VIII.

G E N XIII.

YARROW. *Achillea.*

1. MILLFOIL. *A—millefolium.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, leafy, umbrell'd at top.

LEAVES double pennated, with linear teeth.

FLOWERS white, or reddiſh Rays, yellow or reddiſh diſk.

Fields and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

2. SNEEZEWORT. *A—ptarmica.*

STEM of 18 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES long-lanc'd, ſlightly ſerrated, acuminated.

FLOWERS white, in ſtraggling umbrells.

Wet meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN XIV.

CAMOMILE. *Anthemis.*

1. SWEET CAMOMILE. *A—nobelis.*

STEM of 12 inches, procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated—compound, linear-pointed, villous.

FLOWERS white Rays, yellow diſks, odoriferous.

Meadows and wet heaths. VIII. IX.

2. CORN CAMOMILE. *A—arvenſis.*

STEM erect, reddiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES pinnated, capillary.

FLOWERS white Rays, yellow diſk, inodorous with crown'd Seed.

Fallow grounds. VI. VII.

3. STINKING MAYWEED. *A—cotula.*

STEM of 18 inches, erect, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES twice pinnated, ſmooth, lanc'd.

FLOWERS white Rays, high, conical, yellow diſk, the Seeds without the crown.

Fields and road ſides. VI. VII.

4. OX EYE CAMOMILE. *A—tinctorea.*

STEM of 18 inches, angled, leafy and branch'd.

LEAVES twice pinnated, downy beneath.

FLOWERS yellow, large, in tufts, on a ſtalk.

In paſtures, rare. VII. VIII.

5. SEA CAMOMILE. *A—maritima.*

STEM proſtrate, much branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, ſucculent, dotted.

FLOWERS white Rays, yellow diſks, with downy Cups.

Sea meadows. VII. VIII.

TABLE XIII.

FLORETS.

GENUS I.

HEMP AGRIMONY. *Bidens.*

1. WATER HEMP AGRIMONY. *B—tripartita.*

STEM of 2 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES ſtalk'd, 3 and 5 lob'd.

FLOWERS on tufts of leaves, browniſh, yellow, with black ſpots.

Marſhes and watery places. VII. VIII.

2. DROOPING HEMP AGRIMONY.

B—cernua.

STEM of 18 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, embracing.

FLOWERS yellow, drooping.

Marſhes and ditches. VII. VIII.

G E N. II.

BUTTER BUR. *Petaſites.*

1. COMMON BUTTER BUR. *P—vulgaris.*

STEM from 6 to 12 inches, purple, ſcaly.

FLOWERS white, with reddiſh lines, unſtalk'd, on a conical ſpike.

LEAVES hearted, appearing on the ground after the flowering.

Wet fields and paſtures. III. IV.

2. STALK'D BUTTER BUR. *P—hybrida,*

STEM like the laſt, but thicker.

FLOWERS reddiſh, ſmaller than the laſt, with long ſtalks, on a looſer oblong ſpike.

LEAVES like the former ſp.

Wet paſtures. III. IV.

G E N. III.

GROUNDSEL. *Senecio—vulgaris.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, branching.

LEAVES embracing, half pennatifid.

FLOWERS yellow, diſpers'd on the tops of the branches.

Rubbiſh and fields. IV.....X.

GEN. IV.

TANSY. *Tonacetum—vulgare.*

STEMS erect, from 3 to 5 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES of a lively green, twice pennatifid, the leaflits ſerrated, ſometimes curl'd.

FLOWERS yellow, in great numbers.

Hilly paſtures. VII. VIII.

GEN. V.

MUGWORT. *Artemiſia.*

1. COMMON MUGWORT. *A—vulgaris.*

STEM erect, 3 feet and more, red, leafy, and much branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, downy beneath.

FLOWERS of a dirty green, on egg'd Pannicles.

Hedges and rubbiſh. VIII.

2. SOUTHERNWOOD. *A—campeſtre.*

STEMS many, procumbent, of 18 inches, woody near the ground, branch'd.

LEAVES multifid, linear.

FLOWERS pale green, ſpik'd.

Meadows. VII.

G E N. VI.

HEMP AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium—cannabinum.*

STEMS quadrangular, rough, from 3 to 7 feet.

LEAVES 3 parted, in pairs, the two ſide ſegments often falling off.

FLOWERS pale red, in a flat denſe umbrell.

Banks of rivers and wet places.

G E N. VII.

SPIKENARD. *Conyſa—ſquarroſa.*

STEM erect, of 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, a little ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, in looſe umbrells, outward florets purple.

Hilly paſtures and calcareous roads. VII. VIII.

G E N. VIII.

CUDWEED. *Gnaphalium.*

1. JERSEY CUDWEED. *G—luteo—album.*

STEMS many from the ſame root, erect, cover'd with down.

LEAVES linear, ſoft, downy.

FLOWERS of a ſhining ſtraw colour, in ſmall umbrells.

Walls and dry places.

2. **AMERICAN CUDWEED.** *G—margaritaceum.*

STEMS leafy and downy, of 2 feet and more.

LEAVES lanc'd, downy beneath.

FLOWERS of a ſhining white, in looſe umbrells.

Fields and meadows. VII.....IX.

3. CATSFOOT CUDWEED. *G—dioicum.*

STEM erect, of 3 or 4 inches, white, with runners from the root.

LEAVES oval, long, obtuſe, white beneath.

REDDISH flowers on leafy ſtalks, of a few inches, tufted.

Hills and dry meadows. V. VI.

4. UPRIGHT CUDWEED. *G—ſylvaticum.*

STEMS upright, many, downy, branch'd the whole length.

LEAVES linear, villous beneath.

FLOWERS duſky white, on downy ſtalks, from the leaf wings, ſpik'd or ſcatter'd over the branches.

Sandy paſtures, heaths, woods. VIII.

5. DWARF CUDWEED. *G—ſupinam.*

STEMS of 3 inches, procumbent.

LEAVES linear, ſoft, downy.

FLOWERS browniſh, yellow, ſingle on the leaf wings, but united in a leafy ſpike.

Scotch, dry hills. VII. VIII.

6 MARSH CUDWEED. *G—uliginoſum.*

STEMS much branch'd, from a few inches to 1 foot, whitiſh.

LEAVES linear below, lanc'd above, obtuſe, ſoft downy.

FLOWERS yellow, with a blackiſh down, in great numbers, amongſt the leaves on the tops of the branches.

Watery places. VIII.

7. CORN CUDWEED. *G—gallicum.*

STEMS many, of 6 inches from one root, erect, fork'd and branch'd.

LEAVES graſſy, of an inch, whitiſh green, rigid.

FLOWERS whitiſh green, in conical tufts.

Barren paſtures and roads. VII. VIII.

8. LEAST CUDWEED. *G—montanum.*

STEMS like the laſt, but ſhorter.

LEAVES linear, of a line broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, white and downy.

FLOWERS pale, duſky, in branches from the leaf wings, the whole length of the ſtems.

Sandy paſtures. VII. VIII.

9. HERB IMPIOUS. *G—germanicum.*

STEMS upright, leafy, fork'd.

LEAVES linear—lanc'd, of a greeniſh white.

FLOWERS duſky, ſhining, with yellowiſh tops, in round tufts.

Barren paſtures and roads. VII. VIII.

GEN. IX.

WORMWOOD. *Abſinthium.*

1. COMMON WORMWOOD. *A—vulgare.*

STEMS of 2 feet, upright, angular, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES compound, multifid, greeniſh, downy above, but white like ſilk beneath.

FLOWERS duſky, roundiſh, pendant on one ſide, ſpikes iſſuing from the leaf wings.

Road ſides, rubbiſh. VIII.

2. SEA WORMWOOD. *A—maritimum.*

STEMS hoary, with crook'd low branches.

LEAVES downy, greatly divided.

FLOWERS yellow, ſmall, on the tops of the branches.

Sea coaſts. VIII.

3. BLUE SEA WORMWOOD. *A—cæruleſcens.*

STEMS white, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root multifid, of the ſtem entire.

FLOWERS duſky, white, on drooping branches.

Sea ſhores. VIII.

G E N. X.

LAVENDER COTTON. *Santolina-maritima.*

STEMS many, trailing, with leafy branches.

LEAVES oblong, obtuſe, downy.

FLOWERS yellow, diſpers'd on the branches.

Sea coaſts. VII.

GEN. XI.

CARLINE THISTLE. *Carlina—vulgaris.*

STEM erect, cylindrical, purple, downy, much branch'd.

LEAVES next the root ½ pennatifid, thoſe above oval-lanc'd, embracing, tooth'd, the teeth prickly.

FLOWERS pale, with golden cups, in umbrells, on the tops of the branches.

Paſtures. VI.

GEN. XII.

THISTLE. *Carduus.*

1. **MAY THISTLE.** *C—acanthoides.*

STEM broad, wing'd, angular, with prickles, branch'd.

LEAVES beneath downy, above rough, ½ pennatifid, with 3 angular prickly leaflits.

FLOWERS whitiſh, red, in tufts, on the tops and ſides of the branches.

Field ſides, rubbiſh. VI. VII.

2. MARSH THISTLE. *C—paluſtris.*

STEM often 6 feet, naked, till towards the top, few or no branches, if any fine and ſhort, ſurrounded with leafy wings.

LEAVES pennatifid, few leaflits, 2 lob'd, with the nerves extending in prickles.

FLOWERS purple, in lax umbrells.

Wet woods and meadows. VII.

3. CURL'D THISTLE. *C—criſpus.*

STEMS of 3 feet and upwards, erect, branch'd, ſurrounded with leafy prickly curl'd wings.

LEAVES oval, pennatifid, downy beneath, prickly.

FLOWERS purple, ſolitary, or in tufts, on the tops of the branches, with globular downy cup, with harmleſs ſcales, often reflex'd.

Rubbiſh and road ſides. VII.

4. MUSK SCOTCH THISTLE. *C—nutans.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches, not much branch'd, wing'd, prickly, wings ſometimes interrupted.

LEAVES pennatifid, firm, nodding, angular, leaflits with ſtrong prickles.

FLOWERS red, muſky, nodding, on downy naked ſtalks; cup ſcales leafy, ending in a ſtrong prickle.

Paſtures chiefly chalky. VII.

5.

5. SPEAR THISTLE. *C—lanceolatus.*

STEMS of 3 feet, wing'd, rough all over, and even prickly.

LEAVES pennatifid, 2 lob'd leaflits, and the upper one very long, the middle rib ending in a prickle.

FLOWERS bloody, large, in downy conical tufts, with cups like the laſt ſp.

Road ſides, rubbiſh. VII.

6. GLOBE THISTLE. *C—eriophorus.*

STEMS of 6 feet, firm, furrow'd, prickly.

LEAVES pennatifid, whitiſh beneath, a foot and more broad, 2 lob'd leaflits, middle rib ending in a ſtrong prickle.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, with prickly downy cups.

Rare, hilly calcareous paſtures. VII.

7. WAY THISTLE. *C—arvenſis.*

STEMS of 3 feet, leafy and very prickly, often reddiſh, branch'd upwards.

LEAVES long, narrow, pennatifid, leaflits irregular, with prickles on the ſides and points, the upper leaves almoſt entire.

FLOWERS pale crimſon, ſmall, in umbrells, on the tops and ſides of the branches, with ruddy cups.

Corn fields, waſtes and road ſides. VIII.

8. DWARF THISTLE. *C—acaulis.*

STEMS hardly any, and never an inch in length.

LEAVES pennatifid, in a circle on the ground, with angular 2 and 3 lob'd prickly leaflits.

FLOWERS purple, large, in an inverted cone.

Hills and calcareous paſtures. VII. VIII.

G E N XIII.

COTTON THISTLE. *Onopordum—acanthoides.*

STEMS of 7 feet and upwards, fork'd and branch'd, prickly, whitiſh.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, oval-lanc'd, indented with 3-angular prickly teeth.

FLOWERS large, violet, terminating the branches.

Rubbiſh and ditch ſides. VIII.

G E N. XIV.

MILK THISTLE. *Carduus—mariana.*

STEM tall, and 2 or 3 inches thick, wing'd, branch'd, naked under the flower.

LEAVES very large, oval-lanc'd, with white ramified veins, prickly towards the baſe.

FLOWERS very large, crimſon, one crowning every branch.

[A variety with unvein'd leaves.]

Rubbiſh and ſides of ditches. VIII.

G E N. XV.

STAR THISTLE. *Calcitrapa—ſtellata.*

STEM from 12 to 15 inches, much branch'd, downy.

LEAVES roughiſh, pennatifid, tooth'd.

FLOWERS unſtalk'd along the ſtems, fleſh colour'd.

Meadows and road ſides. VIII.

G E N. XVI.

BARNABY THISTLE. *Salſtitiaria—ſtellata.*

STEMS of one foot and more, wing'd and branch'd.

LEAVES downy, the lower pennatifid, thoſe of the ſtem proceeding from the branch wings, lanc'd and even linear.

FLOWERS yellow, large, terminating the branches.

Fields and hedges. VII. VIII.

G E N. XVII.

GENTLE THISTLE. *Cirſium.*

1. ENGLISH GENTLE THISTLE. *C—helenoides.*

STEMS of 3 feet, angular, hollow, purple, furrow'd, little branch'd, but very leafy.

LEAVES next the root, ſtalk'd, oval-lanc'd, thoſe of the ſtem lanc'd, and join'd to it by roundiſh hooks.

FLOWERS large, violet, in a revers'd conical head.

Northern hilly paſtures. VI. VII.

2. MEADOW THISTLE. *C—pratenſe.*

STEM ſingle, of 1 and 2 feet, leafy, downy, with ſometimes a branch.

LEAVES of the root lanc'd, ſtalk'd, thoſe of the ſtem half embracing, lanc'd, nearly entire.

FLOWERS purple, terminating the ſtem.

Wet meadows. VI.

G E N. XVIII.

BURDOCK. *Arctium—lappa.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES hearted, obtuſe, large.

FLOWERS reddiſh, or white, in a ſort of umbrell.

Rubbiſh and road ſides. VII. VIII.

G E N. XIX.

BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus—ſegetum.*

STEM of 18 inches, or 2 feet, erect, branch'd, angular, downy towards the top.

LEAVES next the root large and tooth'd, upper ones linear and entire.

FLOWERS blue, with compact cup.

Corn fields. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XX.

KNAPWEED. *Centaurea.*

1. BLACK KNAPWEED. *C—nigra.*

STEMS from a few inches to 2 feet, angular, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root pennatifid, thoſe of the ſtem egg-lanc'd, and even linear.

FLOWERS red, with blueiſh cups.

Corn fields and meadows. VII. VIII.

2. SCABIOUS CENTAURY. *C—ſcabioſa.*

STEMS of 2 and 3 feet, fork'd, furrow'd, much branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, firm, ſmooth, ſometimes a little roughiſh.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, large, with an outward circle of florets, varying in white and purple.

Sides of fields. VII.

GEN XXI.

SAW WORT. *Serratula.*

1. COMMON SAW WORT. *S—tinctoria.*

STEMS erect, of 3 feet, branch'd towards the top.

LEAVES below oval ſerrated, above pennatifid.

FLOWERS ſmall, numerous, red, varying in white.

Woods and paſtures. VII.

2. MOUNTAIN SAW WORT. *S—alpina.*

STEM of 1 foot, purple, ſimple, downy.

LEAVES entire, oval-lanc'd, ſhining above, white with down beneath, ſtalk'd below, unſtalk'd above,

FLOWERS violet, ſweet, in tufts, crowning the ſtem.

Welch mountains. VII.

THE

CHARACTERS

OF THE

SPECIES

OF

BRITISH PLANTS.

VOL. II.

TABLE XIV.

AGGREGATES.

GENUS I.

TEAZEL. *Dipſacus.*

1. TALL TEAZEL. *D—fullonum.*

STEMS 3 feet and more, divided in arms, branch'd, prickly.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, in pairs, unſtalk'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS blue, many in a cone.

Hedges. VI.

2. SMALL TEASEL. *D—piloſus.*

STEMS of 1 or 2 feet, prickly, branch'd.

LEAVES ſtalk'd, with 2 ſmall ones at their baſe.

FLOWERS white, in a round head.

Hedges and marſhes. VII.

GEN.

GEN. II.

SCABIOUS. *Scabioſa.*

1. DEVILS-BIT. *S—ſucciſa.*

STEMS of 2 feet, round, ſmooth, divided in 2 or 3 arms.

LEAVES lanc'd, oval, entire.

FLOWERS purple, varying in white, in a round head, with 4-fid petals, crowning long naked branches.

Paſtures and woods. VI.....VIII.

2. FIELD SCABIOUS. *S—arvenſis.*

STEMS of 2 feet, rough, ſpotted, with ſpreading arms.

LEAVES next the ground, oval, lanc'd, upper ones pennatifid.

FLOWERS blueiſh, purple, ſometimes white, with 4-fid petals, in roundiſh heads, each crowning a branch, the outward petals reſembling rays.

Meadows and corn fields. VIII.

3. SMALL FIELD SCABIOUS. *S—columbaria.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, ſmooth, pale, divided in arms.

LEAVES next the ground egg'd, crenated, thoſe of the ſtem pennated, and linear.

FLOWERS blueiſh, purple, ſometimes white, with 5-fid petals, outward row very irregular, and reſembling rays.

Calcareous paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. III.

CORNEL, or DWARF HONEYSUCKLE.

Cornus—herbacea.

Stem of 4 inches, 4-angular, with 2 branches.

Leaves ſmooth, with ſtrong nerves.

Flowers greeniſh, white, in a large white cup.

Rare, northern hills. VI. VII.

GEN. IV.

ERYNGO. *Eryngium.*

1. SEA HOLLY. *E—maritimum.*

Stems of 18 inches, branch'd, leafy, ſea-green.

Leaves roundiſh, folded, prickly and fleſhy, of a ſea-green.

Flowers many, blue, in roundiſh heads.

Sea coaſts. VII. VIII.

2. COMMON ERYNGO. *E—campeſtre.*

Stems low, divided in arms, almoſt naked.

Leaves embracing, pennatifid, with prickly leaflits.

Flowers many, white, in roundiſh heads, on the top of the ſtems.

In paſtures chiefly near the ſea. VII. VIII.

G E N. V.

RAMPIONS OR SHEEP SCABIOUS.

Jaſione—montanum.

STEM erect, from 6 to 12 inches, ſlender, with few branches.

LEAVES linear, rough, undulated, and ſometimes ſerrated.

FLOWERS blue, in ſmall globular heads.

Meadows and heaths. VI. VII.

G E N. VI.

PRICKLY SAMPHIRE. *Echinophora—ſpinoſa.*

STEMS of 18 inches, half incumbent, near woody, ribb'd, jointed, with many branches.

LEAVES of a blueiſh green, entire, prickly.

FLOWERS white, with a red bluſh.

Sea ſhores. VII.

G E N. VII.

MARSH PENNYWORT, OR SHEEP ROT.

Hydrocotyle—vulgaris.

STEM creeping, rooting.

LEAVES ſhining, ſmooth, on long roughiſh ſtalks, plac'd near their center.

FLOWERS white, in tufts, on ſtalks from the leaf wings.

Marſhes. V. VI.

G E N.

G E N. VIII.

THOROUGH WAX. *Agroſtana—tenuiſima.*

STEM of 1 foot, half incumbent, branch'd from top to bottom.

LEAVES graſſy, rigid.

FLOWERS ſmall, greeniſh, white, 2 or 3 together.

Paſtures. VII. VIII.

G E N. IX.

PRIMROSE. *Primula.*

FLOWER ſtalk of 3 or 4 inches.

LEAVES wrinkled, roughiſh, tooth'd.

FLOWERS many yellow, out of one ſheath, on the top of the ſtalk.

Meadows, paſtures. IV. V.

G E N X.

NASMYTHIA. *Naſmythia—articulata.*

STEM ſlender, 10 angled, commonly under water.

LEAVES ſword-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS white, in ſmall globular heads.

Lakes in the Iſle of Sky. VII.

G E N.

G E N. XI.

THRIFT, OR SEA PINK. *Statice—armeria.*

FLOWER ſtalks erect, naked.

LEAVES graſſy.

FLOWERS pale ſcarlet, in round heads, crowning the ſtalks.

Sea ſhores, and on Welch mountains. VII. VIII.

TABLE XV.

ASSOCIATES.

GENUS. I.

BURDOCK. *Xanthium—ſtrumarium.*

STEM of 18 inches, deep purple, or dirty red, ſpotted, branch'd.

LEAVES hearted, 3 nerv'd and indented.

FLOWERS whitiſh, in conical tufts, on the top of the ſtems and wings of the leaves.

On dunghills and rich ſoils. VI.....IX.

GEN. II.

WHITE BRYONY.

STEM climbing, of 6 and 10 feet, rough, angular, branch'd.

LEAVES rough, with white hairs, 5-angular, lob'd, the lobes acute, ſerrated.

FLOWERS greeniſh white, on ſtalks at the baſe of every leaf, with ſpiral claſpers.

On hedges, VI.

G E N. III.

BURNET. *Poterium—ſanguiſorbum.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches, rather angular.

LEAVES pennated, leafits roundiſh, ſerrated, with hairy nerves.

FLOWERS when young greeniſh, afterwards purple.

Hilly calcareous paſtures. VII.

G E N. IV.

GRASS PLANTAIN. *Littorella—locuſtris.*

LEAVES graſſy, in tufts.

FLOWERS white on the top of the ſtalks, ſpringing from the root, beneath every chiv'd flower are 3 pointal'd ones.

Sandy marſhes. VII. VIII.

G E N. V.

BOX. *Buxus—ſempervivum.*

STEM ever-green, from 6 inches to 6 feet.

LEAVES oppoſite, egg'd, indented, cloſe together.

FLOWERS greeniſh.

Woods and hedges. IV.

GEN. VI.

ARROWHEAD. *Sagittaria—ſagittifolia.*

STEM erect, from 12 to 18 inches.

LEAVES arrow'd, pointed.

FLOWERS white, petals with purple claws, in a ſhort ſpike.

Ditches and river ſides. VII.

GEN. VII.

DUCKSMEAT. *Lemna.*

1. LESSER DUCKSMEAT. *L—minor.*

STEM none, root ſolitary.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, covering the waters.

FLOWERS if any whitiſh.

Standing water. VI. VII.

2. GREATER DUCKSMEAT. *L—polyrrhiza.*

STEMS none, roots cluſter'd.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, purple beneath, covering the water.

FLOWERS if any whitiſh.

Ditches. V.....IX.

3. DUCKSMEAT. *L—triſulea.*

STEM of 5 inches.

LEAVES lanc'd.

FLOWERS if any white.

Ditches and pools. VI.....IX.

G E N. VIII.

HORNWORT. *Ceratophyllum—immerſum.*

STEM of 15 inches, much branch'd, riſing to the ſurface of the water.

LEAVES fork'd and divided.

FLOWERS whitiſh. A variety keep under water.

In ditches. VIII. IX.

G E N. IX.

AMARANTH. *Amaranthus.*

STEM red, of 2 feet, ſpreading.

LEAVES egg'd obtuſe, red vein'd.

FLOWERS green or reddiſh.

In rubbiſh, VIII.

GEN.

GEN. X.

WATER MILLFOIL. *Myriophyllum.*

1. SPIK'D WATER MILLFOIL. *M—ſpicatum.*

STEM of 10 inches, weak jointed, moſtly under water.

LEAVES pennated, capillary.

FLOWERS cheſnut colour'd, on long ſtalks, riſing out of the water.

Ditches and ponds. VII.

2. WHORL'D WATER MILLFOIL. *M—verticillatum.*

STEM of 5 inches, jointed, in the water.

LEAVES terminating the ſtem, pennated.

FLOWERS whirl'd at the joints, browniſh.

Ditches and ſhallow waters. VI. VII.

GEN. XI.

NETTLE. *Urtica.*

1. ROMAN NETTLE. *U—pilulifera.*

STEMS of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES egg'd, oppoſite, ſerrated.

FLOWERS greeniſh white, in globular tufts.

Rubbiſh. VIII.

2. STINKING NETTLE. *U—urens.*

STEM of 2 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES oppoſite, oval, and deeply ſerrated.

FLOWERS whitiſh, thick on the branches.

Rubbiſh and waſte ground. VII.....IX.

TABLE XVI.

DISSOCIATES.

GENUS I.

FROGBIT. *Hydrocharis—morſus ranæ.*

STEMS floating.

LEAVES kidney-ſhap'd, floating.

FLOWERS white. Chive Plants have 2 or 3 on a ſtalk;
Pointal ones are ſingle.

Gentle ſtreams. VI.

GEN. II.

BERRY HEATH. *Empetrum—nigrum.*

SHRUB procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES egg—lanc'd, obtuſe.

FLOWERS red, cup leaves reddiſh within.

Northern hilly heaths. IV. V.

GEN.

G E N. III.

ROSE ROOT. *Rhodiola—roſea.*

STEM erect, leafy, woody, unbranch'd, milky.

LEAVES wedg'd, thick on the ſtem, ſerrated.

FLOWERS in umbrells. Thoſe of the Chive Plants purple; of the Pointal'd greeniſh yellow, with purple tips.

Northern mountains. VI. VII.

G E N. IV.

CAMPION. *Cucubalus—otites.*

STEM upright, of 18 inches, viſcid, ſpreading in arms, naked above.

LEAVES egg—lanc'd.

FLOWERS whirl'd on pannicles, ſingle on a ſtalk.

Paſtures. VII. VIII.

G E N. V.

LYCHNIS. *Lychnis—dioica.*

STEMS erect, of 2 feet, knotted, divided in arms.

LEAVES egg—lanc'd, ſoft, hairy.

FLOWERS red, ſometimes white.

Woods, hedges, meadows. V.....VIII.

G E N VI.

SALLOW THORN, OR SEA BUCKTHORN.

Hippophae—rhamnoides.

STEMS of 3 feet, thorny.

LEAVES linear—lanc'd, reddiſh beneath.

FLOWERS reddiſh.

Sea ſhores. IV. V.

G E N. VII.

MERCURY. *Mercurialis.*

1. FRENCH MERCURY. *M—annua.*

STEM erect, from 8 to 12 inches, dividing in arms.

LEAVES ſmooth.

FLOWERS greeniſh white.

In rubbiſh and cultivated grounds. VIII. IX.

2. DOGS MERCURY. *M—perennis.*

STEM of 15 or 18 inches, ſimple, hairy.

LEAVES rough.

FLOWERS greeniſh white.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

G E N. VIII.

MISSELTOE. *Viſcum—album.*

SHRUBBY paraſitical, with fork'd branches.

LEAVES lanc'd, obtuſe, oppoſite, yellowiſh.

FLOWERS yellowiſh white; thoſe of the Chiv'd Plants in greater bunches.

Upon trees. V.

G E N. IX.

BUCKTHORN. *Cerviſpina—cathartica.*

SHRUB tall, leafy, branch'd, the branches growing into thorns.

LEAVES egg—lanc'd, crenated.

FLOWERS cluſter'd, ſingle on a ſtalk.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

G E N. X.

VALERIAN. *Valeriana—dioica.*

STEMS of a foot, ſimple.

LEAVES of the root egg'd, of the ſtem pennated.

FLOWERS reddiſh, ſmall, the ſummits red in the Chiv'd Plants.

Wet paſtures. VI.

G E N.

G E N. XI.

BLACK BRYONY. *Iamnus communis.*

STEM twining of 6 feet.

LEAVES hearted, ſhining.

FLOWERS green. In the Chiv'd Plants they are ſingle on the ſtalks, and ſpik'd. In the Pointal'd they grow on branch'd ſtalks from the leaf wings.

Hedges. VI.

G E N. XII.

NETTLE. *Urtica dioica.*

STEMS of 3 feet, erect, 4 corner'd, branch'd.

LEAVES hearted, ſerrated, oppoſite, ſhining.

FLOWERS green.

Hedges and rubbiſh. VII.

G E N. XIII.

HOP. *Humulus—lupulus.*

STEM rough, twining.

LEAVES 3 lob'd, rough oppoſite, the upper ones hearted.

FLOWERS green.

Hedges. VIII.

G E N.

G E N. XIV.

BUTCHERS BROOM. *Ruſcus—aculeatus.*

SHRUB low, with ſpreading leafy branches.

LEAVES egg—lanc'd, prickly.

FLOWER has the outward cup leaves white, the inward purpliſh.

Heaths. III. IV.

G E N. XV.

SORREL. *Acetoſa.*

1. COMMON SORREL. *A—vulgaris.*

STEM of 18 inches, ribb'd, reddiſh.

LEAVES long, arrow'd, with long hook'd ears at the baſe.

FLOWERS greeniſh, on thick ſtalks.

Paſtures and hilly wet woods. VI.

2. SHEEPS SORREL. *A—acetoſella.*

STEM from 2 to 10 inches, both creeping and erect, reddiſh.

LEAVES lanc'd, arrow'd with ſhort hooks at the baſe.

FLOWERS greeniſh white, on thin ſpikes.

Sandy paſtures. V.....VII.

GEN. XVI.

EWE. *Taxus—baccata.*

TREE of a midling ſize, with very rough ſcaly bark.

LEAVES pectinated, flat.

FLOWERS are compos'd of green ſcales, from the leaf wings.

Northern hills. III. IV.

---

* GEN XVII.

[As any difference exiſting between the Chiv'd and Pointal'd Plants has been already taken notice of, the repeating the Characters becomes unneceſſary.]

GEN. XVII.

* JUNIPER. *Juniperus.*

A SHRUB of 3 or 4 foot.

LEAVES placed by threes, in whirls, rigid.

FLOWERS unſtalk'd from the leaf wings.

TABLE XVII.

UNPETAL'D.

GENUS. I.

GLASSWORT. *Salicornia.*

1. MARSH SAMPHIRE. *S—herbacea.*

STEM of 4 or 5 inches, weak jointed, ſpreading; joints thicker above and divided.

Sea ſhores. V.....VII.

2. SALT GLASSWORT. *S—fruticoſa.*

STEM of 10 inches, generally upright, ſtronger and more woody than the laſt.

Sea ſhores. VII.....IX.

G E N. II.

PELLITORY. *Parietaria—officinalis.*

STEM erect, hairy.

LEAVES long, lanc'd, rather hairy, when dry tranſparent.

FLOWERS in thick whirls at the baſe of the leaves.

In rubbiſh and walls. V.....IX.

G E N. III.

BASTARD TOAD FLAX. *Theſium—cenophyllum.*

STEM of 8 inches.

LEAVES linear-lanced.

FLOWERS in pannicles, cup ſhining, varies in 5 ſegments.

Hilly chalky paſtures. VI. VII.

G E N. IV.

ASARABACCA. *Aſſarum—europæum.*

STEM of 4 inches.

LEAVES kidney'd, obtuſe, in pairs.

CUP purple within.

Chalky woods and hedges. V.

[G E N. V.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. *Chryſoſplenium alternifolium.*

STEM of 5 inches.

LEAVES alternate, long, ſtalk'd.

CUP yellow, like a petal, in umbrells.

Shady moiſt places, rare. IV.

G E N. VI.

MILKWORT. *Glaux—maritima.*

STEMS of 4 inches.

LEAVES ſpatula-ſhap'd, oppoſite.

CUP white, like a petal, unſtalk'd at the leaf wings.

Sea marſhes. VI. VII.

G E N. VII

RUPTUREWORT. *Herniaria.*

1. STRAGLING RUPTUREWORT.

H—glabra.

STEMS of 3 or 4 inches, ſeldom riſing above the ground.

LEAVES oval, ſhining, ſmooth.

CUP yellow.

Gravelly ſoil in the weſt. VIII.

2.

2. UPRIGHT RUPTUREWORT. *H—lenticulata.*

STEM of 4 inches, weak.

LEAVES oval, oppoſite.

FLOWERS few, cup reddiſh yellow.

Gravelly ſoil in the weſt. VIII.

3. HAIRY RUPTUREWORT. *H—hirſuta.*

STEM of 4 or 5 inches, weak, ſpreading.

LEAVES oval, hairy.

FLOWERS many, cups yellow.

Gravelly meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN. VIII.

KNAWEL. *Scleranthus.*

1. ANNUAL KNAWEL, *S—annuus.*

STEM of 8 inches, weak, erect, till bent down by the weight of the Seed.

LEAVES linear, pair'd.

FLOWERS cluſtered, cup greeniſh white, ſegments expanded.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

2. PERENNIAL KNAWEL. *S—perennis.*

STEM of 5 inches, jointed, half procumbent.

LEAVES linear, pair'd, broader beneath, curv'd.

FLOWERS cluſtered, cups white, ſegments upright, but not expanded, and ſeparated by a green line.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

G E N. IX.

KNOTGRASS. *Poligonum.*

1 SNAKE WEED. *P—biſtorta.*

STEM of 2 feet, ſimple.

LEAVES oval, root leaves ſtalk'd, thoſe of the ſtem embracing.

FLOWERS ſtalk'd, in one cloſe ſpike, cup roſe coloured.

Wet meadows. V. VI.

2. BISTORT. *P—viviperun.*

STEM of 1 foot, ſimple.

LEAVES of the root, lanc'd, oval, of the ſtem linear-lanc'd.

FLOWERS unſtalk'd, white, growing in one cloſe ſpike, cup white, deeply divided.

Northern mountains. VI.....VIII.

3. WILLOW LEAV'D PERSICARIA.

P—amphibium.

STEM of 3 feet, weak, trailing.

LEAVES oval—lanc'd, ciliated.

FLOWERS in ſeveral thick round ſpikes, riſing above the water, cup red.

Ditches, ponds and lakes. VI.....VIII.

4. SPOTTED PERSICARIA. *P—maculatum.*

STEMS of 2 feet, weak, ſtraggling, ſpotted, knotted below the leaves.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſpotted.

FLOWERS in egg'd—oblong ſpikes, from the wing leaves, cup when young greeniſh white, or reddiſh.

Fields, paſtures, dunghills. VII.....IX.

5. PEPPERWORT. *P—hydropiper.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches, half erect, in cluſters.

LEAVES oval—lanc'd, unſpotted, ſmooth.

FLOWERS on the branches unſtalk'd, cup white or red.

Ditches, watery places, rubbiſh. VII.....IX.

6. KNOTGRASS. *P—aviculare.*

STEM of 8 inches, procumbent.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſometimes roundiſh.

FLOWERS on branches from the leaf wings, cup white, or reddiſh.

Fields, foot paths, and ſea ſhores. IV.....IX.

7. BLACK BINDWEED. *P—convolvulus.*

STEM from 10 to 18 inches, twining.

LEAVES ſtalk'd, arrow'd, with ſharp ears, ſmooth, inclining to red.

FLOWERS few, in ſmall ſpikes, cup whitiſh green, 2 ſegments ſmaller than the others.

Hedges and Fields. VI.....IX.

8. BUCKWHEAT. *P—fagopyrum.*

STEMS of 2 or 3 feet, erect, ſucculent.

LEAVES hearted, triangular, with obtuſe ears.

FLOWERS in oblong ſpikes, cups white, growing red.

In fields. VII. VIII.

GEN X.

BERRY BEARING ALDER. *Rhamnus frangula.*

SHRUB of 8 or 12 feet.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, entire.

CUP white, from the leaf wings, with 5 white ſcales.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

GEN. XI.

ELM. *Ulmus—campeſtris.*

TREE of middling height, with a rough ragged bark.

LEAVES hard and dry, with parellel nerves, tooth'd, and the teeth ſerrated.

FLOWERS lax, white, with purple ſummits, nearly unſtalk'd on the branches.

In hedges. IV.

GEN. XII.

LADIES MANTLE. *Alchemilla.*

1. COMMON LADIES MANTLE. *A—vulgaris.*

STEM of 10 inches.

LEAVES lob'd and pleated.

FLOWERS yellow.

Hilly paſtures. VI.....VIII.

2. CINQUEFOIL LADIES MANTLE. *A—alpina.*

STEM from 6 to 12 inches.

LEAVES digitated, ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow.

Northern hills. VII.

G E N. XIII.

PARSLEY BREAKSTONE, OR PARSLEY PIERT.

Aphanes—arvenſis.

STEM of 4 inches, rough.

LEAVES 3 lob'd, lobes 2 and 3 parted.

FLOWERS in branches from the leaf wings.

G E N. XIV.

WATER PURSLAIN. *Portula—portulaca.*

STEM of 3 inches, creeping.

LEAVES oval, pointed, ſmooth.

FLOWERS in thin ſpikes, from the leaf wings.

In marſhy watery places. VIII. IX.

G E N. XV.

PEPPERWORT or DITTANDER.

Lepidium—ruderale.

Stem of 1 foot, branch'd.

Leaves of the root, tooth—pinnated, of the branches, linear, entire.

Flower yellowiſh green, ſpiked on the tops of the branches.

Sea coaſts. VI. VII.

G E N. XVI.

LADIES SMOCK, or TOUCH ME NOT.

Cardamine—impatiens.

Stem 6 to 18 inches.

Leaves of the root deeply cut, and diſpos'd in a circle, of the ſtem ſharp tooth'd.

Cup green, with whitiſh tips.

Northern wet mountains. V.

GEN. XVII.

WATER MILFOIL. *Myriophyllum.*

1. SPIK'D WATER MILFOIL. *M—ſpicatum.*

STEMS of 10 inches, weak, under water.

LEAVES four, like feathers, at the joints.

FLOWERS in ſpikes, above water.

Ditches and ſtanding waters. VII.

2. WHIRL'D WATER MILFOIL. *M—verticulatum.*

STEMS of 5 inches, riſing more above water.

LEAVES thread-ſhaped, cluſtered at the joints.

FLOWERS whirl'd at the leaf wings.

Ditches and ſtanding waters. VII.

GEN. XVIII.

CREEPING WHITLOW GRASS.

Illicebrum—verticillatum.

STEM of inches, decumbent.

LEAVES oval, oppoſite.

FLOWERS white, in thick whirl'd ſpikes.

Weſtern marſhes. VII.

GEN.

GEN XIX.

ORACHE. *Atriplex.*

1. SHRUBBY ORACHE, OR SEA PURSLANE.

A—portulacoides.

SHRUB of 2 or 3 feet.

LEAVES inverſly egg-ſhaped.

Muddy ſea ſhores. VII. VIII.

2. JAGG'D SEA ORACHE. *A—laciniata.*

STEM erect, naked, branched.

LEAVES triangular, indented, undulated, ſalver'd beneath.

FLOWERS in ſpikes.

Sea ſhores. VII. VIII.

3. WILD ORACHE. *A—haſtata.*

STEM low, varying in erect and decumbent, angular.

LEAVES triangular, with ears, indented or entire, and tooth'd.

POINTAL flower cup valves, large, triangular and prickly.

In rubbiſh and ſea ſhores. VIII. IX.

4. SPREADING ORACHE. *A—patula.*

STEMS furrow'd, near decumbent, but ſometimes erect.

LEAVES ſucculent, ſea-green, lower ones arrow'd, upper ones linear and lanc'd

FLOWERS in ſpikes.

In rubbiſh and hedges. VIII.

5. SERRATED ORACHE. *A—ſerrata.*

STEM low, rather erect.

LEAVES linear, ſerrated.

In rubbiſh and ſea ſhores. VIII.

6. GRASS ORACHE. *A—littoralis.*

STEM low, erect.

LEAVES all linear and entire.

In rubbiſh and ſea ſhores. VIII.

7. LONG STALK'D ORACHE. *A—pedunculatus.*

STEM low, ſtraggling.

LEAVES ſpear-ſhaped, blunt, entire.

POINTAL flowers on long ſtalks.

Sea ſhores. VII ....IX.

G E N. XX.

BEET. *Beta—maritima.*

STEMS of 2 feet, decumbent.

LEAVES oval, almoſt ſpuar'd at the baſe.

FLOWERS white, in pairs, pannicled.

Sea ſhores. VIII.

G E N. XXI.

POLYCARPE. *Polycarpon 4 phyllum.*

STEM much branch'd.

LEAVES eggiſh, in fours.

FLOWERS whitiſh, on pannicles, ſtalks forked.

Weſtern ſandy meadows. V.....VIII.

G E N. XXII.

GOOSEFOOT. *Chenopodium.*

1. ENGLISH MERCURY. *C—bonus—henricus.*

STEM of 1 foot.

LEAVES arrow'd, 3 angular, entire.

FLOWERS on naked ſpikes, from the leaf wings.

Roads and rubbiſh. VII. VIII.

2.

2. UPRIGHT GOOSEFOOT. *C—urbicum.*

STEMS of 2½ feet.

LEAVES 3 angular, tooth'd.

FLOWERS on long ſlender ſpikes, cloſe to the ſtem.

Rubbiſh and dunghills. VII. VIII.

3. SAW BONE. *G—rubrum.*

STEM of 3 feet.

LEAVES 3 angular, hearted at the baſe, and obtuſely tooth'd.

FLOWERS on leafy branch'd ſpikes.

Fields and dunghills. VIII.

4. WALL GOOSEFOOT. *C—murale.*

STEM of 2½ feet.

LEAVES egg'd, ſharply tooth'd.

FLOWERS on branch'd naked ſpikes.

Rubbiſh and dunghills. VII. VIII.

5. BASTARD GOOSEFOOT. *C—hybridum.*

STEM of 18 inches.

LEAVES hearted, with 7 or more pointed angles.

FLOWERS on pannicles, weak branch'd, iſſuing from the leaf wings.

Fields and rubbiſh. VIII.

6.

6. WHITE GOOSEFOOT. *C—album.*

STEM of two and a half feet.

LEAVES below, rhomboidal, 3 angular, edges deeply cut; above, lanc'd, entire.

FLOWERS on branched naked pannicles.

Old dunghills and rubbiſh. VIII.

7. FIG-LEAV'D GOOSEFOOT. *C—ſerotinum.*

STEM of two and a half feet.

LEAVES 3 lob'd, deeply cut, middle lobe 3 angular.

FLOWERS on terminating ſpikes.

Rubbiſh and dunghills. VIII. IX.

8. OAK LEAV'D GOOSEFOOT. *C—glaucum.*

STEM of 2 feet.

LEAVES egg'd—oblong.

FLOWERS cluſtered, from the leaf wings.

Rubbiſh. VIII.

9. STINKING ORACHE. *C—fœtidum.*

STEM trailing, of 2 feet.

LEAVES egg'd, entire, inclining to rhomboidal.

FLOWERS cluſtered at the leaf wings.

Roads and rubbiſh. VIII.

ALLSEED. *C—polyſpermum.*

STEM of 2 feet, procumbent.

LEAVES egg'd, entire.

FLOWERS on naked forked ſpikes.

Fields and dunghills. VII. VIII.

11. SEA GOOSEFOOT. *C—maritimum.*

STEM of 1 foot, branched.

LEAVES awl-ſhaped, half cylindrical.

FLOWERS tufted at the ends of the branches.

Sea ſhores. VIII.

G E N. XXIII.

CHERLER. *Cherleria—ſedoides.*

STEMS of 3 or 4 inches, from turfy ſpreading roots.

LEAVES lanc'd, in thick tufts.

FLOWERS, one ſprings from each of theſe tufts.

Scotch mountains. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXIV.

SALTWORT. *Salsola.*

1. PRICKLY SALTWORT. *S—kali.*

STEMS of 1 foot, straggling.

LEAVES rough, prickly.

FLOWERS placed singly on the leaf wings.

Sea shores. VII. VIII.

2. SHRUBBY SALTWORT. *S—fruticosa.*

SHRUB erect, of 11 or 12 inches.

LEAVES succulent, smooth, obtuse, thread-shaped.

FLOWERS single, unstalked on the stems.

Sea shores.

GEN. XXV.

RUSH. *Juncus.*

[The Characters of all the Sp. of this Genus, have been already given, as the Genus was inserted amongst the Grasses, Tab. 6, Gen. 26.]

GEN.

GEN. XXVI.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. *Acorus calamus.*

STEMS of 2 feet, or rather a leaf ſtalk.

LEAVES graſſy, long, 2 or 3 lines broad, pointed, all unſtalk'd, but the flower bearing one.

FLOWER cluſtered on a club, that iſſues from the boſom of one of the ſtalk'd leaves.

In rivers and on heaths. V. VI.

GEN. XXVII.

DOCK. SP. *Rumex.*

SANDWEED. *Rumex—digynus.*

STEM of 6 inches.

LEAVES kidneyed, with white ſtipules.

CUP leaves oval.

Welch and northern mountains. VI. VII.

2. BLOODY DOCK. *R—ſanguineus.*

STEM of 2 feet, jointed, branched.

LEAVES lanced, with red veins.

CUP leaves entire, the innermoſt with warty excreſcences.

In woods, rare. .....VII.

3. CURL'D DOCK. *R—criſpis.*

STEM of two and a half feet, erect.

LEAVES lanced, pointed, curl'd.

CUP leaves entire, warty like the former.

Roads and paſtures. VII. VIII.

4. FIDDLE DOCK. *R—pulcher.*

STEM of 2 feet, branchy, ſpreading.

LEAVES of the root, fiddle-ſhaped.

CUP leaves tooth'd and warted.

Meadows, roads and rubbiſh. VII. VIII.

5. MARSH DOCK. *R—paludoſus.*

STEMS of 4 feet, erect, ſtriated, branched.

LEAVES egg—lanc'd, pointed, with membranaceous piped ſtipules.

CUP whirl'd, leaves entire, and all but one warted.

Marſhes and river banks. VIII.

6. WATER DOCK. *R—hydrolapathum.*

STEMS from 5 to 7 feet, crimſon joints.

LEAVES lanced, pointed, with large ſtipules, ſome piped.

FLOWERS yellowiſh white, in branch'd lax pannicles.

Marſhes and river banks. VII. VIII.

7. BLUNT-LEAV'D DOCK. *R—obtuſifolius.*

STEM of 3 feet.

LEAVES hearted, oblong, rather obtuſe, and crenulated.

FLOWERS in cloſe pannicles, cup leaves ſerrated and warted.

Watery places and rubbiſh. VII. VIII.

8. SHARP-POINTED DOCK. *R—acutus.*

STEM of 3 feet, hearted.

LEAVES oblong, pointed, finely vein'd.

FLOWERS in lax pannicles, cup leaves ſerrated and warted.

Roads and paſtures. VII. VIII.

9. GOLDEN DOCK. *R—maritimus.*

STEM of 10 inches.

LEAVES linear.

FLOWERS yellow, cup leaves toothed and warted.

Roads and rubbiſh. VII. VIII.

TABLE XVIII.

UNCUPP'D

GENUS. I.

FIELD MADDER. *Sherardia arvenſis.*

STEM of 1 foot, procumbent.

LEAVES lanc'd, broad, whirl'd.

FLOWERS blue, on ſhort ſtalks, with a Sp. of mantle.

In fields. V.....VIII.

GEN. II.

WOODROOF. *Aſperula.*

1. SWEET WOODROOF. *A—odorata.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches.

LEAVES 8, lanc'd, ſtellated.

FLOWERS white, in looſe cluſters, on the tops of long ſtalks.

Woods and ſhady places. V.

2.

2. SQUINANCY WORT. *A—cynanchia.*

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, weak, 4-angular, branch'd.

LEAVES 4 or 6 ſtellated, the upper oppoſite.

FLOWERS pale-red, ſmall umbrell'd, on ſtalks, from the leaf wings.

Chalky hills. VI. VII.

GEN. III.

MADDER. *Rubia peregrina.*

STEMS of 2 feet, angular, much branch'd.

LEAVES below 5—8, above 4, all ſtellated.

FLOWERS pale-yellow, ſmall, diſpos'd on the branches.

Rocky grounds. VI. VII.

GEN. IV.

BED-STRAW. *Gallium.*

1. ROOTING BED-STRAW. *G—paluſtre.*

STEM of 2 feet, rough, rooting, angular, ſpreading, branch'd.

LEAVES below 4, egg'd, above 6, linear, all ſtellated.

FLOWERS white, on branch'd ſtalks, from the leaf wings.

Wet meadows, river banks. VII. VIII.

2. MOUNTAIN BED-STRAW. *G—montanum.*

STEM wing'd, 4-angular, proſtrate, ſpreading.

LEAVES 6—9, linear, acuminated, rough beneath.

FLOWERS ſmall, white, in looſe umbrells, on pannicles, ſtalks from the leaf wings.

Hilly heaths, and moiſt grounds. VII. VIII.

3. CORN BED-STRAW. *G—ſpurium.*

STEM of 2 feet, 4-angular, weak.

LEAVES 6, keel'd, ſtellated, rough, lanc'd, tooth'd backwards.

FLOWERS white, pannicled, on ſlender ſtalks, from the leaf wings.

In corn fields. VI. VII.

4. MARSH BED-STRAW. *G—uliginoſum.*

STEMS of 18 inches, ſwelling at the joints.

LEAVES 6—8, cluſter'd, with prickly points, ſerrated backwards.

FLOWERS white, in thin pannicles, from the leaf wings.

Wet paſtures and buſhy heaths. VII.....IX.

5.

5. UPRIGHT BED-STRAW. *G—erectum.*

STEM rough, 4 corner'd, jointed, branch'd.

LEAVES 6, acuminated, ſtellated.

FLOWERS white, pannicled.

Wet paſtures. VI. VII.

6. BASTARD MADDER. *G—mollugo.*

STEM of 2 feet, ſpreading wide.

LEAVES 8, acuminated, ſtellated, ſpreading wide.

FLOWERS white, in pannicles, from the leaf wings.

Hedges and heaths. VI.....VIII.

7. HAIRY BED-STRAW, *G—puſillum.*

STEM of 4 inches, rough, 4 corner'd.

LEAVES 7 and 8, hairy, ſtellated above, imbricated below.

FLOWERS white, pannicled, from the leaf wings.

Northern calcareous mountains. VII.

8. CHEESE RUNING. *G—verum.*

STEM of 2 feet, upright, branch'd.

LEAVES 8 furrow'd, ſtellated.

FLOWERS yellow, many ſpik'd, on low branches, petals ſometimes 5-fid.

Meadows and fields. VII. VIII.

9. CROSS-LEAV'D BED-STRAW. *G—boreale.*

STEM of 18 inches, ſuberect, ſmooth.

LEAVES 4, ſmooth, 3 nerv'd, ſtellated.

FLOWERS white, few in number, from the leaf wings, with hiſpid ſeed.

Northern hills and meadows. VII. VIII.

10. GOOSE GRASS. *G—aparine.*

STEM of 2 or 3 feet, rough, with villous joints.

LEAVES 8, rough, lanc'd, keel'd, ſtellated, with backward prickles.

FLOWERS white, from the leaf wings, with hiſpid ſeed.

Hedges, fields, and rubbiſh. V.....VIII.

G E N. V.

CROSSWORT. *Valantia cruciata.*

STEM of 18 inches, tender, hairy, firſt crawling, then erect.

LEAVES 4, rough, ſtellated.

FLOWERS yellow, on ſeveral ſtalks, from the leaf wings, 8 on a ſtalk.

Incomplete, chiv'd, 5-fid flowers, ſometimes mix'd.

Dry banks and hedges. VI. VII.

GEN. VI.

GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. *Chryſoſplenium.*

[See the Character in the former Table.]

GEN. VII.

SAFFRON CROCUS. *C—ſylveſtris officinalis.*

No Stem or Stalk.

Leaves graſſy.

Flowers of various colours, ſpringing from the root.

Meadows. VIII.

GEN. VIII.

NARCISSUS.

1. NARCISSUS. *N—poeticus.*

Stalks of 8—10 inches.

Leaves ſword-ſhap'd.

Flowers white, with a ſmall red nectary.

Meadows, rare. V.

2. DAFFODIL. *N—pſeudo—narciſſus.*

STALKS of 10 or 12 inches.

LEAVES ſword-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS yellow, with a yellow nectary, the length of the petal.

Woods and hedges. IV.

G E N. IX.

SNOWDROP. *Galanthus—nivalis.*

STALKS of 2—4 inches.

LEAVES linear, broad.

FLOWERS white, one on a ſtalk.

Meadows, orchards, hedges. III. IV.

G E N. X.

BED STRAW, SP. OR SMALL GOOSE GRASS.

Gallium—anglicum.

STEM from 12 to 8 inches.

LEAVES 6 or 7, acuminated, ſtellated.

FLOWERS greeniſh yellow, ſmall, pannicled.

Walls and ſandy meadows. VI. VII.

G E N. XI.

SPURGE LAUREL. *Daphne.*

1. SPURGE LAUREL. *D—laureola.*

STEMS from 18 inches to 2 feet, woody, branch'd.
LEAVES lanc'd, ſhining, ever-green, cluſter'd upwards.
FLOWERS greeniſh, in cluſters of 5, from the branch wings.

Woods and hedges. III. IV.

2. MEZERION. *D—mezerion.*

SHRUB from 1 to 2 feet, branch'd, woody.
LEAVES lanc'd, deciduous.
FLOWERS reddiſh and white, unſtalk'd, cluſter'd in threes.

Woods. III.

G E N. XII.

MILKWORT. *Glaux—maritima.*

[See the Character in the former Table.]

GEN. XIII.

SPARAGUS. *Asparagus—officinalis.*

STALKS of 3 feet, erect, tender, cylindrical.

LEAVES briſtly, 2 inward, and 3 outward ſtipules.

FLOWERS white, few.

Sea rocks, and paſtures. VII. VIII.

GEN. XIV.

LILLY OF THE VALLY. *Convallaria.*

1. LILLY OF THE VALLY. *C—majalis.*

STALKS of 10 inches, naked.

LEAVES 2, from the root, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white, ſweet on one ſide the ſtalk, long-lanc'd ſtipules.

Woods and hedges. V.

2. SOLOMON'S SEAL. *C—polygonatum.*

A STEM of 2 feet, angular, bending at the upper-part.

LEAVES alternate.

FLOWERS white, commonly ſingle on a ſtalk, iſſuing from the leaf wings, the outward ſegment rather largeſt.

Northern rocks, rare. V. VI.

3. MANY FLOWER'D SOLOMON'S SEAL.

C—multiflora.

STEM of 2½ feet, round, reflex'd.

LEAVES alternate.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, from 2 to 8 on a ſtalk, iſſuing from the leaf wings.

Woods. V. VI.

GEN. XV.

MEADOW SAFFRON. *Colchicum—autumnale.*

STEM and ſtalk none.

FLOWERS white, purple, or crimſon, the petal tube ſpringing from the root.

LEAVES lanc'd, flat.

Meadows. VIII. IX.

GEN. XVI.

HYACINTH, OR HARE-BELLS.

Hyacinthus nonſcriptus.

STALKS from 6 to 14 inches.

LEAVES graſſy, on weak ſtalks, long ſtipules.

FLOWERS blue, in ſpikes, moſtly on one ſide the ſtalk.

Woods and hedges. V.

G E N. XVII.

STARWORT. *Callitriche aquatica.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches, weak, under water.

LEAVES below, linear; above, roundiſh; cluſter on the top, indented; the autumn Sp. all linear, 2-fid.

FLOWERS greeniſh white, in the cluſter of leaves, incomplete flowers mix'd in the ſpring ſpecies.

The ſpring Sp. in ditches and pools, the autumnal one in runing water; III.....X.

G E N. XVIII.

PONDWEED. *Potamogeton.*

1. BROAD-LEAV'D PONDWEED. *P—natans.*

STEMS of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in water, large ſheaths.

LEAVES oblong—oval, browniſh green, long ſtalk'd, floating.

FLOWERS ſpik'd, on red ſtalks.

2. PERFOLIATE PONDWEED. *P—perfoliatum.*

STEM of 2 feet in water, weak, no ſheaths.

LEAVES heart-ſhap'd, embracing, pellucid.

FLOWERS greeniſh white, ſpik'd.

Slow rivers and pools. VI.....VIII.

3. SHINING PONDWEED. *P—lucens.*

STEMS of 2 feet, weak, in ſhallow water, large, green, ſheaths.

LEAVES long—lanc'd, flat, ſhining, terminating at bottom in ſtalks.

FLOWERS in thick cylindrical ſpikes.

Lakes and rivers. VI. VII.

4. WATER CALTROPS. *P—criſpe.*

STEM of 1 foot, in ſhallow water, ſhort white ſheaths.

LEAVES lanc'd alternate, waved, ſerrated, with 3 parallel nerves.

FLOWERS ruddy, brown, not exceeding 8, in ſpikes, the ſpikes on 3 inch ſtalks, from the leaf wing.

Ditches and rivers. V. VI.

5. SERRATED PONDWEED. *P—ſerratum.*

STEMS of 2 feet, weak, floating, large green ſheaths.

LEAVES long—oval, ſhining, alternate, ſo wav'd as to appear ſerrated.

FLOWERS in ruddy brown ſpikes, on thick crooked ſtalks.

Ponds and rivers. VI.

6. FORK'D PONDWEED. *P—denſum.*

STEM from 6 to 10 inches, fork'd, weak, in water.

LEAVES oval, pointed, oppoſite, cluſter'd upwards, and imbricated, obſcurely wav'd.

FLOWERS 4, greeniſh white, on a roundiſh ſpike.

Rivers, ditches, and ponds. V. VI.

7. FLAT PONDWEED. *P—compreſſum.*

STEM 2 feet, flat, floating, ſhort white ſtipules, and white ſheaths.

LEAVES graſſy, alternate, linear, obtuſe, pip'd below.

FLOWERS duſky white, on ſmall ſpikes.

Ditches and ſlow rivers. VI. VII.

8.

8. GRASSY PONDWEED. *P—gramineum.*

STEM of 10 inches, or more, flat, many very large ſheaths.

LEAVES graſſy, linear—lanc'd, obtuſe, alternate, but pair'd at the ſpring of the branches.

FLOWERS duſky white, on ſhort ſpikes, flower ſheath the length of the ſtalks.

Rivers and ditches, within the tide. VI. VII.

9. COMB PONDWEED. *P—pectinatum.*

STEM of 18 inches.

LEAVES narrow, acuminated, briſtly, parallel on 2 ſides of the ſtem, like the teeth of a comb.

FLOWERS greeniſh, on ſmall looſe ſpikes.

Northern rivers. VI. VII.

10. SEA PONDWEED. *P—marinum.*

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, weak, ſtraggling, branch'd, bifid ſheaths, capillary ſtipules.

LEAVES linear, flat, alternate, pip'd at bottom.

FLOWERS brown, on long ſpikes, with intervals between them.

Sea ditches. VI.....VIII.

11. BRISTLY PONDWEED. *P—ſetaceum.*

STEMS of 18 inches, weak, floating, of a ruddy brown.

LEAVES lanc'd, acuminated, oppoſite, ſometimes ſingle.

FLOWERS blueiſh brown, ſmall and few, on ſhort looſe ſpikes.

Northern ditches. VII. VIII.

12. SMALL PONDWEED. *P—puſillum.*

STEM round branch'd, weak, ſtraggling, branch'd ſheaths twice the breadth of the leaves.

LEAVES linear, oppoſite, ſome alternate, with round ſtalks.

FLOWERS brown, unſtalk'd, 3 or 4 only, on terminating ſpikes.

Covering the mud of ſhallow pools and ditches. VII. VIII.

GEN. XIX.

MEADOW RUE. *Thalictrum.*

1. MOUNTAIN MEADOW RUE. *T—alpinum.*

STEM from 2 to 4 inches, with a ſingle terminating branch.

LEAVES ſhining, few.

FLOWERS whitiſh, with yellowiſh purple buds, in one terminating cluſter.

North and welch rocks and rivulets. VI.

2.

2. DROOPING MEADOW RUE. *T—minus.*

STEMS of 1 foot, red, branch'd and bushy.

LEAVES 6 parted.

FLOWERS blueish white, pendant.

Hilly wet pastures. VII. VIII.

3. COMMON MEADOW RUE. *T—flavum.*

STEM upright, leafy, firm, wreath'd and furrow'd.

LEAVES deeply cut.

FLOWERS appearing yellow, from the colour of the summits, in upright pannicles.

Wet pastures and river banks. VI.

G E N. XX.

TRAVELLERS JOY. *Clematis—viticella.*

STEM of 10 feet and more, climbing, woody, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS greenish, sometimes red.

Calcareous hedges. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXI.

HELLEBORE. *Helleborus.*

1. STINKING HELLEBORE. *H—fœtidus.*

STEM of 18 inches, leafy.

LEAVES many parted, ſerrated.

FLOWERS greeniſh, many in umbrells, the edges ting'd with red.

Meadows and hedges. IV.

2. GREEN HELLEBORE. *H—viridis.*

STEM from 9 to 12 inches, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES fring'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS green, 2 or 3 on a ſtem.

Woods, rare. III. IV.

GEN. XXII.

MARSH MARYGOLD. *Caltha paluſtris.*

STALK of 1 foot, firm, roundiſh.

LEAVES roundiſh, hearted at the baſe.

FLOWERS yellow.

Wet meadows. IV. V.

GEN. XXIII.

FRITILLARY. *Fritillaria meleagris.*

STALK of 18 inches, 1 flower'd.

LEAVES alternate.

FLOWERS purple and yellow, checker'd, pendant.

Meadows and paſtures. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXIV.

GARLICK. *Allium.*

1. ROUND GARLICK. *A—ampeloprasum.*

STALK flat, of 18 inches.

LEAVES ſucculent, ſea-green, flat.

FLOWERS white, ting'd, with purple or green, in a round umbrell, with 3-fid chives.

Holms Iſlands. VII.

2. SAND GARLICK. *A—arenarium.*

STALK of 1 foot, flat.

LEAVES flat, with ciliated edges.

FLOWERS white, in ſmall umbrells, with purple bulbs mix'd, alternate chives 3-fid.

Northern mountains. VI. VII.

3. MOUNTAIN GARLICK. *A—carinatum.*

STALKS of 1 foot, flat.

LEAVES ſucculent, keel'd, flat.

FLOWERS pale-red, ſcatter'd, mixt with long ſtalk'd purple bulbs, chives ſimple, awl-ſhap'd.

Northern paſtures and rocks. VI. VII.

4. CROW GARLICK. *A—vineale.*

STALK of 2 feet, round.

LEAVES round, pip'd.

FLOWERS violet, a few mix'd with long crooked red bulbs, chives 3-fid.

Meadows and paſtures. VI.

5. GARDEN GARLICK. *A—oleracium.*

STEM of 1 foot, round.

LEAVES $\frac{1}{2}$ circular, rough, furrow'd beneath.

FLOWERS white, umbrell'd, and ſometimes a head of yellow bulbs, without flowers.

Corn and paſture ground. VII.

6.

6. WIL'D GARLICK. *A—urſinum.*

STALK 3 corner'd, naked.

LEAVES of the root lanc'd and ſtalk'd.

PETALS white, in ſmall umbrells.

Woods and hedges

G E N. XXV.

LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL.

Nartheticum oſſifragum.

STEMS of 8 inches.

LEAVES ſword- ſhap'd.

FLOWERS yellow, ſpik'd, with villous filaments.

Welch and northern turf bogs, rare. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXVI.

MOUNTAIN SAFFRON. *Anthericum—ſeratinum.*

STALK of 4 inches, leafy.

LEAVES 3, ſhort, graſſy, flattiſh.

FLOWER, one on a ſtalk, reddiſh without, white within.

Welch mountains. IV. V.

GEN. XXVII.

SCOTCH ASPHODEL. *Tofielda—caliculata.*

STALK of 12 inches, naked.

LEAVES of the root, graſſy, few above.

FLOWERS yellowiſh green, in a cloſe ſpike, each flower has a 3-fid floral leaf, reſembling a cup.

Scotch mountains. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXVIII.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Ornithogalum.

1. YELLOW STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

O—luteum.

STEM of 7 or 8 inches, angular, two leav'd, with large hairy ſtipules.

LEAVES graſſy, pointed.

FLOWERS yellow, umbrell'd.

Northern paſtures.

2. PYRENEAN STAR of BETHLEHEM.

O—pyrenaicum.

Stem from 2 to 4 feet, ſimple, greeniſh, branch'd at top.

Leaves linear, pointed, greeniſh, channel'd.

Flowers greeniſh white, with a green line down the petal, on inch ſtalks, in long ſpikes.

Paſtures. VI.

3. COMMON STAR of BETHLEHEM.

O—umbellatum.

Stem of 8 inches, with very large white ſtipules.

Leaves of the root keel'd, obtuſe.

Flowers white, in flat umbrells, with ſtalks longer than the ſtem, and indented filaments.

Woods and paſtures. IV. V.

G E N XXIX.

SQUILL. *Scilla.*

1. VERNAL SQUILL. *S—verna.*

STEM from 2 to 6 inches, erect, ſmooth, round, unleafed.

LEAVES linear, channel'd, awl-ſhap'd, near the length of the ſtem.

FLOWERS pale blue, from 3 to 16, in round cluſters, floral leaves near the length of the ſtalks.

Paſtures and ſea hilly meadows. IV. V.

2. STAR HYACINTH. *S—autumnalis.*

STEM of 3 or 4 inches.

LEAVES thready, linear,

FLOWERS blue, in oblong cluſters, on long ſtalks.

Dry paſtures near the Lizard. VIII. IX.

G E N. XXX.

FLOWERING RUSH. *Butomus—umbellatus.*

STEM of 3 feet, naked.

LEAVES ſword-ſhap'd, 3 corner'd, half the length of the ſtem.

FLOWERS crimſon, umbrell'd, with a 3 leav'd mantle.

Ditches and river banks. VI.

GEN. XXXI.

ANEMONE.

1. WHITE WOOD ANEMONE. *A—nemeroſa.*

STEM of 5—7 inches.

LEAVES deeply cut.

FLOWERS white, one on a ſtalk, commonly 5 or 6 petal'd.

Woods and hedges. IV.

2. PURPLE WOOD ANEMONY. *A—appenina.*

STEM of 6 or 7 inches.

LEAVES deeply cut.

FLOWERS purple, many more petals than the laſt, and lanc'd.

Chalky fields—Luton, &c. IV.

3. CROWFOOT ANEMONY. *A—ranunculoides.*

STEM of 6 inches.

LEAVES roundiſh, deep cut.

FLOWERS yellow, 2 on a ſtalk, roundiſh petals.

Hedges and woods. V.

4. PONGUE FLOWER. *A—pulſotilla.*

STALK of 6 inches, naked, except a tuft of cut leaves, like a mantle towards the top.

LEAVES twice pennated.

FLOWERS purpliſh-red, one on a ſtalk.

SEEDS have long hairy tails.

G E N. XXXII.

GLOBE FLOWER, OR LOCKER GOWLANDS. *Trollius—europæus.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches.

LEAVES roundiſh, 5 lob'd, lobes 2-fid and 3-fid.

FLOWERS yellow, globular, nectary the length of the chives.

Weſtern and Welch hilly paſtures. V. VI.

G E N. XXXIII.

BIRTHWORT. *Ariſtolochia clematitis.*

STEM of 2 feet, rampant, and erect.

LEAVES hearted.

FLOWERS yellow without, purple within, many together from the leaf wings.

Woods and hedges. VII.

GEN. XXXIV.

VALERIAN. *Valeriana.*

1. RED VALERIAN. *V—rubra.*

STEM of 2 feet.

LEAVES lanc'd, entire.

FLOWERS crimſon, umbrell'd, petal ſpurr'd, with one chive.

In the weſt, old walls and rubbiſh. V.....VIII.

2. WILD VALERIAN. *V—ſylveſtris.*

STEM of 3 feet.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS red, umbrell'd, petals have the beginning of a ſpurr, with 3 chives.

Hedges and wet woods. VI.

3. LAMB'S LETTUCE. *V—locuſta.*

STEM fork'd, of 8 inches.

LEAVES linear.

FLOWERS blueiſh white, umbrell'd, ſegments unequal, and 3 chives.

In fields. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XXXV.

IRIS.

1. FLOWER-DE-LUCE. *I—pſeudacorus.*

STEM of 3 feet.

LEAVES ſword-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS yellow, inward petals leſs than the button.

Rivers, ponds, and watery places. VII.

2. STINKING GLADWYN. *I—fœtidiſſima.*

STEM of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, round.

LEAVES ſword-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS purpliſh, blowing ſeldom, inward petals much expanded.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

GEN. XXXVI.

ORCHIS.

1. BUTTERFLY ORCHIS. *O—bifolia.*

BULBS undivided.

STALK of 7 or 8 inches, naked, but large ſtipules.

LEAVES of the root 2 and 3, very large, 2 and 3 inches long.

FLOWERS white, nectary lob'd, and entire, petals expanded with a long ſpurr.

Heaths and paſtures. V. VI.

2.

2. **PYRAMIDAL ORCHIS.** *O—pyramidalis.*

BULBS undivided.

STALK from 12 to 6 inches, leafy.

LEAVES 6 and more, 6 inch long, and from ½ to one inch broad.

FLOWERS crimſon, nectary in 3 equal parts, long ſpurr.

Calcareous paſtures. VI. VII.

3. LIZARD ORCHIS. *O—coriophora.*

BULBS undivided.

STALK of 10 or 12 inches, leafy, ſtipules length of the germ.

LEAVES of the root ½ inch broad, narrower at the ſtem.

FLOWERS purple or white, in 2 inch ſpikes, nectary 3-fid, ſegments reflex'd, and nurl'd, fur ſhort.

Paſtures, rare. VI.

4. MALE ORCHIS. *O—maſcula.*

BULBS undivided, ſwelling.

STALK from 1 to 2 feet, leafy, with ſtipules the length of the germ.

LEAVES half inch broad, ſometimes ſpotted.

FLOWERS reddiſh purple, on a long ſpike, 4 lob'd nectary, obtuſe ſpurr.

Meadows and paſtures. V.

5.

5. FEMALE ORCHIS. *O—morio.*

BULBS undivided.

STALK about 10 inches, naked.

LEAVES of the root acuminated, 2 inch broad, often ſpotted.

FLOWERS purpliſh red, nectary lip 3-fid, middle ſegment indented, obtuſe ſpurr, a ſhort ſpike.

Wet meadows. V. VI.

6. SCORCH'D ORCHIS. *O—uſtulata.*

LEAVES undivided.

STALK of 5 inches, or more, with few leaves.

LEAVES of the root, about 8, one inch broad, white ſtipules, divided by a purple line.

FLOWERS purple, nectary 4-fid, lip nurl'd, obtuſe ſpurr, very ſhort ſmall thin ſpike, the whole plant appears as if burnt.

Chalky paſtures. V. VI.

7. MAN ORCHIS. *O—militaris.*

BULBS undivided.

STALK about 12 inches, leafy.

LEAVES about 4 inches long, half broad, ſhort, broad, lanc'd, briſtled ſtipules.

FLOWERS greeniſh, nectary lip 5 fid, dotted, purpliſh white, ſpurr obtuſe, conical ſpike of 2 inches.

Chalky paſtures. V.

8.

8. BROAD-LEAV'D ORCHIS. *O—latifolia.*

Bulbs divided.

Stalk of 12 inches, ſoft, leafy.

Leaves ſometimes ſpotted, broad, pip'd at bottom.

Flowers pale-purple, nectary lip 3 lob'd, ſpurr conical, florals longer than the flower. in an obtuſe cylindrical ſpike.

Meadows. V. VI.

9. SPOTTED ORCHIS. *O—maculata.*

Bulbs divided.

Stalk of 10 inches, leafy.

Leaves narrower than the laſt, pip'd at bottom, much ſpotted.

Flowers pale-purple, nectary lip flat, 3-fid, ſpurr ſhorter than the germ, florets ſhort, in a ſpike, appearing 3-angular.

Wet meadows. VI.

10. SWEET ORCHIS. *O—conopſea.*

BULBS divided.

STALK of 10 inches, and more, leafy.

LEAVES ſix and more, near an inch broad, and 6 inches long.

FLOWERS deep crimſon, nectary lip 3-fid, briſtly florets, ſpurr briſtly, longer than the germ, in a long narrow ſpike.

Meadows. VI.

11. BIRD'S-NEST ORCHIS. *O—abortiva.*

BULBS many thread-ſhap'd, cluſter'd.

STALK of 10 inches, and more, firm, erect, cover'd from top to bottom with ſhort ſtipules, without leaves.

LEAVES none.

FLOWERS violet, nectary lip oval, entire, florals the length of the germ, in thin few flower'd ſpikes.

Dry meadows, and beech woods. V. VI.

GEN. XXXVII.

SATYRION. *Satyrium.*

1. GOAT SATYRION. *S—hyrcinum.*

BULBS entire.

STALK of 2 feet, leafy.

LEAVES large, 6 inches long, 3 broad.

FLOWERS purple, nectary lip 3-fid, middle ſegment linear, and obliquely gaſh'd, florals twice the length of the germ, greeniſh-white.

Chalky meadows, rare. VI. VII.

2. FROG ORCHIS. *S—viride.*

BULBS divided.

STALK of 10 inches, with few leaves.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, rather obtuſe.

FLOWERS greeniſh, with a yellow fringe, nectary lip 3-fid, middle ſegment obſolete, ſpurr ſcarce viſible, with lanc'd florals, longer than the germ.

Meadows. VII. VIII.

3. WHITE SATYRION. *S—albidum.*

Bulbs cluſter'd.

Stalk 10 inches, leafy.

Leaves lanc'd.

Flowers greeniſh-white, nectary lip 3-fid, middle obtuſe, florals longer than the germs, ſpurr not viſible.

Northern wet meadows. VIII.

4. CREEPING SATYRION. *S—repens.*

Bulbs fibrous, creeping.

Stalk of 7 inches, with a few leaves near the bottom.

Leaves broad at bottom, ending in a ſharp point.

Flowers greeniſh, white on one ſide the ſtalk, ſmall lanc'd florals.

Scotch heaths and paſtures. VI.

G E N. XXXVIII.

TWAY-BLADE. *Ophrys.*

1. BIRD'S-NEST. *O—nidus avis.*

Bulbs compos'd of fibrous bundles.

Stalk of 7—12 inches, naked, with pip'd ſtipules.

Flowers dingy brown, nectary lip 2-fid, the whole Plant ſeeming ſcorch'd.

Shady beech woods, rare. V. VI.

2.

2. CORAL TWAY-BLADE. *O—corallorhiza.*

BULBS like coral.

STALK of 6 or 8 inches, naked, with pip'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon, with a blueiſh tinge, nectary lip 3-fid.

Scotch fir woods. VIII. IX.

3. COMMON TWAY-BLADE. *O—ovata.*

BULBS fibrous, branch'd.

STALK of 18 inches, green, two leav'd.

LEAVES oval,

FLOWERS white, nectary lip 2-fid, ſmall briſtled florals, ſpike of 6 inches.

Wet woods. V. VI.

4. MOUNTAIN TWAY-BLADE. *O—cordata.*

BULBS fibrous, branch'd.

STALK of 6 inches, brown, 2 leav'd.

LEAVES heart-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS white, lip 2-fid, lanc'd, very minute florals, ſpike ſmall, with few ſeparate flowers.

Northern wet hilly heaths. VI. VII.

5. MARSH TWAY-BLADE. *O—paludoſa.*

Bulbs fibrous, branch'd.

Stalk of 4 inches, 5 corner'd.

Leaves pip'd, with rough tips.

Flowers greeniſh-white, nectary lip entire.

Boggy ground. VI. VII.

6. TRIPLE LADIES-TRACES. *O—ſpiralis.*

Bulbs oblong.

Stalk of 6 inches, twiſted upwards like a ſcrew, with a few leafy ſtipules.

Flowers white, twiſting in a ſpiral round the ſtalk, nectary lip crenated.

Dry meadows. VII. VIII.

7. DWARF TWAY-BLADE. *O—lilifolia.*

Bulb egg-ſhap'd.

Stalks of 6 inches, 3 and 5 angled, naked.

Leaves of the root entire, lanc'd, near the length of the ſtalk.

Flowers yellow-green, nectary lip large, entire, purpliſh.

In marſhes. VI. VII.

8.

8. MUSK TWAY-BLADE. *O—monorchis.*

Bulb round.

Stalk of 5 inches, naked.

Leaves of the root 2 or 3, oval-lanc'd.

Flowers yellow, 3-fid lip.

Barren calcareous paſtures. VII.

9. MAN ORCHIS. *O—anthropophora.*

Bulbs roundiſh.

Stalks of 15 inches, leafy.

Leaves of the root graſſy, of the ſtalk ſmaller.

Flowers green and purple, nectary lip linear, 3 parted, purple, middle 2-fid, on a long thin ſpike.

Chalky paſtures. VI.

10. FLY ORCHIS. *O—muſcifera.*

Bulbs roundiſh.

Stalks of 10 inches, leafy.

Leaves lanc'd, not 1 inch broad.

Flowers green and purple, nectary lip 4-fid, ſpike with few flowers, ſeldom above 8.

Calcareous paſtures. VI.

11. BEE ORCHIS. *O—opifera.*

BULBS roundiſh.

STALKS of 10 inches, leafy.

LEAVES lanc'd.

FLOWERS of 5 petals, 3 outward oval, greeniſh, 2 inward linear, deep purple, nectary lip 4-fid, greeniſh purple and blue thin ſpike.

Chalky paſtures. VII. VIII.

12. SPIDER TWAY-BLADE. *O—arenifera.*

BULBS roundiſh.

STALK of 10 inch, leafy.

FLOWERS of 5 unequal greeniſh petals, nectary lip large, roundiſh, indented, green, with purple ſpots.

Chalky paſtures. IV. V.

GEN. XXXIX.

HELLEBORINE. *Serapias.*

1. DROOPING HELLEBORINE. *S—latifolia.*

STALKS of 2 feet or more, leafy.

LEAVES embracing, oval, or ſword-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS drooping, purple and white, or all white, nectary lip equal to the petal.

Woods and hedges, the ſword-leav'd in marſhes.

VII. VIII.

2.

2. UPRIGHT HELLEBORINE. *S—grandifolia.*

STALKS of 2 feet, leafy.

LEAVES one, ſword-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS erect, whitiſh, ſometimes daſh'd with purple, nectary lip obtuſe, ſhorter than the petal.

Calcareous woods. VIII.

G E N. XL.

LADIES-SLIPPER. *Cypripedium—calceolus.*

STALK leafy.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd.

FLOWER petals of a purpliſh white, nectary yellow, ſtain'd with green and purple.

In woods. VI.

G E N. XLI.

LARKSPUR. *Delphinium—conſolida.*

STEM of 14 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES cut into long narrow lanc'd ſegments.

FLOWERS blue, ſcatter'd on the branches.

Corn fields, rare. VI.

GEN. XLII.

COLUMBINE. *Aquilegia.*

1. COMMON COLUMBINE. *A—vulgaris.*

STEM of 2½ feet, branch'd, leafy.

LEAVES 3 lob'd, the lobes ſtalk'd, roundiſh, tooth'd, and 4-parted.

FLOWERS reddiſh, ſpurrs crooked.

Woods and heaths. VI.

2. MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. *A—alpina.*

STEM of 12 or 18 inches, branch'd, leafy.

LEAVES 3 lob'd, lobes divided into 3 linear ſegments.

FLOWERS blue, large, one or two on a ſtalk, ſpurrs commonly erect.

Northern woody mountains. VI.

GEN. XLIII.

BIRDS-NEST, *Monotropa—hypopithys.*

PLANT paraſitical.

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, with ſtipules inſtead of leaves.

FLOWERS yellowiſh brown, the colour of the ſtem, it has ſometimes 8 petals.

On beech and other tree roots. VII.

TABLE XIX.

ONE PETAL.

GENUS. I.

MADDER, *Rubia.*

GEN. II.

WOODROOF. *Asperula.*

GEN. III.

SHERARDIA.

GEN. IV.

BEDSTRAW. *Gallium.*

[As theſe Plants are, by ſome Authors, deſcrib'd with a Cup, I have repeated them here; but their ſpecifick Characters will be found in the uncup'd Table, where they properly belong.]

GEN.

GEN. V.

MOSCHATEL. *Adoxa—moſchatellina.*

STALKS tender, very ſhort.

LEAVES in threes, 3 lob'd, ſide lobes 2-fid, middle one 3-fid.

FLOWERS yellowiſh green, in a roundiſh ball.

By the ſides of wet woods. IV. V.

GEN. VI.

BILBERRY. *Vaccinium.*

1. BLAYBERRY. *V—myrtillus.*

STEM of 1 foot or more, angular, with prominent wings.

LEAVES ſerrated, nervous.

FLOWERS white, with a purple tinge.

Woods and heaths. IV.

2. MARSH BILBERRY. *V—uliginoſum.*

STEMS of 1 and 2 feet, branch'd, leafy upwards.

LEAVES tender, oval, obtuſe, vein'd.

FLOWERS white, with a bluſh of red.

Wet woods and heaths. IV.

3. WHORTS. *V—vitis—idea.*

STEMS of 1 foot, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, ever-green, dotted beneath.

FLOWERS like the laſt.

Wet northern heaths. IV. V.

4. CRANBERRY. *V—oxiococcus.*

STEMS creeping, rather woody.

LEAVES lanc'd, ever-green, downy beneath.

FLOWERS ſcarlet.

Weſtern turf bogs. V. VI.

G E N. VII.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE. *Sanguiſorba—officinalis.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, little branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits hearted.

FLOWERS white, growing red when old.

Wet meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN. VIII.

BELLFLOWER. *Campanula.*

1. ROUND-LEAV'D BELLFLOWER.

C—rotundifolia.

STEMS of 1 to 3 feet, many from one root.

LEAVES of the root hearted, of the ſtem linear

FLOWERS blue, one on an inch ſtalk.

Heaths and barren paſtures. VIII.

2. LINEAR BELLFLOWER. *C—linifolia.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches.

LEAVES all linear.

FLOWERS blue, ſingle on the ſtalks.

Chalky hills. VII. VIII.

3. SPREADING BELLFLOWER. *C—patula.*

STEM of 18 inches, rough, angular, with 2 ſpreading branch'd arms.

LEAVES lanc'd, linear, thoſe of the ſtem unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS purple, few on naked ſtalks, with broad 3-angular cup ſegments.

Woods and hedges. VII.

4.

4. BELL RAMPIONS. *C—rapunculus.*

STEM of 18 inches and more, rough, angular, divided in arms, almoſt naked above.

LEAVES oval, ſerrated, undulated, rather rough.

FLOWERS deep purple, 1 to 3, on long ſtalks, forming looſe pannicles.

Ditch ſides and fields. VIII.

5. GREAT CANTERBURY BELLS. *C—trachelium.*

STEM of 2 feet and more, nodding, rough.

LEAVES rough, heart—lanc'd, ſometimes 2 and 3 lob'd.

FLOWERS violet, or white, rough within, nodding, 2—5 on wing ſtalks, with prickly cups.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

6. LESSER CANTERBURY BELLS.

C—glomerata.

STEM of 1 foot, erect, roughiſh, angular, ſimple, but ſometimes branch'd.

LEAVES of the root linear—lanc'd, and in long ſtalks, thoſe of the ſtem, ſemi-embracing, rough, roundiſh, and unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS purple, unſtalk'd, in 2 or 3 tufts from the upper wings, and the higheſt terminating the ſtem.

Hilly chalky paſtures. VII.

7.

7. THROATWORT, *C—latifolia.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, round, rough, unbranch'd.

LEAVES of the root lanc'd, ſerrated, downy beneath, of the ſtem linear, very rough, thoſe beneath the flowers embracing.

FLOWERS blue or white, ſingle on a ſtalk, with ſmooth cups.

Northern heaths and hedges. VII.

8. IVY-LEAV'D BELLFLOWER. *C—hederacea.*

STEMS creeping, trailing.

LEAVES 5 lob'd, with ſmooth ſtalks.

FLOWERS blue.

Shady wet places. VI.....VIII.

9. CORN BELLFLOWER. *C—hybrida.*

STEMS of 5 inches, erect, ſimple or branch'd below.

LEAVES oblong, crenated, pale.

FLOWERS blue, ſaucer'd, cups priſmatick, longer than the petals.

Chalk fields. VI. VII.

GEN. IX.

PIMPERNEL. *Samolus—valerandi.*

STEMS of 8 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES entire, ſmooth, deep green, in great numbers.

FLOWERS white, in thin ſpikes.

Marſhy meadows. VIII.

GEN. X.

HORN'D RAMPIONS. *Phyteuma—orbicularis.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, pale-green, with few branches.

LEAVES ſerrated, thoſe of the root hearted, of the ſtem unſtalk'd, ſharp pointed.

FLOWERS red, in round tufts, but ſometimes in long ſpikes.

Chalky paſtures, rare. VI. VII.

GEN. XI.

ELDER. *Sambucus.*

1. COMMON ELDER. *S—nigra.*

SHRUB from 10 to 20 feet, branch'd, hollow and full of pith.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS white, in 5-parted umbrells.

Wet woods and hedges. V.

2. DANEWORT. *S—opulus.*

STEM herbaceous, from 2 to 3 feet, branch'd, brittle.

LEAVES like the laſt, but longer.

FLOWERS like the laſt, though larger and reddiſh.

Hedges and ſides of roads. VII.

G E N. XII.

WATER ELDER. *Opulus—aquaticus.*

SHRUB of 6 feet.

LEAVES conjugated, 3 lob'd, ſide lobes ſometimes bi-parted.

FLOWERS white, in flat umbrells.

Wet woods and hedges. V. VI.

G E N. XIII.

VIBURNUM. *Viburnum—lantana.*

SHRUB of 6 feet, branch'd and leafy.

LEAVES conjugated, hearted, ſerrated, downy and whitiſh beneath.

FLOWERS white, with a tinge of yellow, in umbrells, on rough ſhort ſtalks.

Calcareous woods and hedges. V.

GEN. XIV.

CONVOLVULUS. *Convolvulus.*

1. GREAT BINDWEED. *C—ſepium.*

STEMS green, twining, 6 feet and more.

LEAVES arrow'd, hearted, ſquar'd at bottom, 2 large hearted ſtipules next the flowers.

FLOWERS white, very large.

Hedges. VII. VIII.

2. LESSER BINDWEED. *C—arvenſis.*

STEM much ſhorter, reddiſh, with few branches.

LEAVES arrow'd, hook'd on each ſide at bottom.

FLOWERS white, or variegated with red or purple.

Fields and roads. VI. VII.

3. SEA BINDWEED. *C—ſoldinella.*

STEM procumbent, ſhort, reddiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES kidney-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS red, ſingle on a ſtalk.

Sea ſhores. VII. VIII.

GEN. XV.

PLANTAIN. *Plantago.*

1. GREAT PLANTAIN. *P—major.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES egg'd, 7 nerv'd, on ſtalks of ſometimes 12 inches.

FLOWERS whitiſh, imbricated, on round ſtalks, in long ſpikes.

Fields and roads. V.....VIII.

2. HOARY PLANTAIN. *P—media.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES cluſter'd, on the ground, oval-lanc'd, 5 and 7 nerv'd, hairy on both ſides, on ſhort ſtalks.

FLOWERS whitiſh, ſpik'd, on ſtalks of 6 to 12 inches.

Calcareous paſtures. V.....VIII.

3. RIBBWORT. *P—lanceolata.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES lanc'd, 5 nerv'd, cluſter'd on the ground, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blackiſh-white, ſpik'd, on low angular ſtalks.

Fields and paſtures. VI.

4. SEA, OR MOUNTAIN PLANTAIN.

P—maritima.

STEMS none.

LEAVES linear, commonly entire, woolly at the baſe.

FLOWERS whitiſh, in cylindrical ſpikes, ſometimes roundiſh, on round ſtalks.

Sea coaſts and Welch and northern mountains.

VII. VIII.

5. BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *P—coronopus.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES on the ground, ſemi-pennatifid, lanc'd, the leafits ſometimes tooth'd, and in ſome varieties linear-leaves.

FLOWERS whitiſh, in cylindrical ſpikes, but roundiſh in the ſea Plants, on roundiſh ſtalks, of 6 to 9 inches.

Gravel, and a variety in dry ſea meadows.

VI.....VIII.

GEN. XVI.

CENTUNCULUS. *Centunculus—minimus.*

STEM of 1 inch, roundiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES alternate, large, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white, minute, unſtalk'd, from the leaf wings.

Wet ſandy ground. VI.

GEN. XVII.

PRIVET. *Liguſtrum—vulgare.*

SHRUB of 6 or 8 feet, branch'd, branches oppoſite.

LEAVES oval, ſmooth, oppoſite.

FLOWERS white, from the leaf wings.

Woods and hedges. V.

GEN. XVIII.

HEATH. *Erica.*

1. COMMON HEATH. *E—vulgaris.*

STEM compos'd of many woody branches from the ground.

LEAVES oppoſite, arrow'd.

FLOWERS purpliſh, on ſhort ſtalks, the ſtyle exceeding the petal.

Heaths and woods. VII. VIII.

2.

2. FINE LEAV'D HEATH. *E—cinerea.*

Stems woody, ſhort, of a reddiſh brown.

Leaves in threes, ſmooth, linear.

Flowers red, in an elegant ſpike, the ſtyle within the petal,

Dry heath. VI. VII.

3. CROSS LEAV'D HEATH. *E—tetralix.*

Stems woody, of 2 or 3 feet, with many leaves.

Leaves croſs'd, in fours.

Flowers in tufts, nodding on the tops of the ſtem. the ſtyle within the petal.

Wet heaths. VI.....VIII.

4. MANY-FLOWER'D HEATH. *E—multiflora.*

Stems woody, low, cover'd with leaves and flowers.

Leaves grow in fives.

Flowers purpliſh, diſpers'd over the branches, ſtyle exceeding the petal.

Corniſh heaths. VI.....VIII.

5. IRISH HEATH. *E—daboecii.*

STEMS woody, low.

LEAVES alternate lanc'd, roll'd up.

FLOWERS large, purple, with the pointal within the petal.

Iriſh mountains. VI. VII.

G E N. XIX.

GENTIAN. *Gentiana.*

1. FIELD GENTIAN. *G—campeſtris.*

STEMS ſtriated, ſmooth, leafy, from top to bottom.

LEAVES of the root ſtalk'd, of the ſtem lanc'd, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS purpliſh, petals bell'd, 4-fid, with bearded throat and 4-fid cup.

Hilly paſtures, rare. IV.....IX.

2. LEAST GENTIAN. *G—filiformis.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES on the ground, jagg'd, with long ſtalks.

FLOWERS yellowiſh, petals bell'd, ſmall cluſter'd, on the top of long ſtalks, 4-fid, throat unbearded, cup 4-fid.

Marſhes. VIII.

3.

3. CALATHIAN VIOLET. *G—pneunomanthe.*

STEM of 18 inches, round, little branch'd.

LEAVES nearly oval, obtuſe, or linear-pointed.

FLOWERS blue, petals large, bell'd 5-fid, cup 5-fid.

Wet meadows, rare. VIII.

4. AUTUMNAL GENTIAN. *G—amarylla.*

STEMS ſtriated, ſmooth, very leafy.

LEAVES like the 1ſt Sp.

FLOWERS purpliſh, blue, many petals tubular, large, 5-fid, and a bearded throat.

Dry paſtures. VIII.

5. LITTLE CENTAURY. *G—centaurium.*

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, erect, ſtriated, branch'd towards the top.

LEAVES ſmooth, 3 nerv'd, ſhining.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, in a tuft, petals 5-fid, ſometimes 4-fid.

Barren paſtures. VII.

G E N. XX.

DODDER. *Cuſcuta—europæa.*

STEM naked, red, ſucculent, twining like packthread on other plants.

LEAVES none.

FLOWERS reddiſh, ſmall, unſtalk'd, cluſter'd.

Heaths and corn fields. VI.....VIII.

G E N XXI.

MUDWORT. *Limoſella—aquatica.*

STEM none.

LEAVES in large circles on the turf, long ſtalk'd, with rooting runners.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, reddiſh within.

Flooded ground. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXII.

MONEYWORT. *Sibthorpia—europæa.*

STEM creeping, round, naked or branch'd, jointed.

LEAVES alternate, unſtalk'd, kidney'd, large.

FLOWERS reddiſh, from the joints.

Marſhy grounds. VII.....IX.

GEN. XXIII.

HOLLY. *Ilex—aquifolia.*

TREE of a ſmall ſize, ever-green.

LEAVES oval, prickly, undulated.

FLOWERS white.

Woods and hedges. V.

GEN. XXIV.

PRIMROSE. *Primula.*

1. COMMON PRIMROSE. *P—vulgaris.*

STALKS many from one root, each bearing one flower.

LEAVES wrinkled, rough, tooth'd, lying on the ground.

FLOWERS pale-yellow, ſometimes red.

Fields, woods, paſtures. III.....V.

2. OXSLIP. *P—inodora.*

STALKS higher than the laſt, ſometimes riſing to a foot, carrying umbrells.

LEAVES like the laſt.

FLOWERS yellow without, ſmall, in umbrells on the top of the ſtalks, the outward ones drooping.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

3. COWSLIP. *P—veris.*

STALKS and LEAVES like the laſt, but ſmaller in all parts.

FLOWERS of a deeper yellow, in umbrells.

Fields and paſtures. IV. V.

4. BIRD'S EYE. *P—farinoſa.*

STALK ſmooth, taller than the laſt, bearing an umbrell.

LEAVES in a tuft, but ſmoother than the other ſpecies, crenated and mealy underneath.

FLOWERS red, with flat brims, in thick umbrells.

Northern paſtures, rare. V.....IX.

G E N. XXV.

PIMPERNEL. *Anagallis—arvenſis.*

STEMS procumbent, quadrangular, branch'd.

LEAVES entire, ſmooth.

FLOWERS red or white, and one variety (made by Haller a ſeparate Sp.) has blue petals, a little ſerrated, and is taller.

Dry fields. V.....VIII.

GEN. XXVI.

WILLOW HERB. *Lyſimachia.*

1. LOOSESTRIFE. *L—vulgaris.*

STEMS erect, of 3 feet, rough, angular, with terminating branches.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, rough beneath.

FLOWERS yellow, in pannicles, with united filaments.

In wet ground and river ſides. VI. VII.

2. TUFTED LOOSESTRIFE. *L—thyrſifolia.*

STEMS of 1 foot, ſmooth, branch'd from the leaf wings.

LEAVES long, oval-lanc'd, mark'd with black dots, and long narrow ſtipules.

FLOWERS yellow, in tufts on the ſide branches, the petals has orange dots towards the top.

3. WOOD LOOSESTRIFE. *L—nemorum.*

STEM of 8 inches, weak, procumbent, much branch'd.

LEAVES egg'd, pointed.

FLOWERS yellow, many, one on a ſtalk.

Woods. V.....VII.

4. YELLOW MONEYWORT. *L—nummularia.*

STEM proſtrate, rooting, quadrangular.

LEAVES conjugated, almoſt round, on ſhort ſtalks.

FLOWERS yellow, large, ſingle on a ſtalk.

Wet meadows. VI. VII.

5. RED MONEYWORT. *L—tenella.*

STEM creeping, quadrangular, branch'd.

LEAVES egg'd, pointed, with ſtalks longer than the leaves.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, from the leaf wings.

Wet heaths and meadows. VI. VII.

G E N XXVII.

GREEK VALERIAN. *Polemonium—cæruleum.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, channel'd, branch'd upwards.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS blue, varying in white.

Wood ſides. VI.

GEN.

GEN. XXVIII.

WATER VIOLET. *Hottonia—paluſtris.*

STEMS pip'd, creeping along the water, rooting at intervals, and then erect,

LEAVES pinnated, ſpreading on the water.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, in whirls.

Ditches and ponds. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXIX.

THORN APPLE. *Datura—ſtramonium.*

STEMS of 2 feet, thick, ſmooth, much branch'd.

LEAVES egg'd, vein'd, ſmooth and large.

FLOWERS white, very large.

Rubbiſh. VII.

GEN. XXX.

NIGHTSHADE. *Solanum.*

1. BLACK NIGHTSHADE. *S—nigrum.*

STEMS of 2 feet, ſmooth, fork'd, herbaceous.

LEAVES egg'd, vein'd, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, many in nodding umbrells.

Rubbiſh and dunghills. VI. VII.

2. BITTER-SWEET. *S—dulcimara.*

STEMS of 6 feet, woody, weak, flexous.

LEAVES below ſimple, above both ſimple and 3 parted.

FLOWERS purpliſh-blue.

Hedges and ſea coaſts. VI. VII.

G E N. XXXI.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. *Atropa—belladona.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES egg'd, entire, vein'd.

FLOWERS dingy white, with black lines.

Hedges and rubbiſh, rare. VII.

G E N. XXXII.

AZALEA. *Azalea—procumbens.*

STEMS of 6 inches, procumbent, with ſpreading branches.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, with a prominent nerve.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, with a red cup on the tops of the branches.

Mountainous places. VI. VII.

GEN. XXXIII.

BUGBEAN. *Menyanthes.*

1. MARSH TREFOIL. *M—trifoliata.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches, ſmooth, erect.

LEAVES in threes, with long ſtalks.

FLOWERS bell'd, white variegated with purple, ſtalk'd, in a long ſpike.

Marſhes. VI. VII.

2. FRING'D BUGBEAN. *M—nymphoides.*

STEMS of 1 foot, thick, ſmooth, brittle.

LEAVES hearted, entire, large.

FLOWERS ſaucer'd, large, yellow, fring'd.

Rivers and ditches. VII.

GEN. XXXIV.

FELLWORT. *Swertia—perennis.*

STEMS of 18 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES next the ground ſtalk'd, thoſe of the ſtem unſtalk'd, and more pointed.

FLOWERS pale-blue, with black dots, in ſpikes.

Welch mountains. VII.

GEN. XXXV.

PERIWINKLE. *Vinca.*

1. SMALL PERIWINKLE. *V—minor.*

STEMS procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, conjugated.

FLOWERS blue, ſometimes white, ſingle, on ſtalks from the leaf wings

Woods and hedges, rare. V.

2. GREAT PERIWINKLE. *V—major.*

STEMS of 18 inches, erect, little branch'd.

LEAVES egg-hearted, ſtalk'd, ciliated.

FLOWERS blue, larger than the former, ſingle, on erect ſtalks.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

GEN. XXXVI.

COMFREY. *Symphitum—officinale.*

STEMS of 2 feet, rough, branch'd, wing'd.

LEAVES wrinkled, large, prickly.

FLOWERS whitiſh-yellow, ſometimes purple.

Banks of rivers. VII.

G E N. XXXVII.

MADWORT. *Aſperugo—procumbens.*

STEM decumbent, angular, branch'd.

LEAVES prickly, of a dark green.

FLOWERS purple, ſmall.

Moiſt corn fields and rubbiſh. V. VI.

G E N. XXXVIII.

SCORPION GRASS. *Myoſotis—ſcorpioides.*

STEMS of 4 to 8 inches, rough, pale, branch'd.

LEAVES hairy or prickly.

FLOWERS blue, with yellow bottoms, or yellow with blueiſh lines, in a curv'd ſpike, like a ſcorpion's tail.

The 1ſt in watery places, the laſt or loweſt in dry heaths and roads. V.....VII.

G E N. XXXIX.

HOUNDS TONGUE. *Cynogloſſum—officinale.*

STEM of 2 feet, pale, ſtriated, branch'd.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, large, ſilky, broad, lanc'd.

FLOWERS dark-purple, in great numbers, with a diſagreeable ſmell.

Roads and rubbiſh. VI.

G E N.

G E N. XL.

ALKANET. *Anchuſa—ſempervirens.*

Stem tender, of 6 inches, branch'd.

Leaves pale, ever-green, hairy.

Flowers blueiſh.

Rubbiſh. V. VI.

G E N. XLI.

SMALL BUGLOSS. *Lycopſis—arvenſis.*

Stems of 18 inches, erect, rough, branch'd.

Leaves lanc'd, hiſpid, undulated.

Flowers blue, with white veins.

Fields and roads. VI ....IX.

G E N. XLII.

BUGLOSS COWSLIP. *Pulmonaria.*

1. COMMON BUGLOSS COWSLIP. *P—officinalis.*

Stem of 8 inches, brittle, angular, rough, branch'd.

Leaves of the root egg-hearted, rough, ſtalk'd, of the ſtem oval-lanc'd, unſtalk'd, and frequently ſpotted with white.

Flowers red and blue, in curv'd ſpikes.

Woods. V.

2.

2. SEA BUGLOSS COWSLIP. *P—maritima.*

STEM of 1 foot, furrow'd, prickly, branch'd, procumbent.

LEAVES egg'd, prickly.

FLOWERS red, turning blue.

Sea ſhores. V. VI.

GEN. XLIII.

GROMWELL. *Lithoſpermum.*

1. GROMWELL. *L—officinale.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, rough, with leaves, branch'd.

LEAVES long, oval-lanc'd, rough, with white hairs, vein'd underneath.

FLOWERS white, ſingle from the leaf wings.

Calcareous ſoil and roads. V. VI.

2. CREEPING GROMWELL. *L—cæruleum.*

STEMS decumbent, hardly branch'd, rooting at the tops.

LEAVES tongued, dry, prickly.

FLOWERS purple, with a ſort of double petal, ſmooth ſhining ſeeds.

Hilly paſtures. V.

3. BASTARD ALKANET. *L—arvenſe.*

STEM brittle, with ſpreading branches.

LEAVES tongued, rough, dry.

FLOWERS white, ſeeds rough.

In fields. V.....VII.

G E N. XLIV.

BORRAGE. *Borrago—officinalis.*

STEM of 6 inches, rough, branch'd.

LEAVES alternate, wrinkled, very broad.

FLOWERS blue, very large, and very long chives.

Rubbiſh and walls. VI.....VIII.

G E N. XLV.

NAVELWORT. *Cotyledon.*

VENUS NAVELWORT. *C—veneris.*

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, erect.

LEAVES umbrell'd, ſucculent.

FLOWERS yellowiſh-white, ſpik'd and pendant.

Old walls, Bute caves. VI.....VIII.

2. YELLOW NAVELWORT. *C—lutea.*

STEM and LEAVES of the former.

FLOWERS yellow, upright.

The ſame places. VI.

G E N. XLVI.

WOOD SORREL. *Oxalis—acetoſella.*

STEM none.

LEAVES in threes, on long ſtalks.

FLOWERS purple or white, with purple veins, on reddiſh ſtalks.

Woods and hedges. IV.

G E N. XLVII.

WILD ROSEMARY. *Andromeda—polifolia.*

STEM of 1 foot, branch'd, woody.

LEAVES lanc'd, alternate, revolute.

FLOWERS green, ting'd with purple, ſingle on aggregated ſtalks.

In turf bogs, rare. VI.

GEN.

GEN. XLVIII.

STRAWBERRY TREE. *Arbutus.*

1. COMMON STAWBERRY TREE. *A—unedo.*

SHRUB of 8 or 10 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES ſmooth, ſerrated.

FLOWERS greeniſh, ting'd with red.

Ireland. IX.

WHORTS. *A—alpina.*

STEM of 2 feet, decumbent, woody, branch'd.

LEAVES rough, ſerrated, white beneath.

FLOWERS whitiſh-green, with reddiſh margins.

Scotch mountains, rare. V.

3. BEAR BERRY. *A—uva urſi.*

STEM of 1 foot, decumbent, branch'd, leafy, ſhrubby.

LEAVES entire, ſmooth.

FLOWERS whitiſh-green, with purpliſh margins.

Northern dry hills. VI.

GEN. XLIX.

SEA MALLOW. *Lavatera.*

GEN. L.

MARSH MALLOW. *Althæa.*

GEN. LI.

MALLOW. *Malva.*

[Theſe Genera are plac'd here, as they are by ſome deſcrib'd, one-petal'd; but they are repeated in the 5-petal'd Table, where their ſpecies are enumerated.]

GEN. LII.

CHICKWEED WINTERGREEN.

Trientalis—europæa.

STEMS of 6 inches, round, unbranch'd.

LEAVES entire, lanc'd towards the top of the ſtem.

FLOWERS white, ſingle, on weak ſtalks, from the top of the ſtem.

Northern turfy mountains. VI. VII.

G E N. LIII.

YELLOW-WORT. *Chlora—perfoliata.*

STEM upright, branching at the joints.

LEAVES embracing at every joint.

FLOWERS pale-yellow.

Calcareous hilly paſtures. VII.

TABLE XX.

TWO PETALS.

GENUS. I.

ENCHANTERS NIGHTSHADE.

Circæa.

1. COMMON ENCHANTERS NIGHTSHADE.

C—lutitiana.

STEM one foot, erect, round, ſmooth, branching.

LEAVES oval.

FLOWERS reddiſh-white.

Shady moiſt places. VI. VII.

2. MOUNTAIN ENCHANTERS NIGHTSHADE.

C—alpina.

STEMS 6 inches, proſtrate, unbranch'd.

LEAVES hearted.

FLOWERS reddiſh-white.

Rare, on northern hills. VI. VII.

TABLE XXI.

THREE PETALS.

GENUS. I.

WATER ALOE, OR FRESH WATER SOLDIER.

Stratiates—alloides.

STALKS of 5 inches, naked, one-flower'd.

LEAVES 3-angular, prickly.

FLOWERS white, large.

Clay ditches. VI. VII.

GEN. II.

TILLŒA. *Tillæa muſcoſa.*

STEM procumbent, perfoliated.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, cluſter'd, ſucculent.

FLOWERS cluſter'd in the leaf wings.

Sandy heaths and meadows. V. VI.

GEN.

GEN. III.

ARROW GRASS. *Triglochin.*

SPIK'D GRASS. *T—maritimum.*

STALKS of 5 inches, round, ſmooth.

LEAVES many, very narrow, flat above, roundiſh beneath.

FLOWERS purpliſh, ſmall, in ſpikes of 4 inches.

BUTTONS 6.

CAPSULE 6 cell'd.

Sea meadows. V.....VIII.

2. ARROW-HEAD GRASS. *T—paluſtre.*

STALKS of 8 inches, ſmooth, round.

LEAVES very narrow, erect, thoſe of the root ſurround the ſtalk.

FLOWERS greeniſh, in a looſe pendulous ſpike.

BUTTONS 3.

CAPSULE 3 cell'd.

Wet meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN. IV.

WATER PLANTAIN. *Aliſma.*

1. GREAT WATER PLANTAIN. *A—plantago.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect.

LEAVES egg'd, pointed, 3 inches by 2.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, many followed by 3 ſided heads.

Watery places. VII.

2. LESSER WATER PLANTAIN.

A—ranunculoides.

STEMS of 6 inches, ſlender, hollow.

LEAVES linear-lanc'd.

FLOWERS ſmall, many white, with yellow claws, follow'd by round prickly heads.

Watery places. VI.....IX.

3. FLOATING WATER PLANTAIN. *A—nutans.*

STEM of 1 foot, floating on the water.

LEAVES egg'd, obtuſe.

FLOWERS white, with a 3 corner'd head.

Lakes and ditches. VII. VIII.

4. STARS-HEADED WATER PLANTAIN.

A—damaſonium.

STEM of 8 inches.

LEAVES hearted, oblong.

FLOWERS white, follow'd by a ſtellated head.

Ditches and ſtagnant waters. VI.....VIII.

TABLE XXII.

FOUR PETALS.

GENUS. I.

WILLOW HERB. *Epilobium.*

1. ROSE BAY WILLOW HERB. *E—anguſtifolium.*

STEMS of 4 feet, erect, red.

LEAVES linear-lanc'd.

FLOWERS red, ſlightly indented, the drooping chives and pointal give the flower an appearance of irregularity.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

2. CODLINGS AND CREAM. *E—ramoſum.*

STEMS of 5 feet, erect, much branch'd.

FLOWERS lanc'd, ſerrated, decurrent, lower ones oppoſite.

FLOWERS pale-red, or purple, large, petals 2-fid.

River banks. VII.

3. HAIRY WILLOW HERB. *E—hirſutam.*

STEMS of 3 feet, furrow'd, with few branches.

LEAVES like the former, and roughiſh.

FLOWERS purpliſh, petals 2-fid.

Ditches and watery places. VII.

4. SMOOTH WILLOW HERB. *E—montanum.*

STEM of 3 feet, ſmooth, branch'd.

LEAVES egg'd, tooth'd, oppoſite, ſmooth.

FLOWERS pale-red, petals 2-fid.

Wet clay meadows. VII.

5. SQUARE WILLOW HERB. *E—tetragonum.*

STEMS 4 corner'd, reddiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, tooth'd, roughiſh, lower ones oppoſite.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, petals 2-fid.

Ditches. VII.

6. MARSH WILLOW HERB. *E—paluſtre.*

STEMS of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, oppoſite, entire.

FLOWERS red, petals indented.

Marſhy places. VII.

7. CREEPING WILLOW HERB. *E—alpinum.*

STEM decumbent, rooting, red, branch'd.

LEAVES like the laſt.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, ſmall, petals 2-fid.

By hilly rivulets. VII. VIII.

G E N. II.

GAITEN, OR DOG WOOD. *Cornus—ſanguinea.*

SHRUB of 5 or 6 feet, with reddiſh branches.

LEAVES in pairs, entire.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells, ſtalk'd from the leaf wings.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

G E N. III.

SPINDLE TREE. *Euonymus—europæus.*

SHRUB of 6 or 8 feet, with corner'd branches.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, ſerrated, in pairs.

FLOWERS greeniſh-yellow, ſtinking, with red 4-cell'd fruit.

Hedges. IV. V.

GEN. IV.

SPURGE. *Euphorbia.*

1. PETTY SPURGE. *E—peplis.*

STEMS of 6 inches, decumbent, greeniſh.

LEAVES oval, entire.

FLOWERS whitiſh-green, in 3-fid umbrells, with egg'd mantlets.

Corn and garden grounds. VII. VIII.

2. DWARF SPURGE. *E—exigua.*

STEMS of 5 inches, weak, browniſh-green.

LEAVES linear.

FLOWERS like the laſt, with lanc'd mantlets.

Corn fields. VII.

3. PORTLAND SPURGE. *E—portlandica.*

STEMS of 6 inches, weak, red.

LEAVES linear-lanc'd, pointed, ſmooth.

FLOWERS yellowiſh, larger than the former, in 5-fid umbrells, with hearted concave mantlets.

Weſtern ſea ſhores. VII. VIII.

4. SEA SPURGE. *E—paralias.*

STEMS of 8 inches, partly decumbent.

LEAVES imbricated, thick ſet.

FLOWERS herbaceous, with kidney'd concave mantlets.

Sea ſhores. VII. VIII.

5. WARTWORT. *E—helioſcopia.*

STEM of 10 inches, erect.

LEAVES wedg'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS greeniſh-white, in 5-fid or 3-fid umbrells, with oval mantlets.

Garden grounds. VII. VIII.

6. WARTY SPURGE. *E—verrucoſa.*

STEMS of 8 inches, erect.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated, woolly.

FLOWERS yellow, in 5-fid, 2-fid and 3-fid umbrells, with egg'd mantlets.

Corn fields, rare. VIII.

7. CORN SPURGE. *E—platyphyllus.*

STEMS of 8 inches, erect, but weak.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated, ſmooth.

FLOWERS whitiſh-green, large, in 5-fid and 3-fid umbrells, with keel'd hairy mantlets.

Corn fields, rare. VII. VIII.

8. IRISH SPURGE. *E—hybernus.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, without branches.

LEAVES entire.

FLOWERS yellow, large, in 6-fid umbrells, with oval mantlets.

9. SPURGE. *E—amygdalus.*

STEMS of 2 feet, erect, thick, without branches.

LEAVES entire.

FLOWERS yellow, large, in multifid umbrells, with round mantlets, ſtalk'd.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

10. PURPLE SPURGE. *E—peplis.*

STEM of 4 inches, decumbent, reddiſh.

LEAVES in pairs, half hearted, entire, often purpliſh.

FLOWERS yellowiſh white, ſingle, in the center, or in 2-fid umbrells from the junction of the leaves.

Weſtern ſea-coaſts. VII. VIII.

11. RED SPURGE. *E—characias.*

STEMS of 2 feet, ſtrong.

LEAVES lanc'd, entire.

FLOWERS purpliſh, in multifid and 2-fid umbrells, with perfoliated indented mantlets.

Woods and hedges, rare. VI.

GEN. V.

TORMENTIL. *Tormentilla.*

1. ERECT TORMENTIL. *T—erecta.*

STEMS of 8 inches, half erect, brittle.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, vein'd.

FLOWERS yellow.

Dry hilly paſtures. VI. VIII.

2. CREEPING TORMENTIL. *T—repens,*

STEMS rooting, decumbent, tender.

LEAVES ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS yellow, many.

Heaths and woods. VII.

G E N. VI.

P O P P Y. *Papaver.*

RED POPPY. *P—rhœas.*

STEM of 6 inches, hairy, branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, with a yellow juice.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, and ſmooth round capſules.

Amongſt corn. VI. VII.

2. SMOOTH POPPY. *P—dubium.*

STEMS of 8 inches, ſmooth, much branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, wrinkled.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, many and ſmaller, with ſmooth oblong capſules.

Amongſt corn. VI. VII.

3. WELCH POPPY. *P—cambricum.*

STEMS of 1 foot, branch'd.

LEAVES deeply pennatifid, ſoft.

FLOWERS yellow, with ſmooth oblong capſules.

Welch mountains. VI ....VIII.

4. WHITE POPPY. *P—ſomniferum.*

STEMS of 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, large, jagg'd, ſea-green.

FLOWERS white, petal claws purple, and large round ſmooth capſules.

In rubbiſh and fields. VII.

5. ROUGH POPPY. *P—argemone.*

STEMS of 1 foot, reddiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES jagg'd, dry, ſea-green.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, ſmall, with long prickly capſules.

Dry corn fields. VI. VII.

6.

6. BASTARD POPPY. *P—hybridum.*

STEMS of 1 foot, pale green, branch'd.

LEAVES jagg'd, dry, aſh, green.

FLOWERS ſcarlet, ſmall, with round prickly capſules.

Corn fields. VI. VII.

GEN. VII.

CELANDINE. *Chelidonium.*

1. GREAT CELANDINE. *C—majus.*

STEM of 3 feet, yellowiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES round, lob'd, full of a yellow juice.

FLOWERS yellow, in umbrells.

In rubbiſh. V. VI.

2. HORN'D POPPY. *C—glaucum.*

STEM of 3 feet, blueiſh-green, branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, ſucculent, ſea-green.

FLOWERS yellow, large, one on a ſtalk.

Sea ſhores. VIII.

3. RED HORN'D POPPY. *C—corniculatum.*

STEM of 2 feet, prickly, branch'd.

LEAVES unſtalk'd, pennatifid.

FLOWERS pale red, one on a ſtalk.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

4. VIOLET HORN'D POPPY. *C—hybridum.*

STEM of 6 inches, ſmooth, branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, leaflits linear.

FLOWERS violet, one on a ſtalk.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

G E N. VIII.

PEPPERWORT. *Lepidium—anglicum.*

STEM of 1 foot, hairy, procumbent, 3 corner'd, branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, tooth'd, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Rubbiſh. VI. VII.

GEN. IX.

BASTARD CHICKWEED. *Bufonia—tenuifolia.*

STEM of 4 inches, ſmooth, branch'd.

LEAVES linear, deep green, ſmooth, rigid.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Sea coaſts. V. VI.

GEN. X.

PEARLWORT. *Sagina.*

1. TRAILING PEARLWORT. *S—procumbens.*

STEM of 2 or 3 inches, trailing, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, cluſter'd.

FLOWERS whitiſh-green, ſmall.

Sandy places. V.....VIII.

2. ERECT PEARLWORT. *S—erecta.*

STEM of 3 inches, erect.

LEAVES graſſy, deep green.

FLOWERS white.

Gravelly heaths. V.

GEN.

G E N. XI.

LADIES SMOCK *Cardamine—hirſuta.*

STEM of 7 or 8 inches, erect, branching.

LEAVES pennated, ſometimes hairy, with ſtalk'd leafits.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Wet meadows. IV.....VI.

G E N. XII.

GOLD OF PLEASURE. *Myagrum—ſativum.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, branch'd, rough.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, rough, dry, deep green.

FLOWERS white, many.

Corn fields. V. VI.

G E N. XIII.

AWL-WORT. *Subularia—aquatica.*

STEM of 3 inches, erect, with few branches.

LEAVES ruſhy, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Scotland, watery places. VII.

GEN. XIV.

WHITLOW-GRASS. *Draba.*

1. COMMON WHITLOW-GRASS. *D—verna.*

STEM erect, of 3 inches.

LEAVES lanc'd, dry, indented.

FLOWERS white.

Walls and dry places. IV.

2. WALL WHITLOW-GRASS. *D—muralis.*

STEM erect, weak, fork'd, but little branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, tooth'd.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Rocks and calcareous hills. V.

3. WHITE WHITLOW-GRASS. *D—incana.*

STEM of 6 inches, with many leaves and few branches.

LEAVES whitiſh, ſoft.

FLOWERS white.

Rocks and hills, rare. V. VI.

GEN. XV.

SCURVY-GRASS. *Cochlearia.*

1. GARDEN SCURVY-GRASS. *C—officinalis.*

STEM of 10 inches, erect, or 6 inches, and decumbent.

LEAVES of the root roundiſh, of the ſtem oblong, ſucculent, indented.

FLOWERS white.

Hills and ſea coaſts, rare. V. VI.

2. SEA SCURVY-GRASS. *C—anglica.*

STEM of 8 inches, thick, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, indented, ſucculent.

FLOWERS white.

Sea coaſts. V.

3. DANISH SCURVY-GRASS. *C—danica.*

STEM of 5 inches, reddiſh, decumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, angular, ſucculent.

FLOWERS white.

Sea coaſts, rare. V. VI.

4. SWINES SCURVY-GRASS. *C—coronopus.*

STEM of 8 inches, ſucculent, proſtrate.

LEAVES pennatifid.

FLOWERS white, cluſter'd.

Rubbiſh and roads. VI.....VIII.

5. RADISH SCURVY-GRASS. *C—armoriaca.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES ſmooth, vein'd.

FLOWERS white.

Ditches and rubbiſh. V.

G E N. XVI.

CRESS-ROCKET. *Vella—annua.*

STEM of 6 inches, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid.

FLOWERS white, with pendant ſhellicles.

Dry hills, rare. VI.

G E N. XVII.

WATE-RROCKET. *Radicula—amphibia.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES pennatifid, ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, large, though ſometimes leſs than the cup.

Watery places. VI.....VIII.

G E N. XVIII.

PEPPERWORT. *Lepidium, Sp.*

1. BROAD-LEAV'D PEPPERWORT.

L—latifolium.

STEM of 3 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Paſtures. VI. VII.

2. POTTY KARSE. *L—petreum.*

STEM of 3 inches. erect, few branches.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS white.

Walls and rocks. IV. V.

GEN. XIX.

SEA ROCKET. *Bunias—cakile.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, linear, ſucculent.

FLOWERS purple, large.

Sea ſhores. VI.

GEN. XX.

STEM of 3 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root crenated, of the ſtalk arrow'd.

FLOWERS yellow, many.

Corn fields, rare. VII.

GEN XXI.

TREACLE MUSTARD. *Thlaſpi.*

1. MITHRIDATE MUSTARD. *T—campeſtre.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES arrow'd, tooth'd, hairy.

FLOWERS white.

Cultivated fields. VI. VII.

2. HAIRY BASTARD CRESS. *T—birtum.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES arrow'd, hairy.

FLOWERS white.

Welch mountains, rare. VII.

3. PENNY CRESS. *T—arvenſe.*

STEM of 8 inches, erect, few branches.

LEAVES oblong, tooth'd, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white.

Clay fields. VI. VII.

4. PERFOLIATE TREACLE MUSTARD.
T—perfoliatum.

STEM of 5 inches, erect, little branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, rather ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, petals the length of the cup.

Calcareous hilly paſtures. V.....VIII.

5. MOUNTAIN TREACLE MUSTARD.

T—montanum.

STEM of 5 inches, erect, ſimple.

LEAVES of the root entire, ſucculent, of the ſtem embracing.

FLOWERS white, petals larger than the cup.

Northern mountains, rare. VI. VII.

6. SHEPHERD'S PURSE. *T—burſa—paſtoris.*

STEM of 8 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root pennatifid.

FLOWERS white.

Roads and rubbiſh. III.....IX.

G E N. XXII.

TOOTHWORT. *Dentaria—bulbifera.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect.

LEAVES below pennated, above ſimple.

FLOWERS white, variegated with red.

Woods. IV. V.

GEN. XXIII.

HEDGE MUSTARD. *Eryſimum.*

1. COMMON HEDGE MUSTARD. *E—officinale.*

STEM of 2 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, upper leafit 3-angular.

FLOWERS yellow, ſmall.

Roads and rubbiſh. V. VI.

2. WINTER CRESS. *E—barbarea.*

STEM of 6 inches, furrow'd, few branches.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS yellow, ſpik'd.

Marſhes. V.

3. JACK BY THE HEDGE. *E—alliaria.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, few branches.

LEAVES hearted.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Hedges. V.

4. TREACLE WORMSEED. *E—chieranthoides.*

STEM of 6 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, tooth'd.

FLOWERS yellow, ſmall.

Marſhy grounds, rare. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXIV.

WALL-FLOWER. *Cheiranthus.*

1. WILD WALL-FLOWER. *C—eryſimoides.*

STEM of 1 or 2 feet, angular, erect, roughiſh.

LEAVES lanc'd, entire.

FLOWERS yellow.

Hedges. VI. VII.

2. COMMON WALL-FLOWER. *C—cheiri.*

STEM of 18 inches, erect, with angular branches.

LEAVES lanc'd, acute, ſmooth, entire.

FLOWERS yellow, ſcented.

Old walls. V.

3. SEA STOCK. *C—ſinuatus.*

STEM of 1 foot, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES downy, obtuſe.

FLOWERS pale purple.

Sea-coaſts. V. VI.

G E N. XXV.

ROCKET. *Heſperis—inodora.*

STEM of 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, oval, tooth'd.

FLOWERS purpliſh.

Meadows and hedges. V. VI.

G E N. XXVI.

WALL-CRESS. *Arabis.*

1. COMMON WALL-CRESS. *A—italiana.*

STEM of 6 inches, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES entire, lanc'd, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Walls. V.

2.

2. ROUGH WALL-CRESS. *A—ſtricta.*

STEMS of 6 inches, erect, ſimple, woolly below.

LEAVES of the root oblong, hairy, of the ſtem prickly, half embracing.

FLOWERS white.

Rocky hills. V.

3. TOWER WALL-CRESS. *A—turrita.*

STEM of 4 inches, erect.

LEAVES embracing.

FLOWERS white, with the ſhells cluſter'd like a tower.

Walls. VI.

G E N XXVII.

CABBAGE. *Braſſica.*

1. SEA CABBAGE. *B—oleracea.*

STEM of 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES ſmooth, thick, ſucculent.

FLOWERS yellow.

Plough'd fields. IV.

2. TURNIP. *B—rapa.*

STEM of 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES long, rough, deeply gaſh'd.

FLOWERS yellow, ſometimes pale purple, or white.

Fields. V.

3. RAPE, OR RAVEN. *B—napus.*

STEM of 2 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES embracing, ſmooth.

FLOWERS yellow, or white.

Hills near the ſea. VI.

4. FIELD CABBAGE. *B—campeſtris.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, cover'd with leaves.

LEAVES hearted, embracing.

FLOWERS yellow.

Fields and maritime heights. VI.

5. PERFOLIATED CABBAGE. *B—orientalis.*

STEM from 2 to 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES below entire, rough, above ſmooth, embracing, hearted.

FLOWERS white.

Fields and maritime hights. VI.

6. WILD ROCKET. *B—muralis.*

STEMS of 8 inches, ſometimes decumbent, naked.

LEAVES lanc'd ſerrated, and jagg'd.

FLOWERS yellow, ſmall, ſtinking.

Old walls. V. VII.

7. PROCUMBENT ROCKET. *B—monenſis.*

STEMS of 8 inches, ſemi-procumbent, naked.

LEAVES pennatifid, leaflits indented, ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, large.

In the north, Bute, &c. V.

GEN. XXVIII.

CHARLOCK. *Raphanus—raphaniſtrum.*

STEM of 6 inches, thick, and branch'd.

LEAVES roughiſh, dirty green.

FLOWERS yellow.

Corn fields. VI. VII.

GEN. XXIX.

TOWER MUSTARD. *Turritis.*

1. SMOOTH TOWER MUSTARD. *T—glabra.*

STEMS of 2 feet, ſimple.

LEAVES ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, in long ſpikes.

Fields and paſtures. V. VI.

2. ROUGH TOWER MUSTARD. *T—hirſuta.*

STEM of 1 foot, branch'd.

LEAVES prickly.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

Rocks and old walls. VI.

GEN.

GEN. XXX.

WATER-CRESS. *Siſymbrium.*

1. COMMON WATER-CRESS. *S—naſturtium.*

STEM of 8 inches, furrow'd, declining, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits roundiſh.

FLOWERS white.

Rivulets. VI. VII.

2. ROCKET-CRESS. *S—ſylveſtre.*

STEM of 8 inches, furrow'd, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow.

Marſhes and water. VI. VII.

2. BROAD-LEAV'D WATER-CRESS.

S—iris.

STEM of 6 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits ſpear-ſhap'd, and tooth'd.

FLOWERS yellow, petals longer than the cup.

Old walls. V ....VIII.

4. FLAXWEED. *S—ſophia.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, much branch'd.

LEAVES twice pennated, leafits linear.

FLOWERS yellow, numerous, ſmall, petals ſhorter than the cup.

G E N. XXXI.

LADIES-SMOCK, SP. *Cardamine, Sp.*

1. DAISY LADIES-SMOCK. *C—bellidifolia.*

STEM of 3 inches, erect.

LEAVES oval, entire, with long ſtalks.

FLOWERS white.

Rocky hills. IV. V.

2. MOUNTAIN LADIES-SMOCK. *C—petræa.*

STEM of 4 inches, erect, brittle.

LEAVES oblong, tooth'd.

FLOWERS white.

Welch rocky mountains. V. VI.

3. CUCKOW FLOWER. *C—pratenſe.*

STEM from 8 to 12 inches, erect, few branches.

LEAVES pennated, ſtem leafits linear.

FLOWERS whitiſh-purple.

Wet meadows. IV. V.

4. BITTER LADIES-SMOCK. *C—amara.*

STEM of 8 inches, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, ſtem leafits roundiſh, angular.

FLOWERS white.

Wet meadows. IV. V.

5. IMPATIENT LADIES-SMOCK.

C—impatiens.

STEM of 8 inches, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, with tooth'd leaf ſtalks, leafits lanc'd, and tooth'd.

FLOWERS white, many, very deciduous, ſo that they often appear.

Hilly northern paſtures.

GEN. XXXII.

MUSTARD. *Sinapis.*

1. COMMON MUSTARD. *S—nigra.*

Stem of 6 inches, branch'd.

Flowers yellow, many, ſmall.

Pods ſmooth, 4-corner'd.

Roads and corn fields. VI.

2. WHITE MUSTARD. *S—alba.*

Stem of 2 feet, branch'd.

Flowers yellow, large.

Pods prickly.

Roads and corn fields. VIII.

3. CHARLOCK MUSTARD. *S—arvenſis.*

Stems of 6 inches, branch'd.

Flowers yellow, large.

Pods turgid, with ſeveral angles.

Roads and corn fields. V.

G E N. XXXIII.

SEA-CAUL. *Crambe—maritima.*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd, ſmooth.

LEAVES round, oval, undulated, fleſhy, ſmooth, ſea-green.

FLOWERS white.

Sea ſhores. V.

G E N. XXXIV.

BIRD'S-NEST. *Monotropa—hypopythis.*

STEM of 4 inches, yellow, naked, ſcaly, with ſtipules.

LEAVES none.

FLOWERS yellow, in ſpikes, paraſitical.

Woods. VII.

G E N. XXXV.

PARIS. *Paris, 4 folia.*

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, ſimple.

LEAVES lanc'd, oval.

FLOWERS pale green.

Boggy marſhes, rare. V. VI.

GEN. XXXVI.

WATER-WORT. *Elatine—alſinaſtrum.*

STEM of 8 inches, weak.

LEAVES whirl'd, below linear.

FLOWERS white, ſmall.

D'tches and marſhes. VIII.

GEN. XXXVII.

ALL-SEED. *Linum—4 pet.*

STEM of 2 inches, divided in 2 arms, much branch'd.

LEAVES linear, in pairs.

FLOWERS white.

Wet ſandy heaths. VII.

GEN. XXXVIII.

ROSE-ROOT. *Rhodiola.*

STEM erect, unbranched, cloath'd thick with leaves.

LEAVES wedge-ſhap'd, acuminated.

FLOWERS in thick tufts, on the top of the ſtem, petals ſtalk'd, greeniſh-yellow, tip'd with red.

Northern mountains. VI. VII.

GEN.

G E N. XXXIX.

HERB CHRISTOPHER. *Actæa—ſpicata.*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES twice pennated.

FLOWERS white.

Shady places, rare. V. VI.

TABLE XXIII.

FIVE PETALS.

GENUS. I.

CURRANT. *Ribes.*

1. RED CURRANT. *Ribes—rubram.*

SHRUB 4—10 feet, with hanging branches.

FLOWERS flattiſh, red, petals wedg'd.

Northern woods and hedges. V.

2. MOUNTAIN CURRANT. *R—alpinum.*

SHRUB 10 feet, with erect branches.

FLOWERS grow black, and ſhorter than the florals.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

3. SQUINANCY BERRYS. *R—nigrum.*

SHRUB 6—10 feet, with hairy branches.

FLOWERS erect, reddiſh-white, hairy petals.

Wet hedges. V.

G E N. II.

KIDNEY-WORT. *Saxifraga.*

1. MOUNTAIN KIDNEY-WORT. *S—nivalis.*

STALK 1 inch, naked, rather prickly.

LEAVES oval, crenated, nearly unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white.

Welch mountains. I.....IV.

2. PURPLE KIDNEY-WORT. *S—oppoſitifolia.*

STEM 2 or 3 inches, creeping, leafy.

LEAVES imbricated, oppoſite, ciliated.

FLOWERS blue or purple.

On rocks. IV. V.

3. MATTED KIDNEY-WORT. *S—ceſpitoſa.*

Root hard, woody.

Stems 3 inches.

Leaves in tufts, entire, or 3 fid.

Flowers commonly yellow.

Northern mountains. VII. VIII.

4. WHITLOW-GRASS. *S—tridactilites.*

Stem 1—4 inches, upright, branch'd.

Leaves of the ſtem alternate, wedg'd, 3-fid.

Flowers white.

On walls, roofs, ruins. IV.

5. WHITE KIDNEY-WORT. *S—granulata.*

Stem 18 inches, branch'd, with few leaves.

Leaves of the ſtem kidney'd, lob'd.

Flowers white, with green veins.

Dry meadows. IV. V.

6. TRIFID KIDNEY-WORT. *S—hypnoides.*

Stem 12 inches, thin, decumbent.

Leaves of the ſtem linear, trifid.

Flowers greeniſh-yellow.

Northern mountains. V.....VII.

GEN. III.

WILD SERVICE. *Cratægus.*

1. WHITE BEAM TREE. *C—aria.*

TREE 20—40 feet.

LEAVES oval, ſerrated, downy beneath.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells.

Calcareous woody hills. V.

2. HAWTHORN-LEAV'D SERVICE.

C—tormenalis.

TREE commonly ſmall, but ſometimes equal to moſt foreſt trees.

LEAVES hearted, 7 angled.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

3. HAWTHORN. *C—oxyocanthus..*

SHRUB of 10 feet, full of thorns.

LEAVES obtuſe, 3-fid, ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, and ſometimes black, in umbrells.

Woods and hedges. V.

GEN. IV.

SERVICE. *Sorbas.*

1. MOUNTAIN-ASH. *S—aucuparia.*

TREE 15—20 feet.

LEAVES pennated, green on both ſides.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells.

Woods and Hedges. V.

2. TREE SERVICE. *S—domeſtica.*

TREE of 25—20 feet.

LEAVES pennated, downy beneath.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells.

Woody hills. V.

3. BASTARD SERVICE. *S—hybrida.*

TREE 15—20 feet.

LEAVES ſemi-pennated, angular, downy beneath.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells.

Welch mountains. V.

GEN. V.

MEDLAR. *Meſpilus.*

1. MEDLAR TREE. *M—germanica.*

Shrub tall, branch'd.

Leaves lanc'd, downy beneath.

Flowers ſolitary, unſtalk'd.

Hedges. V.

GEN. VI.

PEAR AND APPLE. *Pyrus.*

PEAR-TREE. *P—communis.*

Tree low.

Leaves oval, lanc'd, ſmooth, ſerrated.

Flowers white, or ting'd with red, in bunches.

Hedges. IV. V.

2. APPLE AND CRAB. *P—malus.*

Tree low, the crab often ſhrubby.

Leaves oval, and pointed, rough beneath.

Flowers white, ting'd with bluſh.

Woods and hedges. V.

GEN. VII.

AGRIMONY. *Agrimonia—eupatoria.*

STEM 18 inches, erect, rough, branch'd.

LEAVES pointed, hairy.

FLOWERS yellow.

Woods and field ſides. VI. VII.

GEN. VIII.

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. *Parnaſſia—paluſtris.*

STALKS 1 foot, upright.

LEAVES from the root, many ſtalk'd, one only embracing the ſtalk.

FLOWERS white.

Wales and northern wet meadows. VIII.

GEN. IX.

SUN-DEW. *Drocera.*

1. **ROUND SUN-DEW.** *D—rotundifolia.*

STALKS 3—5 inches, rooting, red.

LEAVES roundiſh, red.

FLOWERS white.

In marſhes. VII. VIII.

2.

2. LONG SUN-DEW. *D—longifolia.*

STALKS 3—5 inches, rooting.

LEAVES oblong, red.

FLOWERS white.

In marſhes. VII. VIII.

GEN. X.

BUCKTHORN AND BERRY ALDER.

Rhamnus.

1. PURGING BUCKTHORN. *R—catharticus.*

STEM upright.

SHRUB 10—15 feet, very leafy, and branch'd, the branches growing old, terminate in ſpikes.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, finely crenated.

FLOWERS of a dull tawny colour, cluſter'd on ſingle flower ſtalks.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

2. BERRY-ALDER. *R—frangula.*

SHRUB 10 feet, weak ſtem.

LEAVES oval, entire.

FLOWERS on ſingle ſtalks from the leaf wing, greeniſh-white.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

GEN. XI.

BLADDER-NUT. *Staphylea—pennata.*

SHRUB 4—6 feet.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS white.

Hedges. VI.

GEN. XII.

IVY. *Hedera—helix.*

SHRUB paraſitical, rooting, creeping.

LEAVES variouſly ſhap'd, thick, ſhining.

FLOWERS whitiſh, on umbrells.

On trees, walls, hedges. X.

GEN. XIII.

SEA-HEATH. *Frankenia.*

1. SMOOTH SEA-HEATH. *F—lævis.*

STEM 4 or 5 inches, trailing.

LEAVES linear, cluſter'd, ciliated at the baſe.

FLOWERS pale red.

Sea marſhes. VII. VIII.

2.

2. POWDER'D SEA-HEATH. *F—pulverelenta.*

STEM 4 or 5 inches, trailing.

LEAVES oval, powdery beneath.

FLOWERS pale red.

Sea ſhores. VII.

GEN. XIV.

MAPLE. *Acer.*

1. SYCAMORE. *A—pſeudoplatanus.*

TREE lofty.

LEAVES 5 lob'd, unequally ſerrated.

FLOWERS greeniſh-white.

In woods. V. VI.

2. MAPLE. *A—campeſtris.*

GROWS from a ſhrub of 10 feet, to a tree of 40 feet.

LEAVES lob'd, obtuſe, indented.

FLOWERS greeniſh-white.

Woods and hedges. VI.

GEN. XV.

WINTERGREEN. *Pyrola.*

1. ROUND WINTERGREEN. *P—rotundifolia.*

STEM 1 foot, naked.

LEAVES roundiſh, hardly ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, with declining pointals.

Woods. VI. VII.

2. LESSER WINTERGREEN. *P—minor.*

STEM 8 inches, naked.

LEAVES roundiſh, ſcarce ſerrated.

FLOWERS diſpers'd on each ſide the ſtems, with upright pointals.

Woods. VI. VII.

3. SERRATED WINTERGREEN. *P—ſecunda.*

STEM 1 foot, naked.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, ſlightly tooth'd.

FLOWERS white, on one ſide only of the ſtem.

Woods. VI.

GEN. XVI.

SOAPWORT. *Saponaria.*

STEM erect, 18 inches.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, 3.

FLOWERS pale red.

Hedge ſides and meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN. XVII.

SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga.*

1. **HAIRY SAXIFRAGE.** *S—ſtellaris.*

STEMS of 5 inches, from tufts iſſuing from the root, branch'd towards the top.

LEAVES wedg'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, dotted with purple.

Northern meadows. VI. VII.

2. **AUTUMNAL SAXIFRAGE.** *S—autumnalis.*

STEM 1 foot.

LEAVES of the root cluſter'd, of the ſtem alternate, linear.

FLOWERS white, with golden ſummits.

Northern hills. VII. VIII.

3. MARSH SAXIFRAGE. *S—hirculus.*

STEM 1 foot, hairy beneath the flowers.

LEAVES entire, lanc'd, alternate.

FLOWERS large, pale yellow, ſometimes dotted.

Northern marſhes. VII. VIII.

G E N. XVIII.

P I N K. *Dianthus.*

1. DEPTFORD PINK. *D—armeria.*

STALK 1 foot, erect.

LEAVES ſoft, and broad, of the graſſy kind.

CUP FRINGE lanc'd, villous, equal to the tube.

FLOWER purple, with white dots, tufted.

Clay meadows. VII.

2. PROLIFEROUS PINK. *D—prolifer.*

STALK half procumbent, and thin, 1 foot or more.

LEAVES very narrow.

CUP FRINGE oval, obtuſe, longer than the tube.

FLOWERS roſe-colour'd, in headed tufts.

Sandy meadows. VII.

3. MAIDEN PINK. *D—deltoides.*

STALK 1 foot, branch'd.

LEAVES broader below than above.

CUP FRINGE, 2 lanc'd, linear.

FLOWERS pale purple, or white, petals crenated.

Meadows and ſandy heaths. VI.....VIII.

4. MOUNTAIN PINK. *D—glaucus.*

STALKS 12 to 15 inches, many form a root.

LEAVES narrow, ſlightly furrow'd.

CUP FRINGE 4 ſhort leaves.

FLOWERS almoſt ſolitary, deep purple, petals crenated.

On rocky mountains. VI. VII.

5. COMMON PINK. *D—arenarius.*

STALKS 6 or 8 inches, upright.

LEAVES of the root linear, and group'd.

CUP FRINGE oval, obtuſe leaves.

FLOWERS ſeldom above one on a ſtalk, white, petals multifid.

On old walls. VII. VIII.

6. **CARNATION.** *D—caryophyllus.*

STALK 12 to 18 inches, half decumbent.

LEAVES linear, ſea-green.

CUP FRINGE very ſhort.

FLOWERS pale red, petals crenated.

On old walls. VII.

GEN. XIX.

CAMPION. *Cucubalus.*

1. **BERRY CAMPION.** *C—baccifera.*

STALK 18 inches, fork'd, with bending branches.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd.

CUP bell'd, inflated.

FLOWERS greeniſh-white, petals at a diſtance from each other.

Hedges in Man. V.. VII.

2. **SPATLING POPPY.** *C—behen.*

STALK 18 inches, fork'd, ſerrated.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſea-green.

CUP roundiſh, vein'd, inflated.

FLOWERS white, and much ſeparated.

Dry meadows and corn fields. VIII.

3. MOSS CAMPION. *C—acaulis.*

STALKS of 1 inch, from the turf.

LEAVES graſſy.

FLOWERS purple, ſingle on a ſtalk.

On mountains. VI. VII.

G E N. XX.

CATCHFLY. *Silene.*

1. ENGLISH CATCHFLY. *S—anglica.*

STEM 1 foot, upright, hairy, vicious.

LEAVES hairy, dead green.

FLOWERS rather ſpik'd, erect, white, ſolitary, ſide ones on alternate ſtalks, petals often indented.

Sandy corn fields. VI. VII.

2. VARIEGATED CATCHFLY. *S—5-vulnera.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches, upright, branch'd.

LEAVES hairy.

FLOWERS purple, variegated, ſide one ſolitary, petals entire, roundiſh.

Sandy fields. VII.

3. NOTTINGHAM CATHFLY. *S—nutans.*

STEMS 18 inches, branch'd, vicious upwards.

LEAVES of the root roughiſh, oval, of the ſtem linear.

FLOWERS pale purple, and white, on pannicles, ſide ones cluſter'd.

Walls and hilly paſtures. VI. VII.

4. SEA CATCHFLY. *S—amara.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches, weak, half procumbent, fork'd branches.

LEAVES pale green.

FLOWERS white, on alternate branches, ſide ones cluſter'd, petals indented.

Sea-coaſts. VI.....VIII.

5. CORN CATCHFLY. *S—conoidea.*

STEM of 10 inches, fork'd branches.

LEAVES ſmooth, deep green.

CUP of fruit pointed with 30 lines.

FLOWERS purple, ſide ones cluſter'd, petals entire.

Sandy fields, VI. VII.

6.

6. NIGHT CATCHFLY. *S—noctiflorens.*

STEM 12—18 inches, upright, rough, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, rough.

CUP 10 angled, with long teeth.

FLOWERS reddiſh, yellowiſh on the outſide, cluſter'd on the ſide branches, petals 2-fid.

Fields. VII.

7. COMMON CATCHFLY. *S—armenia.*

STEM erect, from 1 to 3 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, ſmooth.

CUP very large, with ſhort teeth.

FLOWERS red, in umbrells, petals entire.

Old walls and fields. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXI.

COCKLE. *Agroſtemma—githago.*

STEM erect, 18 inches, ſoft, hairy, little branch'd.

LEAVES linear, downy.

CUPS red, equal to the flowers.

FLOWERS purple, ſolitary, on long ſtalks.

Corn land. VI. VII.

G E N. XXII.

L Y C H N I S.

1. CUCKOW-FLOWER. *L—cuculi.*

STEM erect, angular, 15 inches, branch'd above.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd.

FLOWERS crimſon, ſometimes white, petals 4-fid.

Wet meadows. VI.

2. CATCHFLY. *L—viſcaria.*

STALK erect, 18 inches, vicious upwards.

LEAVES lanc'd.

FLOWERS purple, in whirl'd ſpikes, petals entire, or indented.

Woods, hedges and meadows. V. VI.

G E N. XXIII.

STONE CROP. *Sedum.*

1. ORPINE. *S—telephioides.*

STEM 2 feet, leafy and ruddy.

LEAVES lanc'd, flat, broad, ſlightly tooth'd.

FLOWERS crimſon, in umbrells, mix'd with leaves.

Paſtures, hedges, walls. VIII.

2.

2. YELLOW STONE CROP. *S—reflexum.*

STEM 8 inches, leafy, branch'd above.

LEAVES of the ſtem cylindrical, ſea-green.

FLOWERS yellow, in umbrells, ſometimes 6 and 8 petals.

Walls, rocks, roofs. VII.

3. ROCK STONE CROP. *S—rupeſtre.*

STEM 6 inches, creeping, leafy, ruddy.

LEAVES cylindrical, awl-ſhap'd, cluſter'd in 5, yellowiſh-green.

FLOWERS yellow, tufted.

On rocks. VIII.

4. WHITE STONE CROP. *S—album.*

STEM 8 inches, ſmooth, leafy, crimſon, branch'd above.

LEAVES cylindrical, obtuſe, ſucculent.

FLOWERS white, often mark'd with a red line, in branch'd umbrells.

Walls and roofs. VI. VII.

5. PEPPER STONE CROP. *S—acre.*

STEM 4 inches, trailing, leafy, branch'd, and 3-fid above.

LEAVES ſucculent, on ſcales on the ſtem.

FLOWERS yellow, in 3-fid tufts.

Walls, roofs, and dry paſtures. VI. VII.

6. IMBRICATED STONE CROP. *S—anglicum.*

STEMS procumbent, reddiſh, ſmooth, with alternate branches.

LEAVES imbricate, alternate, ſucculent.

FLOWERS white, or mix'd with red, in 2-fid tufts.

Roofs and walls. VII. VIII.

7. VEIN'D STONE CROP. *S—daſyphyllum.*

STEM 3 to 6 inches, weak, proſtrate, leafy.

LEAVES ſucculent, obtuſe, vein'd like a nut, oppoſite.

FLOWERS white, with a reddiſh hue, thinly diſpers'd on the branches.

Roofs and walls. V. VI.

8.

8. HAIRY STONE CROP. *S—villoſum.*

STEM 6 inches, upright, hairy, little branch'd.

LEAVES linear, obtuſe, flattiſh, ſucculent.

FLOWERS purple, from the leaf wings, flower ſtalks hairy.

Wet northern hills. V.....VIII.

G E N. XXIV.

DROPWORT. *Spiræa.*

1. COMMON DROPWORT. *S—filipendula.*

STEM 18 inches, upright, few leaves.

LEAVES pennated, with ſmall leafits, mix'd.

FLOWERS white, or reddiſh, in tufts.

Chalky hills. VII.

2. QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS. *S—ulmaria.*

STEM 3 feet, upright, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, with ſmall leafits, mix'd, ſummit leafit longer than the reſt.

FLOWERS white, with reddiſh cups, in many tufts.

Wet meadows. VI. VII.

GEN. XXV.

St. JOHNS WORT. *Hypericum.*

1. PARKLEAVES. *H—androſemum.*

STEM 2 feet, trailing, 2 edg'd, ruddy.

LEAVES oval, deep green.

FLOWERS large, yellow.

Hedges and moiſt woods. VII.

2. TRAILING St. JOHNS WORT. *H—humifuſum.*

STEM 5 to 10 inches, 2 edg'd, proſtrate.

LEAVES oval, ſmooth, with black dots round the edges.

FLOWERS yellow, ſingle on the ſtalks, but flatten'd like an umbrell, petals dotted towards the points.

Meadows and heaths. VII.

3. UPRIGHT St. JOHNS WORT. *H—pulchrum.*

STEM 1 foot, erect, round, branch'd upward.

LEAVES hearted, perfoliated, ſmooth, perforated, but not dotted.

FLOWERS deep orange, few, in ſpik'd pannicles.

Woods and heaths. VII.

4.

4. COMMON St. JOHN'S WORT.

H—perforatum.

STEM 18 inches, edg'd, and branch'd in the manner of whirls.

LEAVES oppoſite, crenated, appearing by many bladders as perforated, dotted round the edges.

FLOWERS yellow, with dotted petals.

Woods and hedges. VII.

5. HAIRY St. JOHN'S WORT. *H—birſutum.*

STEM 2 feet, erect, round, hairy, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, ſoft, hairy, perforated, not dotted.

FLOWERS yellow, in thick pannicles, one dot at the point of each petal.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

6. MOUNTAIN St. JOHN'S WORT.

H—montanum.

STEM 12—18 inches, erect, round, little branch'd.

LEAVES few, oval, vein'd, very large, dotted round their purple edges.

FLOWERS pale yellow, few, in a ſhort ſpike.

Hilly woods and hedges. VII.

7. QUADRANGULAR St. JOHN'S WORT.

H—4-angulare.

STEM of 1 foot, 4 edg'd, branching from the root.

LEAVES egg'd, obſcurely perforated, dotted round the edge.

FLOWERS bright yellow, rarely dotted.

Wet woods and hedges. VII.

8. MARSH St. PETER'S WORT. *H—elodes.*

STEM of 8 inches, creeping, round, grey.

LEAVES roundiſh, villous.

FLOWERS yellow.

Boggy grounds. VII.

GEN. XXVI.

TILLIA. *Europæa.*

TREE of great height.

LEAVES heart—lanc'd.

FLOWERS ſweet, greeniſh-white.

Woods and hedges. VII.

GEN.

GEN. XXVII.

PLUMB. *Prunus.*

1. BULLACE. *P—communis.*

SHRUB of 8 or 10 feet.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, commonly double ſtalks.

Hedges. IV.

2. SLOE. *P—ſpinoſa.*

SHRUB of 8 or 10 feet, prickly.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, ſingle ſtalks.

Woods and hedges. V.

3. BLACK CHERRY. *P—ceraſus.*

TREE of 20, ſometimes 50 feet.

LEAVES egg'd, lanc'd, large, pointed.

FLOWERS white, in a kind of umbrells.

Woods and hedges. V.

4. BIRD CHERRY. *P—padus.*

TREE from 10 to 15 feet.

LEAVES egg'd, lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, ſometimes red, in ſpikes.

Woods and hedges. V.

G E N. XXVIII.

ROSE. *Roſa.*

1. SWEET BRIAR. *R—eglantera.*

SHRUB of 8—12 feet, prickly.

LEAVES oval, reddiſh beneath.

FLOWERS reddiſh-white, or red, on prickly ſtalks.

Hedges and heaths. VI. VII.

2. BURNET ROSE. *R—ſpinoſa.*

SHRUB of 2 or 4 feet, very prickly.

LEAVES ſmooth, on prickly ſtalks.

FLOWERS reddiſh, ſcented, on prickly ſtalks.

GERMS round.

Heaths and ſandy grounds. VI. VII.

3. WHITE DOG ROSE. *R—arvenſis.*

SHRUB of 6 feet, prickly.

LEAVES ſmall, ſmooth, on prickly ſtalks.

FLOWERS white, inodorous, on ſmooth ſtalks.

GERMS round.

Heaths and hedges. VII.

4. APPLE ROSE. *R—villoſa.*

SHRUB of 4 feet, prickly.

LEAVES downy, commonly 5 on prickly ſtalks.

FLOWERS red, inodorous, on prickly ſtalks.

GERMS round, very large.

Northern woods and hedges. VI.

5. RED DOG ROSE. *R—canina.*

SHRUB of 6 feet, weak, climbing, prickly ſtem.

LEAVES 7 pennated, on prickly ſtalks.

CUPS downy.

FLOWERS red, ſcented, on ſmooth ſtalks.

GERMS egg'd.

Woods and hedges. VIII.

GEN. XXIX.

BRAMBLE. *Rubus.*

1. RASPBERRY. *R—ideus.*

SHRUB of 4 to 6 feet, with few prickles.

LEAVES 5 and 3 pinnated leafits.

FLOWERS purpliſh-white.

FRUIT hairy, ſcented, red.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

2. DEWBERRY. *R—cæſius.*

SHRUB proſtrate, prickly, with long creeping ſtems.

LEAVES 3, often 2 lob'd, hairy underneath.

FLOWERS white, or purple.

FRUIT blue, cluſter'd.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

3. BLACKBERRY. *R—fruticoſus.*

SHRUB creeping, procumbent, prickly, with very long ſhoots.

LEAVES 5 below, 3 above, on hairy ſtalks, red beneath.

FLOWERS white, or red, on round downy ſtalks.

BERRIES cluſter'd, black, ſometimes white.

Woods and hedges. V.....IX.

4. STONE BRAMBLE. *R—ſaxatilis.*

STEM of 1 foot, trailing, branch'd, hairy.

LEAVES 3, on naked ſtalks.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, on hairy ſtalks.

BERRIES cluſter'd.

Northern mountains. VI.

5. CLOS'D BERRY. *R—chamæmorus.*

STEM 1 foot, ſmooth, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES lob'd, like the gooſeberry.

FLOWERS dark purple, one on a ſtalk.

FRUIT of the mulberry.

Northern bogs. V. VI.

GEN. XXX.

AVENS. *Geum.*

1. WATER AVENS. *G—rivale.*

STEM 1 foot, erect, branching above.

LEAVES pinnated.

FLOWERS purple, nodding.

FRUIT oblong.

Wet hilly paſtures. VI. VII.

2.

GEN. XXIX.

BRAMBLE. *Rubus.*

1. RASPBERRY. *R—ideus.*

SHRUB of 4 to 6 feet, with few prickles.

LEAVES 5 and 3 pinnated leafits.

FLOWERS purpliſh-white.

FRUIT hairy, ſcented, red.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

2. DEWBERRY. *R—cæſius.*

SHRUB proſtrate, prickly, with long creeping ſtems.

LEAVES 3, often 2 lob'd, hairy underneath.

FLOWERS white, or purple.

FRUIT blue, cluſter'd.

Woods and hedges. VI. VII.

3. BLACKBERRY. *R—fruticoſus.*

SHRUB creeping, procumbent, prickly, with very long ſhoots.

LEAVES 5 below, 3 above, on hairy ſtalks, red beneath.

FLOWERS white, or red, on round downy ſtalks.

BERRIES cluſter'd, black, ſometimes white.

Woods and hedges. V.....IX.

4. STONE BRAMBLE. *R—ſaxatilis.*

STEM of 1 foot, trailing, branch'd, hairy.

LEAVES 3, on naked ſtalks.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, on hairy ſtalks.

BERRIES cluſter'd.

Northern mountains. VI.

5. CLOS'D BERRY. *R—chamæmorus.*

STEM 1 foot, ſmooth, weak, branch'd.

LEAVES lob'd, like the gooſeberry.

FLOWERS dark purple, one on a ſtalk.

FRUIT of the mulberry.

Northern bogs. V. VI.

GEN. XXX.

AVENS. *Geum.*

1. WATER AVENS. *G—rivale.*

STEM 1 foot, erect, branching above.

LEAVES pinnated.

FLOWERS purple, nodding.

FRUIT oblong.

Wet hilly paſtures. VI. VII.

2.

2. HERB BENNET. *G—urbanum.*

STEM 18 inches, erect, leafy, branch'd above.

LEAVES harp'd, pinnated.

FLOWERS yellow, erect.

FRUIT round, downy.

Roads and hedges. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XXXI.

STRAWBERRY. *Fragaria.*

1. COMMON STRAWBERRY. *P—veſca.*

STEM of 3 or 4 inches, upright, with runners.

LEAVES 3.

FLOWERS white.

FRUIT red, juicy.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

2. BARREN STRAWBERRY. *F—ſterilis.*

STEM of 3 inches, creeping.

LEAVES 3.

FLOWERS white.

FRUIT green, dry.

Paſtures and heaths. IV. V.

G E N. XXXII.

MARSH CINQUEFOIL. *Comarum—paluſtre.*

STEM 12—18 inches, many flower'd.

LEAVES pinnated.

CUP dark purple.

FLOWERS purple, ſmall.

Boggy marſhes. VI.

G E N. XXXIII.

WALK-WEED. *Sibbaldia.*

STEM 3 inches, procumbent.

LEAVES 3, and 3 tooth'd at top.

FLOWERS yellow, leſs than the cup, on root ſtalks.

Scotch mountains. VII. VIII.

G E N. XXXIV.

CINQUEFOIL. *Potentilla.*

1. SHRUB CINQUEFOIL. *P—fruticoſa.*

SHRUB of 2 to 3 feet.

LEAVES pinnated.

FLOWERS yellow.

Moſtly in the north. VI.

2. SILVERWEED. *P—anſerina.*

STEM creeping, leafy, 1-flower'd, with runners.
LEAVES ſerrated, downy underneath.
FLOWERS yellow.

Roads and wet paſtures. VI. VII.

3. ROCK CINQUEFOIL. *P—rupeſtris.*

STEM 18 inches, upright.
LEAVES pinnated, alternate, leafits roundiſh, ſerrated.
PETALS white.

Welch mountains. VII.

4. TORMENTIL CINQUEFOIL.
P—argentea.

STEM of 8 or 10 inches.
LEAVES wedg'd, in fives, ſerrated at top, white underneath.
FLOWERS yellow.

Meadows and paſtures. VI.

5.

5. HAIRY CINQUEFOIL. *P—opaca.*

STEM 6 inches, decumbent.

LEAVES of the root wedg'd, in fives, and ſeveral of the ſtem near oppoſite, ſerrated, obtuſe.

FLOWERS yellow.

Northern paſtures. VI. VII.

6. SPRING CINQUEFOIL. *P—verna.*

STEM 1 foot, trailing, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root in 5, of the ſtem in 3, ſerrated, rather rough.

FLOWERS bright yellow.

Barren paſtures. V. VI.

7. WHITE CINQUEFOIL. *P—alba.*

STEM 1 foot, ſemi-procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES grow by fives, ſerrated at the point.

FLOWERS white bed.

RECEPTACLE hairy.

On walls. VII. VIII.

8. FIVE-LEAV'D GRASS. *P—reptans.*

STEM 2 feet, creeping, 1-flower'd, rooting at every joint.

LEAVES of fives, and ſevens, on long ſtalks, rough, ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, petals hearted, 5 and 3 on the ſame plant.

Roads and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

G E N. XXXV.

LADIES-FINGER. *Polycarpon—4-phyllum.*

STEM of 4 or 5 inches, upright, branch'd.

LEAVES in 4 or 5.

FLOWERS white.

Sandy maritime meadows. V.....VIII.

G E N. XXXVI.

CHICKWEED. *Alſine media.*

STEM 6 to 12 inches, rooting, erect.

LEAVES egg'd, lanc'd.

FLOWERS white.

In ſhady places. III.....IX.

GEN. XXXVII.

FLAX. *Linum.*

1. **COMMON FLAX.** *L—uſitatiſſimum.*

STEM of 3 feet, weak, with ſome leaves.

LEAVES lanc'd, alternate.

CUP pointed.

FLOWERS petals crenated.

CAPSULE pointed.

Weſtern ſandy fields. VII.

2. **PERENNIAL FLAX.** *L—perenne.*

STEM 3 feet and more, weak, with leaves.

LEAVES lanc'd, alternate.

CUP obtuſe.

FLOWERS blue, large

CAPSULE obtuſe.

Calcareous paſtures. VI. VII.

3. NARROW-LEAV'D FLAX. *L—anguſtifolium.*

STEM 8 or 10 inches, half procumbent, branch'd at bottom.

LEAVES linear, lanc'd, pointed, and thick at the bottom of the ſtem.

CUP pointed, and long bearded.

FLOWERS reddiſh-purple.

CAPSULE pointed.

Weſtern dry paſtures. VI. VII.

4. PURGING FLAX. *L—catharticum.*

STEM 10 inches, erect, fork'd.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, oppoſite.

CUP lanc'd, bearded.

FLOWERS white, ſmall, acute.

Dry meadows. V. VII.

GEN. XXXVIII.

MOUSE-TAIL. *Myoſurus—minimus.*

STEM of 3 or 4 inches, erect.

LEAVES entire, graſſy.

FLOWERS yellow.

Fields and paſtures. IV. V.

GEN. XXXIX.

STITCHWORT. *Stellaria.*

1. GREAT STITCHWORT. *S—holoſtea.*

STEM of 18 inches, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated, ciliated.

FLOWERS white, petals 2-fid.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

2. LESSER STITCHWORT. *S—graminea.*

STEM 1 foot or more, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES linear, entire, with long ſtalks.

FLOWERS white, in pannicles, petals 2-parted.

Meadows and hedges. VIII.

3. WOOD STITCHWORT. *S—memorum.*

STEM 18 inches to 3 feet, erect.

LEAVES hearted, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white, ſingle on the ſtalk, petals 2-parted.

Northern woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

GEN. XL.

SANDWORT. *Arenaria.*

1. SEA SANDWORT. *A—peploides.*

STEM 4 inches, creeping.

LEAVES oval, fleſhy, ſea green.

FLOWERS white.

Sea ſhores. VI. VII.

2. PLANTAIN-LEAV'D SANDWORT.

A—3-nervis.

STEM 5 inches and more, erect, rough, branch'd.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, 3 and 5 nerv'd, rather rough, with nervous ſtalks.

FLOWERS white.

Moiſt woods and hedges. V.....VII.

3. THYME-LEAV'D SANDWORT. *A—ſerpyllolia.*

STEM of 3 or 4 inches, erect, rough.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, roughiſh, unſtalk'd, ciliated on the edges.

FLOWERS white, ſhorter than the cup.

Walls and ſandy heaths. V.....VII.

4.

4. MOUNTAIN SANDWORT. *A—verna.*

STEM 4 inches, much branch'd, from great groupes of turfy roots.

LEAVES linear, awl'd, ſmooth, join'd together.

FLOWERS white, longer than the cups.

Welch and northern mountains. V.....VIII.

5. LARCH-LEAV'D SANDWORT.

A—laricifolia.

STEMS of 4 and 6 inches, in cluſters, naked above, and rough.

LEAVES very narrow, linear, prickly, moſtly on one ſide of the lower part of the ſtem.

CUPS hairy.

FLOWERS white.

Northern mountains. VII. VIII.

6. FINE-LEAV'D SANDWORT. *A—tennifolia.*

STEMS 6 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES linear, awl'd, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, ſhorter than the cups.

Sandy paſtures. VI. VII.

7. SEA SPURRY. *A—rubra.*

STEMS proſtrate, much branch'd, tops villous and vicious.

LEAVES linear by pairs, with 2 dry ſtipules under each.

CUPS vicious.

FLOWERS blue, purple.

Sandy fields and ſea paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XLI.

MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

Ceraſtium.

1. COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—vulgatum.

STEM 6 inches, erect, upwards, jointed, branch'd, fork'd.

LEAVES oval.

FLOWERS white, petals equal to the cups.

CAPSULE oblong.

Walls and paſtures. VI.

2. CLAMMY MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—viſcoſum.

STEM 6 inches, erect, branch'd, fork'd.

LEAVES hairy, and clammy.

FLOWERS white, petals equal to the cups.

CAPSULE oblong.

Walls and paſtures. IV. V.

3. LEAST MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—½-de. andrum.

STEM 3 inches, ſcarcely branch'd.

LEAVES rough, egg'd.

CAPSULES very rough.

FLOWERS white, petals equal to the cup, with only 5 perfect chives.

Walls and paſtures. IV.

4. CORN MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—arvenſe.

STEM 6 inches, roughiſh.

LEAVES linear-lanc'd, obtuſe, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, longer than the cup, on roughiſh ſtalks, in umbrells of 8 flowers.

CAPSULE oblong.

Fields and ſandy paſtures. V.

5.

5. ALPINE MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—alpinum,

STEM of 6 inches, ſpreading.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd.

FLOWERS white.

CAPSULE oblong.

Welch mountains. VI. VII.

6. UMBRELL'D MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—umbellatum.

STEM 8 inches, erect.

LEAVES ſea green, lower ones embracing, upper oval.

FLOWERS white, in umbrells.

CHIVES 3—5.

POINTALS 3

CAPSULE roundiſh.

Sandy fields and old walls. IV. V.

7. DOWNY MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—latifolium.

STEM 4 to 6 inches, branch'd, procumbent.

LEAVES oval, downy.

FLOWERS white, growing ſingle on a branch.

CAPSULE roundiſh.

Welch mountains. V. VI.

8.

8. WATER MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

C—aquaticum.

STEM 2 and 3 feet, weak, 4-corner'd, branch'd.

LEAVES hearted, and unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS white, ſingle on the tops of the branches.

CAPSULES roundiſh, pendant.

Watery ditches. VII.

GEN. XLII.

SPURREY. *Spergula.*

1. CORN SPURREY. *S—arvenſis.*

STEM 8 inches, procumbent, branch'd, fork'd upwards.

LEAVES whirl'd.

FLOWERS white.

CHIVES 5 and 10.

CAPSULE pendant.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

2. MARSH SAXIFRAGE. *S—nodoſa.*

STEM 4 inches, both erect and proſtrate.

LEAVES awl-ſhap'd, oppoſite, upper ones tufted.

FLOWERS white.

CHIVES 10.

Moiſt ſandy paſtures. VII. VIII.

3. LARCH SPURREY. *S—ſarracina.*

STEM 5—7 inches, procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES oppoſite, awl-ſhap'd, ciliated, ſome tufted.

FLOWERS white.

CHIVES 5, ſeldom 10.

Meadows and heaths. VI. VII.

GEN. XLIII.

CRANESBILL. *Geranium.*

1. SEA CRANESBILL. *G—maritimum.*

STEMS 5 inches, procumbent.

LEAVES rough, hearted, deeply crenated.

FLOWERS light crimſon, 3 or 4 on a ſtalk.

CHIVES 5.

Sea ſhores. VI. VI.

2. KNOTTED CRANESBILL. *G—nodaſum.*

STEMS thick, jointed, weak.

LEAVES below entire, ſerrated, 3 lob'd, above nearly unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS red, 2 on a ſtalk.

CHIVES 10 on this, and all the following ſpecies.

Northern mountains. VII. VIII.

3.

3. KNOTTED CRANESBILL. *G—phæum.*

STEM 2 feet, erect, knotted, greyiſh, with ſpreading branches.

LEAVES rough, wrinkled, with 5 lobes, tooth'd, and ſerrated.

PETALS entire, undulated, deep blood colour, with white claws, from whence riſe 5 rays, like a ſtar, the petal produces a bloody juice.

Hilly paſtures. V. VI.

4. WOOD CRANESBILL. *G—ſylvaticum.*

STEM 18 inches, upright, branch'd.

LEAVES wrinkled, and many lob'd, lobes ſerrated.

PETALS ſlightly indented, blueiſh-purple, with deep veins, alſo white, and variegated, 2 on a ſtalk, in cloſe umbrells.

Northern paſtures. VI. VII.

5. MEADOW CRANESBILL. *G—pratenſe.*

STEM 18 inches, erect, knotted, branch'd, ſpreading.

LEAVES like the former, but deeper cut.

PETALS entire, blue, with red veins, alſo white, and variegated, flowers in a laxer umbrell.

Moiſt meadows. VI. VII.

6.

6. MOUNTAIN CRANESBILL. *G—pyrenaicum.*

STEMS erect, downy, knotted, ſpreading.

LEAVES below, 5-parted, and multifid, upper, 3 lob'd.

PETALS 2-fid, purpliſh-red.

Paſtures. VI. VII.

7. COMMON CRANESBILL. *G—malle.*

STEM ſucculent, ſpreading, oppoſite, branch'd.

LEAVES hairy, kidney-ſhap'd, 5-fid, thoſe of the flower alternate.

CUP ciliated.

FLOWERS purple, with 3 deep colour'd lines, 2 on a ſtalk.

Roads, fields, meadows. V. VI.

8. DOVES-FOOT CRANESBILL.

G—rotundifolium.

STEM proſtrate, ſucculent, branch'd, odoriferous.

LEAVES kidney-ſhap'd, 5-fid, 5 lob'd, lobes 3 tooth'd, lower oppoſite, upper alternate, odoriferous.

CUP hairy.

FLOWERS bright purple, petals ſlightly indented.

Walls and paſtures. VII.

9.

9. SHINING CRANESBILL. *G—lucidum.*

STEMS 1 foot, purpliſh, branch'd.

LEAVES ſhining, ſeldom hairy, reddiſh, kidney'd, 5 and 6 lob'd, lobes broad, 3 and 5 tooth'd.

CUP pyramidal, ribb'd.

FLOWERS crimſon, indented, 2 on a ſtalk.

Walls and roofs. VI.....VIII.

10. LONG STALK'D CRANESBILL.

G—colambinum.

STEMS 1 foot, proſtrate, knotted, branch'd.

LEAVES roughiſh, firm, deeply 5-parted, multifid.

CUP large, almoſt ſmooth.

FLOWERS blueiſh, red, on 3 inch ſtalks, petals indented.

Hedges, paſtures, fields. VI.....VIII.

11. JAGG'D CRANESBILL. *G—diſſectum*

STEMS 1 foot, erect, and procumbent, knotted, leafy.

LEAVES oppoſite, firm, on long ſtalks, deeply cut, in 5 linear lobes, thoſe 3-fid, and 4-fid.

CUP hairy, and long briſtled.

FLOWERS a few purple, petals ſlightly indented.

Hedges, paſtures, fields. V.... VIII.

12. HERB ROBERT. *G—robertianum.*

STEM 10 inches, weak, ſtraggling, red, knotted.

LEAVES doubly pinnated.

CUP hairy, 10 angled.

FLOWERS red, ſtinking, 2 on a ſtalk, the whole plant inclining to red.

Walls and rubbiſh. IV.....VIII.

13. BLOODY CRANESBILL. *G—ſanguineum.*

STEM 2 foot, erect, few branches.

LEAVES roughiſh, oppoſite, round, but 7 lob'd, lobes 3-fid.

CUP hump'd, briſtly.

FLOWERS large, petal blood red, and purple, ſingle, on long ſtalks.

Rocks and dry paſtures. VII. VIII.

GEN. XLIV.

ROCK-ROSE. *Ciſtus.*

1. DOTTED ROCK-ROSE. *C—guttatus.*

STEM 1 or 2 feet, erect, ſquare.

LEAVES lanc'd, oppoſite, hairy, 3 nerv'd, without ſtipules.

FLOWERS pale yellow, with crimſon dots.

Iſle of Man. VI.

2.

2. HAIRY ROCK-ROSE. *C—hirutus.*

STEM rather woody, of 8 inches, procumbent, branch'd.
LEAVES oblong, hairy, downy beneath, unſtipal'd.
FLOWERS yellow, ſmall, on ſhort unſtipal'd cluſter'd ſtalks.

Rocky hills. V.

3. WILLOW-LEAV'D ROCK-ROSE.
C—ſalicifolia.

STEM of 8 inches, ſpreading, hairy, branch'd.
LEAVES pale, ſtipal'd, villous.
FLOWERS yellow, and ſometimes unpetal'd.

Sandy paſtures. VI. VII.

4. LITTLE SUN-FLOWER. *C—helianthemum.*

STEM from 3 to 8 inches, procumbent, rather woody.
LEAVES oblong, ſtipal'd, rather hairy, reflex'd.
FLOWERS yellow, varying in white and red.

Hilly calcareous paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XLV.

RANUNCULUS.

1. LESSER SPEAR-WORT. *R—flamula.*

STEM above 18 inches, lower part proſtrate, upper erect, branch'd.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, ſtalk'd, ſometimes ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow.

Watery marſhes. VI.....IX.

2. GREATER SPEAR-WORT. *R—lingua.*

STEM of 2 and a half feet, pip'd, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſometimes ſerrated, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS yellow, very large.

Wet paſtures. VI. VII.

3. CREEPING CROWFOOT. *R—repens.*

STEMS rooting, proſtrate, others of 12 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES rough, compoſite.

FLOWERS yellow, gummy.

Paſtures and rubbiſh. VI.....VIII.

4. BULBOUS BUTTERSAPS. *R—bulboſus.*

STEM 1 foot, erect, pip'd, branch'd in large arms.

LEAVES compoſite, reflex'd.

CUP colour'd.

FLOWERS yellow, ſhining, on fluted ſtalks.

Paſtures. V.

5. UPRIGHT CROWFOOT. *R—acris.*

STEM erect, pip'd, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES 3-parted, multifid, rough, upper ones lineat.

CUP open, very hairy.

FLOWERS yellow, ſhining, on round ſtalks.

Fields and paſtures. VI. VII.

6. MARSH CROWFOOT. *R—ſceleratus.*

STEM of 18 inches, erect, thick, fungous, branch'd.

LEAVES below palmated, upper finger'd.

FLOWERS yellow.

FRUIT oblong.

Watery places. V. VI.

7. GOLDYLOCKS. *R—auricomus.*

STEM of 1 foot, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root kidney-ſhap'd, gaſh'd, and crenated, of the ſtem linear, finger'd.

FLOWERS pale yellow, ſmall, many on a ſtalk.

Woods and hedges. IV. V.

8. LEAST-FLOWER'D CROWFOOT. *R—parriflora.*

STEMS from 8 to 12 inches, proſtrate, hairy.

LEAVES laciniated, acute, rough.

FLOWERS very ſmall, yellow.

SEEDS with ſoft prickles.

Fields and paſtures. V. VI.

9. FIELD CROWFOOT. *R—arvenſis.*

STEM of 1 foot, ſcaly, and leafy.

LEAVES below 3 lob'd, lobe ſtalk'd, above linear, decompoſite.

FLOWERS yellow.

SEEDS prickly.

Corn fields. VIII.

10. IVY CROWFOOT. *R—hederaceous.*

STEMS creeping, rooting at the joints.

LEAVES roundiſh, 3 lob'd, entire, often ſpotted.

FLOWERS ſmall, yellow.

Ditches and water. V. VII.

11. WATER CROWFOOT. *R—aquatilis.*

STEM long, floating, rooting at the joints.

LEAVES under water capillary, above water roundiſh.

FLOWERS white.

Ditches and water. IV.....VII.

G E N. XLVI.

TREE MALLOW. *Lavetera—arborea.*

STEM height of a tree, yet at moſt biennial.

LEAVES pleated, 7 angled, villous.

FLOWERS white, ſingle, on cluſter'd ſtalks.

Weſtern ſea ſhores. VII. VIII.

GEN. XLVII.

MARSH MALLOW. *Althæa—officinalis.*

STEM of 2 or 3 feet, erect, few branches.

LEAVES entire, ſerrated, villous.

FLOWERS white.

Sea marſhes. VIII.

GEN. XLVIII.

MALLOW. *Malva.*

1. **COMMON MALLOW.** *M—ſylveſtris.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES 7 lob'd, acute, hairy.

FLOWERS purple, on hairy ſtalks.

Hedges and rubbiſh. V.....X.

2. DWARF MALLOW. *M—rotundifolia.*

STEM of 18 inches, proſtrate, branch'd.

LEAVES roundiſh, heart-ſhap'd, and obſoletely 5 lob'd.

FLOWERS white.

Roads and rubbiſh. VI.....X.

3. PETTY MALLOW. *M—pariflora.*

STEM of 1 foot, weak, proſtrate, branches ſpreading.

LEAVES angular, ſmooth.

CUP ſmooth, expanded.

FLOWERS blue, very ſmall, cluſter'd, unſtalk'd.

Rubbiſh. VII.

4. VERVAIN MALLOW. *M—alcea.*

STEM of 15 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES roughiſh, much divided.

FLOWERS red, large.

Hedges and field ſides. VII. VIII.

5. MARSH MALLOW. *M—moſchata.*

STEM of 15 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES of the root kidney-ſhap'd, and deeply lob'd, of the ſtem 5-parted, multifid.

FLOWERS roſe colour'd.

Hedges and paſtures. VII. VIII.

TABLE XXIV.

SIX PETALS.

GENUS. I.

LOOSESTRIFE. *Lythram.*

1. COMMON LOOSESTRIFE. *L—ſalicaria.*

STEM of 4 feet, erect, 4-corner'd, branch'd upwards.

LEAVES oppoſite, oval-lanc'd.

FLOWERS purpliſh, red, in ſpikes.

CHIVES 12.

Marſhes and river banks. VII. VIII.

2. HEDGE LOOSESTRIFE. *L—byſſopifolium.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, few branches.

LEAVES alternate, linear.

FLOWERS purpliſh crimſon, 1 or 2 from the leaf wings.

CHIVES 6.

Watery places VIII.

GEN. II.

BARBERRY. *Berberis—vulgaris.*

SHRUB of 6 feet, thorny.

LEAVES alternate, oval.

FLOWERS yellow, on branch'd ſtalks.

Woods and hedges. V. VI.

TABLE XXV.

MANY PETALS.

GENUS. I.

BENNET. *Dryas—8-petala.*

STEM from 6 to 12 inches, leafy, and rather woody.

LEAVES egg'd, ſerrated, downy.

FLOWERS white.

On mountains. VI.

GEN. II.

HOUSE-LEEK. *Sempervivum—tectorum.*

STEM of 10 inches, imbricated.

LEAVES fleſhy, ciliated.

FLOWERS crimſon, in a branch'd reflex'd tuft.

On roofs. VII.

GEN.

GEN. III.

PILEWORT. *Ficaria—verna.*

STEM of 1 foot, reddiſh, creeping, branch'd.

LEAVES angular, hearted.

FLOWERS a ſhining yellow.

Paſtures. IV.

GEN. IV.

WATER LILY. *Nymphea.*

1. YELLOW WATER LILY. *N—lutea.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES entire, round, hearted, on ſtalks riſing to the top of the water.

FLOWERS on long ſtalks, riſing to the ſurface of the water, with a 5-leav'd cup, larger than the petals.

Rivers, ponds, ditches. VII. VIII.

2. WHITE WATER LILY. *N—alba.*

STEMS none.

LEAVES like the former.

FLOWERS white, on ſtalks like the former, with a 4-fid cup, ſhorter than the petals.

Waters and pools. VII. VIII.

GEN. V.

ADONIS. *Adonis—autumnalis.*

STEMS upright, of 18 inches.

LEAVES minutely divided.

FLOWERS red, with black ſpots on the petal claws.

In corn fields. VI. VII.

TABLE XXVI.

MASQUES.

GENUS. I.

CARDINAL. *Lobelia.*

1. WATER GLADIOLE. *L—dortmunnia.*

STEM of 1 foot, naked.

LEAVES entire, linear, 2-cell'd.

FLOWERS white, blueiſh at bottom, ſpik'd, under water.

Northern lakes. VII. VIII.

2. STINKING CARDINAL. *L—urens.*

STEM of 1 foot, weak.

LEAVES below roundiſh, crenated, above lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS purpliſh crimſon, along the branches.

Hilly meadows. VII. VIII.

G E N. II.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera—periclymenum.*

STEM of 6 feet and more, climbing, much branch'd.

LEAVES ſmooth, long, oval, entire, or ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, reddiſh without, in heads of 6 flowers, more or leſs, on the top of the branches.

Hedges and woods. VI.....VIII.

G E N. III.

WATER HOREHOUND. *Lycopus—europæus.*

STEM of 2 or 3 feet, ſquare, upright.

LEAVES deeply ſaw'd, variouſly ſhap'd.

FLOWERS white, with a red ſpotted lip, in thick downy whirls.

Sandy rivers and lake banks. VII. VIII.

G E N. IV.

S A G E. *Salvia.*

1. MEADOW SAGE. *S—pratenſis.*

STEM of 2 feet, dark green.

LEAVES oblong, hearted, deeply indented, upper ones embracing.

FLOWERS blue, with a purple tinge, and clammy cup.

Hedges, rare. VI. VII.

2.

2. WILD CLARY. *S—verbenaca.*

STEM of 2 feet, brown.

LEAVES hearted, obtuſe, ſaw'd, curl'd.

FLOWERS of a fine blue, with ſlender tubes, and narrow mouths.

Fields and paſtures. V. VI.

G E N. V.

M I N T. *Mentha.*

FLOWERS SPIK'D.

1. SPEAR MINT. *M—viridis.*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS reddiſh, chives exceed the petal.

Watery places, river banks. VII. VIII.

2. HOARY MINT. *M—villoſa.*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES egg-lanc'd, ſerrated, woolly, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blueiſh-purple, chives within the petal.

Places as above. VIII.

3. HORSE MINT. *M—ſylveſtris.*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES oblong, ſerrated, downy, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blueiſh-purple, chives twice the length of the petals.

Marſhy places. VIII.

4. ROUND-LEAV'D MINT. *M—rotundifolia..*

STEM of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES roundiſh, crenated, wooly, wrinkled, with very ſhort ſtalks.

FLOWERS pale, fleſh colour'd, chives exceeding the petal, ſpike divided.

Watery meadows, rare. VIII.

FLOWERS IN ROUND HEADS.

5. PEPPER-MINT. *M—piperita.*

STEMS of 2 feet, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, ſerrated, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS crimſon, ſometimes ſpik'd by culture, chives vary in length.

Brooks and watery places. VIII.

6.

6. WATER-MINT. *M—aquatica.*

STEM of 12 or 18 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES broad, oval-lanc'd, ſerrated, ſmooth in ſome, rough in others.

FLOWERS pale purple, chives exceeding the petal.

River ſides and marſhes. VIII.

FLOWERS IN WHIRLS.

7. RED MINT. *M—rubra.*

STEMS of 18 inches, branch'd, ſpreading, red.

LEAVES oval, or oval-lanc'd, ſerrated, pointed, ſmooth, or a little hairy, ſcarcely ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blueiſh-red, chives ſhorter, or little longer than the petal.

Watery places. VII. VIII.

8. CORN MINT. *M—arvenſis.*

STEM of 12 inches, procumbent, much branch'd, rough.

LEAVES oval, ſerrated, hairy, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blueiſh-purple, chives vary in length.

Swamps and wet fields. VII.....IX.

9. **MARSH MINT.** *M—ſativa.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, branch'd, ſpreading.

LEAVES oval, pointed, ſerrated, hairy, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS pale red, chives exceeding the petal.

Marſhes and rivulets. VII. VIII.

10. **PENNYROYAL MINT.** *M—pulegium.*

STEMS of 6 inches, 4-corner'd, proſtrate, rooting at intervals.

LEAVES roundiſh, obtuſe, now and then tooth'd.

FLOWERS pale, blueiſh-purple, chives longer than the petal.

Wet heaths and paſtures. VIII. IX.

GEN VI.

VERVAIN. *Verbena—officinalis.*

STEM of 2 feet, ſingle.

LEAVES multifid, laciniated, wrinkled.

FLOWERS blueiſh-purple, in long ſlender ſpikes.

Road ſides. VI. VII.

GEN.

G E N. VII.

BUGLE. *Bugula.*

1. CREEPING BUGLE. *B—reptans.*

STEM of 6 inches, very leafy, with runners from below.

LEAVES oval, thick nerves.

FLOWERS blue, vary in white and purple, about 8 in ſpik'd whirls.

Wet meadows. V.

2. MOUNTAIN BUGLE. *B—pyramidalis.*

STEM of 6 inches, leafy, without runners.

LEAVES angular, and 3 lob'd, upper ones downy.

FLOWERS white, united in a 4 ſided pyramid, varying in fleſh colour, and light blue.

Northern mountains. VI.

3. GROUND PINE. *B—chamæpitys.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, leafy and hairy, like all the plant.

LEAVES below linear, above 3-parted.

FLOWERS yellow, with red dots.

Sides of heaths and lay fields. VI. VII.

GEN. VIII.

GERMANDER. *Teucrium.*

1. WATER GERMANDER. *T—ſcordium.*

STEM of 4 inches, procumbent, with many erect branches.

LEAVES oblong, crenated, hairy, ſoft, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS pale, blueiſh-purple, in pairs.

Marſhes. VII. VIII.

2. COMMON GERMANDER. *T—chamadrys.*

STEM of 10 inches, procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, crenated, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS purple, growing 3 together.

Rubbiſh and dry roads. VI. VII.

3. WOOD SAGE. *T—ſcorodonium.*

STEMS of 3 feet, erect, quadrangular, with erect branches.

LEAVES hearted, but terminating in a long point, ſtalk'd, wrinkled.

FLOWERS yellow, in whirls of 1 or 2 flowers.

Woods and buſhy heaths. VII.

GEN. IX.

MOTHERWORT. *Leonurus—cardiaca.*

STEM of 4 feet, much branch'd.

LEAVES 3 lob'd, middle lobe 3-fid, ſide ones 2-fid, ſtalk'd.

PETALS white, with red dots.

Rubbiſh and dry hedges. VII.

GEN. X.

ARCHANGEL. *Lamium.*

1. **WHITE ARCHANGEL.** *L—album.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, hairy.

LEAVES hearted, ending in long narrow points.

FLOWERS white.

Fields and rubbiſh. V. VI.

2. **RED DEAD NETTLE.** *L—purpureum.*

STEM of 4 or 5 inches, weak.

LEAVES hearted, obtuſe, cluſter'd pyramidally on the top of the ſtem.

FLOWERS red.

Fields and rubbiſh. V. VI.

3. GREAT HENBIT. *L—amplexicaule.*

STEM of 6 inches, half erect.

LEAVES of the root lob'd, and ſtalk'd, of the ſtem embracing, obtuſe.

FLOWERS blue.

Cultivated fields. V. VI.

G E N. XI.

NETTLE HEMP. *Galeopſis.*

1. DEAD NETTLE HEMP. *G—ladanum.*

STEM of 1 foot, 4 ſided, jointed, hairy.

LEAVES linear, ſerrated, ſmooth, ſometimes entire.

FLOWERS red, in diſtant whirls.

Calcareous fields. VI.....VIII.

2. HAIRY DEAD NETTLE. *G—villoſa.*

STEM of 1 foot, 4 ſided, jointed, woolly.

LEAVES of the root egg'd, of the ſtem lanc'd, ſerrated, woolly.

FLOWERS yellow, in diſtant whirls.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

3. COMMON DEAD NETTLE. *G—tetrabit.*

STEM of 6 inches, prickly, jointed, upper joints thicker.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, varying in white, whirl'd, the upper whirls cloſe together.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

G E N. XII.

YELLOW DEAD NETTLE. *Galeobdolon—luteum.*

STEM of 1 foot, rough, weak.

LEAVES below hearted, above egg'd, and acute.

FLOWERS yellow.

Woods and hedges. V.

G E N. XIII.

BLACK HOREHOUND. *Ballota—nigra.*

STEM of 6 inches, erect, branch'd, in thick tufts.

LEAVES hearted, ſerrated, powder'd.

FLOWERS pale purple, varying in white, in naked whirls.

Hedges and rubbiſh. VII.

G E N. XIV.

SELF HEAL. *Prunella—vulgaris.*

STEM of 6 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES long, oval, roughiſh.

FLOWERS blueiſh-purple, in ſpikes leſs than the leaf.

Fields and meadows. VIII.

G E N. XV.

BASTARD BALM. *Melittis—meliſſophyllum.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, commonly ſingle.

LEAVES oval, pointed, ſerrated, ſtalk'd, of a dingy colour.

FLOWERS white, with a reddiſh ſpotted lip, or reddiſh, with a purple ſpotted lip, both in whirls.

Woods and hedges. VI.

G E N. XVI.

BETONY. *Betonica—officinalis.*

STEM of 1 foot or more, erect, unbranch'd, naked for a long ſpace under the ſpike.

LEAVES lower ſtalk'd, upper ones unſtalk'd, wrinkled, rough, hearted, oval, ſerrated.

FLOWERS purple, petal tube hairy, in thick whirls lengthened into a ſpike.

Woods. VII. VIII.

G E N.

GEN. XVII.

HEDGE NETTLE. *Stachys.*

1. COMMON HEDGE NETTLE. *S—ſylvaticus.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, branch'd, hairy, like the whole plant.

LEAVES hearted, ſerrated, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS crimſon, with purple ſpots, in ſpik'd whirls, 6 or 8 in a whirl, helmet entire.

Woods and hedges.

2. CLOWNS ALL HEAL. *S—paluſtris.*

STEM of 2 feet, creeping at the root.

LEAVES linear, lanc'd, half embracing, ſoft, hairy.

FLOWERS whitiſh-crimſon, in ſpik'd whirls, 12 in the lower, 6 in the upper whirls.

River banks and watery places. VIII.

3. BASE HOREHOUND. *S—germanica.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, branch'd, cover'd with down.

LEAVES wrinkled, dry, ſerrated.

FLOWERS crimſon, in thick whirls, helmit biparted.

Hedges. VII.

4.

4. FIELD HEDGE NETTLE. *S—arvenſis.*

STEM of 1 foot, procumbent, ſquare, branch'd.

LEAVES heart-oval, obtuſely crenated.

FLOWERS fleſh-colour'd, ſmall, few ſpik'd whirls, 4 or 5 in a whirl.

Fields. VII. VIII.

G E N. XVIII.

GROUND-IVY. *Glechoma—hederacea.*

STEM of 10 or 12 inches, procumbent, rooting, the flowering part erect.

LEAVES kidney'd, crenated.

FLOWERS blue, 4 or 5 in ſemi-whirls.

Hedges and ſhady places. IV. V.

G E N. XIX.

WHITE HOREHOUND. *Marrubium—album.*

STEMS ſeveral of 18 inches, little branch'd.

LEAVES deeply wrinkled, woolly, unequal, crenated.

FLOWERS white, in thick whirls

Roads and rubbiſh. VII.

GEN. XX.

CALAMINT. *Meliſſa.*

1. MOUNTAIN CALAMINT. *M—calamintha.*

STEM of 10 inches, partly procumbent.

LEAVES oval, pointed, deeply ſerrated.

FLOWERS purpliſh, or blueiſh-white, on fork'd ſtalks the length of the leaves.

Sides of ponds and fields. VIII.

2. FIELD CALAMINT. *M—nepeta.*

STEM of 8 inches, partly procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES ſlightly ſerrated, thickiſh.

FLOWERS purple, on fork'd ſtalks longer than the leaves.

Sides of ponds and fields. VIII.

GEN XXI.

CAT-MINT. *Nepeta—cataria.*

STEM of 3 feet, branch'd, in thick tufts.

LEAVES hearted, ſtalk'd, deeply ſerrated.

FLOWERS white, on thick ſhort ſtalk'd whirl'd ſpikes.

Hedges and calcareous paſtures. VII.

G E N. XXII.

BASIL. *Clinopodium—vulgare.*

STEM of 2 feet, hairy.

LEAVES oval, pointed, hairy, here and there tooth'd.

FLOWERS purple, ſometimes white, in thick whirls, forming round heads.

Calcareous hedges and meadows. VII.

G E N. XXIII.

MARJORAM. *Origanum.*

1. **FIELD MARJORAM.** *O—vulgare.*

STEM of 2 feet, round, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, pointed.

FLOWERS reddiſh, ſometimes white, umbrell'd, on ſtalks ſpringing from the leaf wings.

Calcareous downs and hedges. VII.

2 POT MARJORAM. *O—onites.*

STEM of 11 inches, branch'd, hairy.

LEAVES oval, downy.

FLOWERS white, in oblong hairy cluſter'd ſpikes.

Dry meadows, VIII.

GEN. XXIV.

THYME. *Thymus.*

1. MOTHER OF THYME. *T—ſerpyllum.*

STEMS of a few inches, buſhy, and moſtly procumbent.

LEAVES egg'd, hoary at bottom.

FLOWERS of various colours, on ſingle ſtalks, collected in a head.

Heaths and hills. VIII.

2. BASIL THYME. *T—acinos.*

STEMS of 8 or 10 inches, upright, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated, hairy.

FLOWERS pale red, in whirls of 5—8 flowers.

Chalky hills. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXV.

SKULLCAP. *Stutellaria.*

1. HOODED WILLOW HERB. *S—galericulata.*

STEM of 18 inches, quadrangular, branch'd.

LEAVES heart-lanc'd, wrinkled, crenated.

FLOWERS blue, in naked whirls, 2 in a whirl.

Watery places and river ſides. VIII.

2.

2. LESSER SKULLCAP. *S—minor.*

STEM low.

LEAVES heart-oval, almoſt entire.

FLOWERS reddiſh-purple, from the leaf wings.

Marſhes. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXVI.

VIPERS BUGLOSS. *Echium.*

1. COMMON VIPERS BUGLOSS. *E—vulgare.*

STEM of 2 feet, prickly, knob'd, unbranch'd.

LEAVES of the ſtem lanc'd, prickly.

FLOWERS blue, the bud tipt red, on lateral ſpikes.

Roads and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

2. WALL VIPERS BUGLOSS. *E—italicum.*

STEM of 18 inches, hairy, branch'd.

LEAVES rough, tongued.

FLOWERS white, more regular, on rough lax pannicles.

Jerſey. VII.

GEN. XXVII.

SMALL BUGLOSS. *Lycopſis—arvenſis.*

STEM of 10 inches, very rough, and branch'd, with many ſpikes.

LEAVES lanc'd, prickly, lower ones ſtalk'd, upper unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blue, with bud tips red, on ſpikes from the leaf wings.

Roads and fields. VI.....IX.

GEN. XXVIII.

SPEEDWELL. *Veronica.*

ONE FLOWER'D STALK.

1. CORN CHICKWEED. *V—arvenſis.*

STEM of 1 foot, erect, branch'd near the ground.

LEAVES hearted, roughiſh, tooth'd, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS deep blue.

Old walls and fields. V.

2. GERMANDER SPEEDWELL. *V—agreſtis.*

STEM of 1 foot, procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES hearted, crenated, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS deep blue.

Rubbiſh and fields. V.

3. IVY-LEAV'D HENBIT. *V—hederifolia.*

STEM of 6 inches, procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES hearted, 5 lob'd.

FLOWERS white, with a purple tinge.

Old walls and fields. IV. V.

4. TRIFID SPEEDWELL. *V—triphylla.*

STEM from 4 to 6 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES 3 and 5-parted, ſhorter than the flower ſtalks.

FLOWERS deep blue.

Sandy fields. IV. V.

5. VERNAL SPEEDWELL. *V—verna.*

STEM of 3 or 4 inches, erect, rough, like the leaves and cups.

LEAVES 3 or 5-parted, upper ones linear.

FLOWERS blue, ſmall, nearly ſhut.

Sandy fields. IV.

6.

FLOWERS IN SPIKES.

6. SPIK'D SPEEDWELL. *V—ſpicata.*

STEM erect, downy, ſeldom branch'd.

LEAVES oppoſite, oval, ſerrated, below obtuſe, above pointed.

FLOWERS blue, in a terminating ſpike.

Meadows, Welch mountains. VI.....VIII.

7. MALE SPEEDWELL. *V—officinalis.*

STEM procumbent, rooting.

LEAVES hoary, oppoſite.

FLOWERS blue, on lateral ſpikes.

Barren heaths and paſtures. VI.

FLOWERS CLUSTER'D on the BRANCHES.

8. SHRUBBY SPEEDWELL. *V—fruticuloſa.*

STEMS of 1 foot, many from a root, procumbent.

LEAVES lanc'd, obtuſe, ſeldom ſerrated.

FLOWERS fleſh-colour'd, in looſe ſpikes, terminating the branches.

Welch and Scotch mountains. V. VI.

9.

9. PAULS BETONY. *V—ſerpillifolia.*

STEMS of 8 inches, procumbent, rooting.

LEAVES oval, ſmooth, crenated.

FLOWERS blue, one ſegment white, in looſe ſpikes from the leaf wings.

Meadows and paſtures. V. VI.

10. BROOKLIME. *V—becabunga.*

STEM from 6 to 10 inches, creeping, rooting, ſucculent.

LEAVES oval, flat.

FLOWERS blue, on ſide branches from the leaf wings.

Ditches and rivulets. VI.

11. SMALL BROOKLIME. *V—anagallis.*

STEM procumbent, or floating, hollow, upper part leafy and erect.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS blue, with purple veins, on branches from the leaf wings.

Ditches and rivulets. VII.

12. MARSH SPEEDWELL. *V—ſcutellata.*.

STEM procumbent, rooting at intervals, then erect.

LEAVES linear, entire.

FLOWERS red, one ſegment white, on weak drooping ſtalks from the ſide branches.

In ſwamps. VI.

13. GERMANDER SPEEDWELL.

V—chamædris.

STEMS of 6 or 8 inches, weak, branch'd above.

LEAVES oval, wrinkled, tooth'd, unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blue, on ſide branches, ſpringing from the leaf wings.

Paſtures. V.

14. MOUNTAIN SPEEDWELL.

V—montana.

STEM of near 2 feet, proſtrate.

LEAVES oval, wrinkled, crenated, long ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS blue, in ſmall numbers, on the ſide branches.

Woods and thick hedges. V. VI.

G E N. XXIX.

BUTTERWORT. *Pinguicula.*

1. COMMON BUTTERWORT. *P—vulgaris.*

STALK of 5 inches, gloſſy, naked, 1 flower'd.

LEAVES oval, with folded margins, glutinous, yellow green.

FLOWERS crimſon.

Northern wet grounds. V.

2. HAIRY BUTTERWORT. *P—villoſa.*

STALK of 4 or 5 inches, ruddy, with long white flowers.

LEAVES of a fine green, with purple veins, and folded margins.

Marſhy grounds in the weſt, and in Bute. VI. VII.

G E N. XXX.

HOODED MILFOIL. *Utricularia.*

1. COMMON HOODED MILFOIL. *U—vulgaris.*

STEM partly under water, the part above it about 5 inches long, and naked.

LEAVES like fennel, in tufts, round the immers'd part of the ſtem, with bladders at the wings.

FLOWERS yellow, the petal bears a conical nectary.

Ditches. VI. VII,

2.

2. LESSER HOODED MILFOIL. *U—minor.*

STEMS like the former, but leſs.

LEAVES like the laſt, though larger.

FLOWERS yellow, the nectary keel-ſhap'd.

Ditches and ſtagnant waters. VI. VII.

GEN. XXXI.

FUMITORY. *Fumaria.*

1. COMMON FUMITORY. *F—officinalis.*

STEMS of 9 inches, many, tender, ſucculent, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, ſea-green, the leafits 3 lob'd, and thoſe 3-fid, and 2-fid.

FLOWERS purple, or white, with purple tips, in thick ſpikes.

Fields and hedges. V.....VIII.

2. CLIMBING FUMITORY. *F—claviculata.*

STEMS of 1 foot, or more, many, tender, branch'd.

LEAVES entire, with tendrils on the ſtalks.

FLOWERS white.

Sandy woods and moiſt hedges. VI. VII.

G E N. XXXII.

WATER CHICKWEED. *Montia—fontana.*

STEM of 3 inches, reddiſh.

LEAVES lanc'd, obtuſe, oppoſite.

FLOWERS white.

Springs and rivulets. IV. V.

G E N. XXXIII.

TOOTHWORT. *Lathræa—ſquammaria.*

STEM a continuation of the root above ground, white and ſcaly, from whence ſpring ſeveral ſtalks of a light purple.

FLOWERS pale purple, drooping.

Shady places, rare. IV. V.

G E N. XXXIV.

CROSSWORT. *Bartſia.*

1. ALPINE CROSSWORT. *B—alpina.*

STEM of 6 inches, browniſh, erect.

LEAVES hearted, obtuſely ſerrated, oppoſite.

FLOWERS red.

Northern river banks. VIII.

2.

2. YELLOW EYEBRIGHT. *B—viſcoſa.*

STEM near 12 inches, erect.

LEAVES obtuſe, ſerrated, alternate.

FLOWERS yellow, ſide ones remote.

In Cornwall and Scotland, boggy grounds. VII. VIII.

3. RED CROSSWORT. *B—odontites.*

STEM of 18 inches, erect, much branch'd.

LEAVES above, lanc'd, ſerrated, alternate.

FLOWERS fleſh-colour, on one ſide of the branches.

Meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN. XXXV.

COW-WHEAT. *Melampyrum.*

1. CRESTED COW-WHEAT. *M—criſtatum.*

STEM of 1 foot, pale brown.

LEAVES below, long and lanc'd.

FLOWERS yellow, in quadrangular ſpikes, with imbricated hearted purple florals.

Woods. VII.

2. PURPLE COW-WHEAT. *M—arvenſe.*

STEM of 10 inches, purple, branch'd.

LEAVES entire.

FLOWERS purple, and yellow, mix'd, in conical diffus'd ſpikes, with half pennated purple florals.

Corn fields. VII.

3. MEADOW COW-WHEAT. *M—pratenſe.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches, weak, yellowiſh, branch'd.

LEAVES below entire, above tooth'd.

FLOWERS yellow, petal ſhut on one ſide of the branches, with ſpear-ſhap'd 3-fid florals.

Paſtures. VII. VIII.

4. YELLOW COW-WHEAT. *M—ſylvaticum.*

STEM weak, erect, or nodding, purple, leafy, branch'd.

LEAVES long, entire.

FLOWERS yellow, petal open, on one ſide of the branches.

Woods. VI..... VIII.

GEN. XXXVI.

EYEBRIGHT. *Euphraſia—officinalis.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches, upright; in barren ſoils not exceeding 3 inches.

LEAVES hairy, nervous, ſharply tooth'd, in pairs.

FLOWERS have a purple helmet, and white lip, ſometimes the whole flower white.

Fields and paſtures. VII.....IX.

GEN. XXXVII.

RATTTLE. *Rhinanthus—criſtagalli.*

STEM of 1 foot, ſimple.

LEAVES long, rounded at the baſe, and indented.

FLOWERS yellow, in a leafy ſpike, with florals ſhorter than the flowers.

Fields and paſtures. VI. VII.

GEN. XXXVIII.

LOUSEWORT. *Pedicularis.*

1. MARSH LOUSEWORT. *P—paluſtris.*

STEM of 12 or 18 inches, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES twice pennated.

FLOWERS purple, ſtalk'd from the leaf wings, forming a long ſpike.

Wet meadows.

2.

2. WOOD LOUSEWORT. *P—ſylvatica.*

STEM of 6 inches, procumbent, with ſpreading branches.

LEAVES pennated, the leafits tooth'd.

FLOWERS pale purple, dotted, unſtalk'd, in tufts, on the tops of the branches.

Wet heaths and meadows. V.....VII.

G E N. XXXIX.

FOX-GLOVE. *Digitalis—purpurea.*

STEM of 2 and 3 feet, ſeldom branch'd.

LEAVES oval, lanc'd, woolly, alternate.

FLOWERS red, with entire helmets, or white, with them indented, in long ſpikes.

Road ſides and hedges. VII.

G E N. XL.

BROOM RAPE. *Orobanche.*

1. COMMON BROOM RAPE. *O—major.*

STEM ſcaly, erect, ſimple, ending in a ſpike of a yellow brown.

FLOWERS of the ſame colour, with one large ſtipule, the petal 4-fid.

Dry paſtures and broom roots. V. VI.

2.

2. BRANCH'D BROOM RAPE. *O—racemoſa.*

STEM erect, ſcaly, ſometimes branch'd at bottom, the colour and appearance of the former, but leſs.

FLOWERS a duſky purple, white within, petals 5-parted.

Place of the laſt. VI. VII.

G E N. XLI.

FIGWORT. *Scrophularia.*

1. COMMON FIGWORT. *S—nodoſa.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, quadrangular, brown.

LEAVES hearted, 3 nerv'd.

FLOWER with a purpliſh helmet, and greeniſh lip

Wet woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

2. WATER FIGWORT. *S—aquatica.*

STEM of 3 feet, erect, quadrangular, brown.

LEAVES hearted, 3 nerv'd.

FLOWERS with a dark purple helmet, and greeniſh lip, on branch'd ſtalks.

River banks. VII.

3. WOOD SAGE FIGWORT. *S—ſcorodonia.*

STEM of 3 feet, greeniſh.

LEAVES hearted, doubly ſerrated.

FLOWERS purpliſh, and yellow, in branchy tufts, amongſt leaves.

Watery places, Cornwall. VII. VIII.

4. YELLOW FIGWORT. *S—vernalis.*

STEM of 2 feet, browniſh.

LEAVES hearted, deeply ſerrated, rather hairy, long ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS yellow, in long fork'd ſtalks, from the leaf wings.

Watery places. IV. V.

G E N. XLII.

TOAD-FLAX. *Antirrhinum.*

1. IVY-LEAV'D TOAD-FLAX. *A—cymbalaria.*

STEM creeping, long, ſmall, branching.

LEAVES 5—7 lob'd, with ſpurs.

FLOWERS purple and yellow, on long ſtalks, from the leaf wings.

Old walls. VI.....VIII.

2.

2. ELATINE. *A—elatine.*

STEM creeping, branch'd.

LEAVES below arrow'd, and pair'd, above alternate, ſpear-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS purple, varying from gaping to 5-fid.

Fields. VII.....IX.

3. FLUELLIN. *A—ſpurium.*

STEM creeping, branch'd.

LEAVES oval below, pair'd above, alternate.

FLOWERS with a purple helmet, and yellow lip.

Fields. VII.....IX.

4. SMALL TOAD-FLAX. *A—minus.*

STEM of 1 foot, with ſpreading branches, the whole plant woolly, and clammy.

LEAVES lanc'd, obtuſe.

FLOWES with white lip, and purple helmet.

Sandy fields. VI.... IX.

5. CREEPING TOADFLAX. *A—repens.*

STEM weak, often creeping, branch'd.
LEAVES below whirl'd, above linear, lanc'd, cluſter'd.
FLOWERS light blue.

Meadows and hedges. VII.....IX.

6. CORN TOAD-FLAX. *A—arvenſe.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, greyiſh-green,
LEAVES linear below, 4 at a joint.
FLOWERS grey, with crimſon ſtreaks, varying in yellow or blue.

Sandy fields. VI. VII.

7. COMMON TOAD-FLAX. *A—linaria.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, erect, often branch'd.
LEAVES linear, aſcending, cluſter'd.
FLOWERS yellow, petals in unſtalk'd ſpikes, with a veſtige of a 5th filament.

Meadows. VII.

8. GREAT SNAP-DRAGON. *A—major.*

STEM of 2 and 3 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES oval, obtuſe.

FLOWERS purple, with a yellow mouth, unſpurr'd, on a naked ſpike, cup ſhort.

Old walls and chalk hills. VI. VII.

9. SMALL SNAP-DRAGON. *A—orontium.*

STEM near 2 feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES narrow, oval, obtuſe, ſoft.

FLOWERS purple, with yellow down, ſmall, unſtalk'd, unſpurr'd, cups larger than the petal.

Sandy fields. VII. VIII.

GEN. XLIII.

MULLEIN. *Verbaſcum.*

1. GREAT MULLEIN. *V—thapſus.*

STEM often 6 feet, woody, with a few upright branches.

LEAVES wing'd, downy on both ſides.

FLOWERS pale yellow, on long ſpikes.

Chalky ground. VII. VIII.

2. BASTARD MULLEIN. *F—thapſoides.*

STEM of 4 feet, white, ſpreading branches.

LEAVES narrower, whitiſh-green, and thick wing'd.

FLOWERS yellow, in cylindrical ſpikes.

Chalky ground. VII. VIII.

3. WHITE MULLEIN. *V—lychnitis.*

STEM of 3 feet, woolly, much branch'd, cover'd, like the whole plant, with a white powder.

LEAVES oblong, wedg'd, woolly, lower ones ſtalk'd, upper unſtalk'd.

FLOWERS pale yellow variegated with white, on compound ſmaller ſtalks.

Chalky ground. VII.

4. BLACK MULLEIN. *V—nigram.*

STEM of 3 feet, woolly, branch'd.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, ſerrated, wrinkled, lower ſtalk'd, upper unſtalk'd, and leſs downy.

FLOWERS yellow, with a purple circle, on thin ſpikes.

Clay grounds and hedges VII.

5.

5. MOTH MULLEIN. *V—blattaria.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect.

LEAVES ſmooth, ſhining, embracing, wrinkled, pennatifid, long ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS yellow, petals very flat, on very thin ſpikes.

Clay ground. VI. VII.

GEN. XLIV.

HENBANE. *Hyoſcyamus—niger.*

STEM of 18 inches, leafy, branch'd, the whole plant hairy, and fœtid.

LEAVES embracing, ſoft, pennatifid.

FLOWERS pale, with purple veins.

Roads and rubbiſh. VI.

GEN. XLV.

CLOVER. *Trifolium.*

1. PURPLE TREFOIL. *T—pratenſe.*

STEMS many, almoſt procumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES have commonly a white creſcent mark'd on them, ſtipules white bearded.

FLOWERS fleſh-colour'd, or purple, in ſpikes.

[Meadows. V.....VIII.

2.

2. PERENNIAL CLOVER. *T—alpeſtre.*

STEMS like the former.

LEAVES nerv'd, ſmooth, with ciliated margins, ſtipules green, unbearded.

FLOWERS deep purple, in thinner ſpikes.

Hilly paſtures. VII.

TABLE XXVII.

DISSIMULARS.

GENUS. I.

WALL-CRESS. *Iberis.*

1. BITTER WALL-CRESS. *I—amara.*

STEM erect, branch'd, umbrell'd at the top.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſucculent, and ſlightly ſerrated on the ſtem.

FLOWERS white.

Fields. VI. VII.

2. NAKED WALL-CRESS. *I—nudicaulis.*

STEM naked, upright, but ſometimes procumbent, and leafy.

LEAVES pennated, tufted on the ground.

FLOWERS white.

Gravelly heaths. V.....VII.

GEN. II.

MILKWORT. *Polygala—vulgaris.*

STEM of 6 inches, commonly procumbent.

LEAVES below broad, lanc'd, above linear, lanc'd.

FLOWERS blue, varying in red, or white.

Meadows and heaths. VI. VII.

GEN. III.

REST HARROW. *Ononis.*

1. PRICKLY REST HARROW. *O—ſpinoſa.*

STEM of 12 inches, half procumbent, with many prickly branches.

LEAVES below double and treble, above ſimple.

FLOWERS pink, ſeldom white.

Barren paſtures. VI ....VIII.

2. CAMMOCK. *O—arvenſis.*

STEM of 8 or 10 inches, half procumbent, with downy weak branches.

LEAVES like the former, but downy.

FLOWERS purple.

Fields and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

3. SEA REST HARROW. *O—maritima.*

STEM of 6 or 8 inches, ſpreading on the ground, with upright branches.

LEAVES as above.

FLOWERS crimſon.

Sea coaſts. VII.

GEN. IV.

KIDNEY VETCH, OR LADIES FINGER.

Anthyllis—vulneraria.

STEM of 1 foot, unbranch'd, and few leaves.

LEAVES of the root ruſhy, of the ſtem pennated.

FLOWERS purple, varying in ſcarlet, in thick umbrells.

Angleſea. VII.

GEN. V.

BASE BROOM. *Geniſta.*

1. WOOD WAXEN. *G—tinctoria.*

STEMS many, angular, woolly, erect, with ſtriated branches.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſmooth.

FLOWERS yellow, in ſpikes terminating the branches.

Paſtures and field-ſides. VII.

2.

2. GREEN-WEED. *G—piloſa.*

STEMS many, procumbent, with angular branches of 1 foot.

LEAVES obtuſe, rough, ſilky beneath.

FLOWERS yellow, in ſhort ſpikes.

Paſtures and heaths. V. VI.

3. PETTY-WHIN. *G—anglica.*

STEMS many, low, with prickly branches.

LEAVES lanc'd.

FLOWERS pale yellow, on branches without thorns.

Heaths and wet paſtures. V. VI.

G E N. VI.

HORSE-SHOE VETCH. *Hippocrepis—comoſa.*

STEMS of 1 foot, branch'd.

LEAVES blueiſh-green.

FLOWERS yellow, cluſter'd, on the branches.

Chalky paſtures. VII.

GEN. VII.

PEA. *Piſum—maritimum.*

STEMS 3-corner'd, jointed, trailing.

STIPULES arrow'd.

FLOWERS pale red, with purple eyes, many ſtalk'd.

GEN. VIII.

TREFOIL. *Trifolium.*

1. MELILOT. *T—meliotus.*

STEMS of 2 feet, erect, branch'd.

FLOWERS yellow, on the branches.

PODS naked, wrinkled, 2 ſeeded.

Fields and hedges. VI. VII.

2. BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL. *T—ornithopodium.*

STEMS of 2 or 3 inches, proſtrate.

FLOWERS yellow, 3 together.

PODS thrice the length of the cups, naked, 2 ſeeded.

Dry paſtures, rare. VI. VII.

3. WHITE CLOVER. *T—repens.*

STEMS from 8 to 18 inches, commonly creeping.

FLOWERS white, umbrell'd.

PODS cover'd, 4 ſided.

Paſtures. V.....IX.

4. PALE TREFOIL. *T—ochroleucum.*

STEMS of 1 foot, erect, rough.

FLOWERS pale yellow, in globular downy heads, with the lower cup leaves long and tooth'd.

PODS one ſided.

Chalky paſtures. VI. VII.

5. STARRY TREFOIL. *T—ſtellatum.*

STEMS of 10 inches, oblique.

LEAVES wedg'd.

FLOWERS red, in oval hairy ſpikes, with the cups tooth'd equally.

Sea paſtures. VI. VII.

6. HARES-FOOT. *T—arvenſis.*

STEMS of 6 inches, branch'd.

LEAVES lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS pale red, in oval hairy heads, and cup teeth briſtly.

PODS one-ſeeded.

Sandy fields and paſtures. VII. VIII.

7. STRIATED TREFOIL. *T—ſtriatum.*

STEMS of 6 inches, hairy.

LEAVES broad, lanc'd.

FLOWERS pale purple, in unſtalk'd oval lateral heads, with ſtriated cups.

PODS with one large ſeed.

Sandy paſtures. VI.

8. MARSH TREFOIL. *T—ſcabrum.*

STEMS of 8 inches, proſtrate.

FLOWERS red, vary in white, unſtalk'd, in oval rough heads, and unequal cup ſegments.

PODS one ſeeded.

Chalky and Sandy paſtures. VI.

9. ROUND-HEADED TREFOIL.

T—glomeratum.

STEMS of 5 inches.

FLOWERS crimſon, unſtalk'd, in globular rigid heads, with equal cup ſegments.

PODS 1 ſeeded.

Sandy paſtures. VI.

10. SUBTERRANEOUS TREFOIL.

T—ſubterraneum.

STEMS of 4 inches, proſtrate, rooting.

FLOWERS white, about 5 in downy heads.

PODS 1 ſeeded, wrapt up in a mantle.

Barren heaths and paſtures. V.

11. STRAWBERRY TREFOIL. *T—fragiferum.*

STEMS of 6 or 8 inches, procumbent.

FLOWERS pale red, in roundiſh heads, with inflated colour'd cups.

PODS 2 ſeeded.

Wet paſtures. VIII.

12. HOP TREFOIL. *T—agrarium.*

STEMS of 8 inches.

FLOWERS yellow, with reflex ſtandards, ſtalk'd, in obtuſe buds, rather imbricated.

Sandy paſtures. VI.

13. THREADY TREFOIL. *T—filiforme.*

STEMS of 4 or 5 inches, procumbent.

FLOWERS yellow, with reflex ſtandards, ſtalk'd, in obtuſe heads, rather imbricated.

Sandy paſtures. VI.

14. SPIK'D TREFOIL. *T—procumbens.*

STEM of 1 foot, procumbent.

FLOWERS yellow, reflex ſtandard, in imbricated ſpik'd heads, with ſtalk'd cups.

Paſtures and meadows. V.....VIII.

GEN. IX.

TARE. *Ervum.*

1. HAIRY TARE. *E—biſpidum.*

STEM of 10 or 12 inches.

LEAVES linear, roughiſh.

FLOWERS white, with purple, 2—5 together.

PODS rough, 2 ſeeded.

Sandy fields, meadows. VI.

2. SMOOTH TARE. *E—tetraſpermum.*

STEM of 10 inches.

LEAVES linear, ſmooth.

FLOWERS white, purple vein'd, 1 or 2 together.

PODS ſmooth, 4 ſeeded.

Hedges and field ſides. VI.

GEN. X.

BIRDS-FOOT. *Ornithopus—perpuſillus.*

STEM of 4 or 5 inches, proſtrate.

LEAVES pennated.

FLOWERS purple, umbrell'd.

PODS crooked, articulated like a bird's-foot.

Sandy paſtures. V.....VIII.

GEN.

GEN. XI.

MILKVETCH. *Aſtragalus.*

1. WILD LICORICE. *A—glycophyllus.*

STEM of 2 feet, procumbent.

LEAVES oval.

FLOWERS yellow, branch'd.

PODS huſk'd, and 3-corner'd.

Hedges and chalky paſtures, rare. VI. VII.

2. PURPLE MILKVETCH. *A—arenarius.*

STEM or STALK of 6 inches, half erect.

LEAVES downy, hairy, or naked.

FLOWERS crimſon, vary in white, on oblong heads, branch'd.

PODS oval, erect, villous.

Sandy and chalky paſtures. V.....VII.

3. SILKY MILKVETCH. *A—uralenſis.*

STALK of 6 or 8 inches.

FLOWERS purple, cluſter'd on the ſtalks.

PODS tooth'd, inflated, ſilky.

Scottiſh alpine paſtures. VII.

GEN. XII.

VETCH. *Vicia.*

FLOWERS LONG STALK'D.

1. TARE VETCH. *V—cracca.*

STEM from 3 to 5 feet.

LEAFITS lanc'd, downy, with entire ſtipules.

FLOWERS red or purple, much imbricated,

POD pendant, broad, and ſeeded.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

2. WOOD VETCH. *V—ſylvatica.*

STEM of 4 feet, and more, climbing.

LEAFITS oval, with tooth'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS blue, many.

PODS pendant, ſmooth, with many ſeed.

In woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

Flowers nearly unſtalk'd from the Leaf-wings.

3. TARE. *V—ſativa.*

STEMS of 2 feet, weak, ſtraggling.

LEAFITS indented, of a dirty-green, with ſpotted ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon, in pairs.

Corn-fields. V. VI.

4.

4. SPRING VETCH. *V—lathyroides.*

STEM of 18 inches.

LEAFITS below oval, above linear, with 2-parted ſerrated ſtipules.

FLOWERS blue, varying in white and red.

PODS black, hairy, much longer than the leaf, 9 or 10 ſeeded.

Paſtures and dry fields. IV. V.

5. YELLOW VETCH. *V—lutea.*

STEMS of 18 inches.

LEAFITS reverſe oval, ſometimes hearted, and oblong.

FLOWERS yellow, ſolitary, but ſometimes in pairs, ſtandard ſmooth.

PODS reflex'd, hairy, 5 ſeeded.

Sandy fields. VI. VII.

6. BASTARD VETCH. *V—hybrida.*

STEM of 2 and half feet.

LEAFITS oval, indented, with entire ſtipules.

FLOWERS yellow, large, ſolitary, with a hairy ſtandard.

PODS reflex, hairy, 5 ſided.

Weſtern paſtures, rare. VI.....VIII.

7. BUSH VETCH. *V—ſepium.*

STEM of 5 feet, climbing.

LEAFITS egg'd, pip'd at the ends, entire, with ſmall tooth'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon, about 4 on a ſtalk, filaments all united.

PODS erect, ſhort, black, 4—6 ſeeded.

Woods, hedges, meadows. V.

8. ROUGH VETCH. *V—bithynica.*

STEM of 2 feet, erect, thick.

LEAFITS oval, lanc'd, 4 on a ſtalk, with ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon, ſolitary.

PODS erect, ſolitary.

Northern gravelly fields and paſtures. V.

G E N. XIII.

VETCHLING. *Lathyrus.*

ONE FLOWER'D STALK.

1. GRASS VETCHLING. *L—nyſſolia.*

STEM of 2 feet, climbing, leafy.

LEAVES graſſy, ſtriated, alternate, with ſmall awl-ſhap'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon, ſometimes 2 on a ſtalk.

PODS long, narrow, pendulous, with 15 or 20 ſeeds.

Hedges and field ſides. V.

2.

2. YELLOW VETCHLING. *L—aphaca.*

STEM of 18 inches, decumbent, branch'd.

LEAVES none, but very large arrow'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS yellow.

POD broad, with 7 or 8 ſeeds.

Sandy fields. VII.

TWO FLOWER'D STALKS.

3. EVERLASTING PEA. *L—hirſutus.*

STEMS of 2 feet, wing'd.

LEAFITS broad, oval, with 2-leav'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon, varying from 2 to 1 and 3 on a ſtalk.

POD villous, long, with many ſeeds.

Fields and hedges. VII.

MANY FLOWER'D STALKS.

4. BROAD-LEAV'D VETCHLING. *L—latifolius.*

STEMS of 3 feet, wing'd, branch'd, climbing.

LEAFITS lanc'd, with 2-leav'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS crimſon.

PODS of 3 inches, with many ſeeds.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

5.

5. WILD VETCHLING. *L—ſylveſtris.*

STEM of 18 inches, wing'd, branch'd, climbing.

LEAFITS ſword-ſhap'd, with 2-leav'd ſmall ſtipules.

FLOWERS purple, with the ſtandard yellow on the back.

POD of 2 inches, narrow, round, with a crooked point, many ſeeds.

Woods and hedges. VII. VIII.

6. MARSH VETHLING. *L—paluſtris.*

STEM of 18 inches, weak, branch'd upwards.

LEAFITS lanc'd, with lanc'd ſtipules, and many leav'd tendrils.

FLOWERS purple.

POD a little longer than the flower.

Bogs and wet paſtures. VII. VIII.

7. MEADOW VETCHLING. *L—pratenſis.*

STEM from 12 to 18 inches, weak, quadrangular, branch'd.

LEAFITS lanc'd, with ſtipules equal to them.

FLOWERS yellow.

POD broad, ſhort, crooked.

Woods and meadows. VII. VIII.

GEN. XIV.

BITTER VETCH. *Orobus.*

1. HEATH PEASE. *O—tuberoſus.*

STEM of 1 foot, wing'd, erect, branch'd upwards.

LEAFITS oval, with arrow'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS yellow, large, on ſtalks from the leaf wings.

PODS long, round, with a crooked end, and many ſeeds.

Paſtures, woods and hedges. V.

2. WOOD BITTER VETCH. *O—ſylvaticus.*

STEM trailing, rough, branch'd.

FLOWERS white.

Wales and the north. V. VI.

GEN. XV.

SAINTFOIN. *Hedyſarum—onobrychis.*

STEM upright, of 2 or 3 feet.

LEAFITS oval, vein'd, with large white ſtipules.

FLOWERS pale red, in ſpikes.

PODS pedulous, prickly.

Chalky meadows. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XVI.

BIRDS-FOOT TREFOIL. *Lotus—corniculatus.*

STEM from 8 to 18 inches, procumbent.

LEAVES in threes, or fives, oval, lanc'd, with ear'd ſtipules of the ſame ſhape.

FLOWERS yellow, in flatten'd umbrells.

PODS cylindrical, upright, with many ſeed.

Hedges and wet paſtures. VI.....VIII.

GEN. XVII.

LUCERN. *Medicago.*

1. COMMON LUCERN. *M—ſativa.*

STEMS of 2 and half feet, erect, branch'd.

LEAVES oblong, ſerrated, with lanc'd bearded ſtipules.

FLOWERS blue, purple, ſpik'd on the branches.

PODS twiſted.

Hedges and paſtures. VI. VII.

2.

2. YELLOW MEDICK. *M—falcata.*

STEMS of 18 inches, procumbent, branch'd, when ſupported riſing to 4 feet.

LEAVES triangular, indented at the baſe, ſerrated, with lanc'd bearded ſtipules.

FLOWERS yellow, ſpik'd on the branches.

PODS half moon'd, broad, 4-ſided.

Paſtures and field ſides. V.

3. HOP TREFOIL. *M—lupulina.*

STEMS of 12 inches, and more, many, proſtrate, branch'd.

LEAVES ſoft, rather hairy, of various ſhapes, minutely ſerrated.

FLOWERS yellow, very ſmall, in hemiſpherical ſeeds.

PODS kidney-ſhap'd, ſtriated, with one ſeed.

Fields and paſtures. V.....VIII.

4. SNAIL TREFOIL *M—polymorpha.*

STEMS from 12 to 18 inches, proſtrate.

LEAVES hearted, very ſmall, downy, with oval-lanc'd ſtipules.

FLOWERS yellow, 3 or 4 on a ſtalk, very ſmall.

PODS reſembling ſnails, caterpillers, &c.

Fields and paſtures. V.

G E N. XVIII.

CRANESBILL. *Geranium.*

1. HEMLOCK CRANESBILL. *G—cicutarium.*

STEM of 18 inches, creeping.

LEAVES pennated, leafits obtuſe, deeply divided, with ſmall white ſtipules.

FLOWERS red, many, 5 and ſometimes 10 chives.

Walls and ſandy places. IV.....VII.

2. MARSH CRANESBILL. *G—moſchatum.*

STEM of 2 feet, ſpreading, branch'd.

LEAVES pennated, leafits deeply cut, but ſometimes only ſerrated, with ſmall dry ſtipules.

FLOWERS purple, many, 5 and ſometimes 10 chives.

Northern dry meadows. V. VI.

G E N. XIX.

BALSAM, OR TOUCH ME NOT.

Impatiens-noli-me-tangere.

STEM of 18 inches, ſucculent, branch'd, ſwelling under the branches.

LEAVES oval, ſucculent, long, ſtalk'd.

FLOWERS yellow, pendulous.

Shady wet places. VII.

GEN. XX.

VIOLET. *Viola.*

1. SWEET VIOLET. *V—odorata.*

STEM none, but runners from the root, 1 flower'd, weak ſtalk.

LEAVES hearted.

FLOWERS purple, ſweet.

Woods and hedges. III. IV.

2. HAIRY VIOLET. *V—hirta.*

STEMS none, runners none, ſtalks hairy.

LEAVES oblong, hairy, on a tender ſtalk, with 2 ſtipules on the middle of it.

FLOWERS purple, unſcented.

Chalky woods and hedges. IV. V.

3. MARSH VIOLET. *V—paluſtris.*

STEMS none, no runners. but weak ſtalks.

LEAVES kidney-ſhap'd.

FLOWERS puple, ſometimes red.

Bogs and wet places. IV. V.

4. DOGS VIOLET. *V—canina.*

STEMS of 3 inches, half decumbent, branch'd.
LEAVES hearted, but narrow.
FLOWERS pale blue, unſcented.
Woods, heaths and hedges. IV ....VI.

5. HEARTSEASE. *V—tricolor.*

STEMS from 6 to 10 inches, 3-corner'd, ſpreading.
LEAVES oblong, deeply parted, ſtipules pennatifid.
FLOWERS partly purple, partly yellow.
Fields. V.....X.

6. PANSIES. *V—grandiflora.*

STEMS of 10 inches, 3-corner'd, branch'd.
LEAVES oblong, tooth'd, pennatifid ſtipules.
FLOWERS purple large, yellow ſmaller, ſometimes mix'd, and all ſcented.
Northern hilly paſtures. V.....IX.

GEN XXI.

WINTERGREEN. *Pyrola.*

1. ROUND-LEAV'D WINTERGREEN.

P—rotundifolia.

STEM of 1 foot.

LEAVES roundiſh, acuminated.

FLOWERS white, with a drooping pointal.

Woods. VI. VII.

2. NOTCH'D WINTERGREEN. *P—minor.*

STEMS of 8 inches.

LEAVES egg'd, with indented edges.

FLOWERS white, with an erect pointal.

Woods. VII.

3. SERRATED WINTERGREEN. *P—ſecunda.*

STALK of 1 foot, ſimple, naked, many flower'd.

LEAVES oval-lanc'd, ſerrated.

FLOWERS white on one ſide the ſtalk.

Northern woods. VI.....VIII.

G E N. XXII.

WHIN OR GORSE. *Ulex—europæus.*

STEMS from 1 to 4 feet, prickly, branch'd.

LEAVES pointed, villous, prickly.

FLOWERS yellow.

Heaths and paſtures. IV.... X.

G E N. XXIII.

BROOM. *Spartium—ſcoparium.*

STEM from 3 to 6 feet, and more, branch'd, branches erect, angular.

LEAVES below in threes, hairy, above ſingle.

FLOWERS yellow, varying in white.

Dry paſtures. V. VI.

G E N. XXIV.

DYERS-WEED. *Reſeda.*

1. COMMON DYERS-WEED. *R—luteola.*

STEMS of 3 feet.

LEAVES oblong, obtuſe, one tooth'd at the baſe, root leaves grow in a circle.

FLOWERS greeniſh, ſpik'd with a 4-fid cup.

Old walls and barren paſtures. VI.

2.

2. BASE ROCKET. *R—lutea.*

STEM of 18 inches to 2 feet, half proſtrate.

LEAVES entire, lower ones pinnated.

FLOWERS pale yellow, large, with a large 6-fid cup.

Calcareous fields and paſtures. VI.....VIII.

INDEX.

A.

Abele—ſee Poplar

Adders tongue —— — — 42

Adonis — — —— —— 506

Agarick —— —— —— 23

—— ſee Muſhroom

—— Fir — — — 26

Agrimony — —— —— 452

—— Hemp Radiate —— — 271

—— Hemp Floret — — 279, 282

Alder Berry bearing — — — 321

—— —— ſee Buckthorn

Alexanders —— — — —— 253

All heal Clowns—ſee Hedge nettle

All ſeed —— — —— —— 444

—— ſee Gooſefoot

Alkanet —— — — 400

—— baſtard—ſee Gromwell

Aloe water — — — 408
Amaranth — — — 304
Anemone — — — 359
Angelica — — — 243
Anthoceros — — — 113
Apple and Crab—ſee Pear
Archangel — — — 515
Arrowhead — — — 303
Arrowgraſs — — — — 409
Aſarabacca — — — 315
Aſh — — — 169
Aſpen—ſee Poplar
Aſphodel Lancaſhire — — — 355
——— Scotch — — — 356
Avens — — — — 475
Awlwort — — — 424
Azalea — — — 396

B.

Balm baſtard — — — 518
Balſam — — — 564
Barberry — — — — 503
Baſil — — — 522
Bear berry—ſee Strawberry Tree
Beech — — — 225
Bed Straw — — — 337, 342, 375

Beet — — — — 327
Bellflower — — — — 378
Bennet — — — — — 504
Berryheath — — — — 307
Betony — — — — 518
——— Pauls—ſee Speedwell
Bilberry — — — 376
Bindweed black—ſee Knotgraſs
Bindweed—ſee Convolvulus
Birch — — — — 227
Birds Eye—ſee Primroſe
Birdſneſt — — — 374, 443
———— ſee Carrot
———— ſee Tway blade
Birds tongue Marſh—ſee Ragwort
Birdsfoot — — — — 554
Birthwort — — — — 360
Biſtort—ſee Knotgraſs
Bitterſweet—ſee Nightſhade
Blackberry—ſee Bramble
Bladdernut — — — — 454
Blaſia — — — — — 115
Blayberry—ſee Bilberry
Borrage — — — — — 402
Box — — — — 302
Brakes — — — — — 45

Bramble — 473
Briar ſweet—ſee Roſe
Brooklime—ſee Speedwell
Broom — 568
—— baſe — 547
—— rape — 536
Bryony black — 311
—— white — 301
Bryum — 137
Buckthorn — 310, 453
—— ſee Sallowthorn
Buckwheat—ſee Knotgraſs
Bugbean — 397
Bugle — 513
Bugloſs Cowſlip — 400
—— ſmall — 400, 525
—— Vipers — 524
Bullace—ſee Plumb
Burdock — 292, 301
Burnet — 302
—— Saxifrage — 254
Butchers broom — 312
Butterbur — 280
Butterſaps bulbous—ſee Ranunculus
Butterwort — 530
Byſſus — 53

C.

Cabbage — — — — 435
Calamint — — — — 521
Calamus Aromaticus — — — 332
Cammock—ſee Reſt harrow
Camomile — — — 277
Caltrops water—ſee Bindweed
Campion — — — 308, 460
Canterbury Bells—ſee Bellflower
Carraway — — — 245, 253
Cardinal — — — 507
Carnation—ſee Pink
Carrot Birdſneſt — — — 246
Catchfly — — — — 461
——— ſee Lychnis
Catmint — — — — 521
Celandine — — — 421
Centuary little—ſee Gentian
Centunculus — — — 386
Ceterach—ſee Spleenwort
Cicely—ſee Shepherd's Needle
Cinquefoil — — — 477
——— Marſh — — — 477
Charlock — — — 438
Cheeſe running—ſee Bedſtraw

Cherler — 330
Cherry black, and birds—ſee Plumb
Chervil — 251
Cheſnut — 225
Chickweed — 480
—— baſtard — 423
—— ſee Speedwell
—— Water — 532
—— Wintergreen — 405
Chryſanthemum — 272
Clary Wild—ſee Meadow ſage
Clawed berry—ſee Bramble
Clover — 543
—— white—ſee Trefoil
Cockle — 463
Codlings and Cream—ſee Willow herb
Coltsfoot — 268
Columbine — 374
Comfrey — 398
Convolvulus — 383
Coriander — 250
Cornel — 297
Cowſlip—ſee Primroſe
Cow-weed—ſee Chervil
Cow-wheat — 533
Cranberry—ſee Bilberry

Cranesbill —— — 490, 564
Creſs, hairy, baſtard, and penny—ſee Treacle Muſtard
Creſs wall — —— 434, 545
—— water —— —— —— 439
—— winter—ſee Hedge Muſtard
Croſswort — —— 340, 532
Crowfoot—ſee Ranunculus
Crowſilk —— — 57
Cuckow flower—ſee Lychnis, and Ladies ſmock
Cuckow point —— —— 236
Currant — — — —— 446

D.

Daffodil — —— — 342
Daiſie —— —— — 267
—·— Ox Eye—ſee Marygold
Dandelyon —— — — 264
———— rough—ſee Devils bit
Danewort—ſee Elder
Devils bit — — 257
———— ſee Scabious
Dewberry—ſee Bramble
Dittander—ſee Pepperwort
Dock Sp. — — — 332
Dodder —— —— — 390
Dogwood—ſee Gatten

Drop-

Dropwort 249, 467
Duckſmeat 162, 303
Dyer's weed 568

E.

Earth Nut 238
Elatine—ſee Toad-flax
Elder 381
—— water 382
Elecampane 275
Elm 321
Eryngo 297
Ewe 313
Eyebright 535
——— yellow—ſee Croſswort

F.

Fellwort 397
Fennel 253
Fern flowering 43
Fern Male and Female—ſee Polypody
Feverfew 271
Figwort 537
Fir—ſee Pine
Flax 481
Flaxweed—ſee Watercreſs

Flea-

Fleabane — — — — 270
——— ſee Simſon
——— ſee Elecampane
Flower de Luce—ſee Iris
Fluellin—ſee Toadflax
Foxglove — — — 536
Freſhwater Soldier—ſee Water Aloe
Fritillary — — — 353
Frogbit — — — 307
Fucus — — — 67
Fumitory — — — 531

G.

Gale — — — 229
Garlick — — — 353
Gattin — — — 414
Germander — — — 514
Gladwyn ſtinking—ſee Iris
Glaſswort — — 169, 314
Globe flower — — — 360
Goats beard — — — 256
Gold of pleaſure — — — 424
Golden rod — — — 274
Goldylocks—ſee Ranunculus
Goſmore — — — 266
Gooſefoot — — — 327

Gorſe—ſee Whin
—— Barley —— —— — 201
—— Bent —— —— —— 175
Graſs Bent—ſee Lyme Graſs
—— Bogruſh — — —— 202
—— Brome —— —— —— —— 197
—— Burreed —— —— —— 223
—— Canary — —— —— 173
—— Catſtail —— — —— —— 174
—— Cocksfoot —— — — —— 177
—— Couch—ſee Wheat Graſs
—— Cyperus —— —— —— 212
—— —— baſtard—ſee Club ruſh and Bog ruſh
—— —— Millet—ſee Club ruſh
—— Darnel — —— —— 182
—— Dog—ſee Wheat Graſs
—— Dogſtail —— — —— 188
—— Feather —— —— —— 177
—— Feſcue —— —— —— 194
—— Five leav'd—ſee Cinquefoil
—— Float—ſee Foxtail
—— Foxtail —— —— —— 172
—— Gallengale —— —— —— 211
—— Gooſe—ſee Bedſtraw
—— —— little—ſee ditto
—— Gooſe corn—ſee Ruſh

Graſs Hair —— 183
—— Hard —— 181
—— Ladies hair—ſee Quake Graſs
—— Lyme —— 200
—— Matt —— 171
—— Meadow —— 189
—— Millet —— 175
—— Oat —— 186
—— Pannick —— 179
—— Pilcorn—ſee Oat Graſs
—— Quake —— 193
—— Reed —— 178
—— — ſee Ruſh
—— Reed mace —— 222
—— Bull ruſh—ſee Club ruſh
—— Club ruſh —— 208
—— Soft —— 224
—— Vernal —— 171
—— Way Bennet—ſee Barley Graſs
—— Wheat —— 199
Graſswreck — 169, 236
Greenweed—ſee Baſebroom
Gromwell — 401
Ground Ivy — 520
Ground Pine—ſee Bugle
Groundſel —— 280
Gulph weed—ſee Fucus

H.

Hare bells—ſee Hyacinth
Hares ear — 240
—— foot—ſee Trefoil
Hart's tongue—ſee Spleenwort
Hawkweed — 260
——— ſtinking—ſee Maithen
Hawthorn—ſee Wild ſervice
Hazle — 226
Heartſeaſe—ſee Violet
Heartwort — 245
Heath — 386
—— Sea — 454
Hellebore — 352
Helleborine — 372
Hemlock — 244
Hemlock Marſh — 252
——— Water — 244
Hemp nettle — 516
Henbane — 543
Henbit great—ſee Archangel
——— Ivy leav'd—ſee Speedwell
Herb Bennet—ſee Avens
—— Chriſtopher — 445
—— Gerard—ſee Burnet Saxifrage

— Robert—ſee Craneſbill
Hogs fennel — — — 240
Holly — — — 391
— Sea—ſee Eryngo
Honeyſuckle — — — 508
— dwarf—ſee Cornel
Honeywort — — — 241
Hop — — — 311
Horehound black — — — 517
— Water — — — 508
— white — — 520
Hornwort — — — 304
Hornbeam — — — — 226
Horſetail — — — 166
— Water — — — 164
Hounds tongue — — — 399
Houſeleek — — — 504
Hyacinth — — — 345
Hyacinth Star—ſee Squill
Hypnum — — — 123

I.

Jack by the hedge—ſee Hedge Muſtard
Jew's ear—ſee Tremella
Iris — — — — 362
Ivy — — — — 454
Juniper — — — 228, 313

K.

Kidneywort — — — 447
Knapweed — — — — 293
Knawel — — — — 317
Knotgraſs — — — 318

L.

Ladies finger — — — 480
——— ſee Kidneyvetch
——— Mantle — — — — 321
Ladies ſlipper — — — 373
—— ſmock — — — 323, 424, 440
—— traces triple—ſee Tway blade
Larkſpur — — — — 373
Lavender cotton — — — 286
Laver — — — — 82
Leopard's bane—ſee Wolf's bane
Lettuce — — — — 265
——— Lambs—ſee Valerian
——— Wall — — — — 257
Lichen — — — 90
Lichenafter — — — 116
Liquoriſh wild—ſee Milk Vetch
Lilly-of-the-valley — — — 344
—— Water — — — 505

Liver-

Liverwort — — — — 114
——— Aſh ground—ſee Lichen
——— Vetch — — — — 115
Locker gawlands—ſee Globe flower
Looſeſtrife — — — — — 502
——— ſee Willow herb
Louſewort — — — — — 535
Loveage — — — 239
Lucern — — — — 562
Lungwort—ſee Lichen
——— Golden—ſee Hawkweed
Lychnis — — — 308, 464

M.

Madder — — — 337, 375
——— baſtard—ſee Bedſtraw
——— field — — — 336
Madwort — — — — 399
Maidenhair — — — 51
——— black and white—ſee Spleenwort
——— dwarf — — — 51
——— forked — — — 44
——— golden — — — 154
Maithen — — — 257
Mallow — — — 405, 501
——— ſee Tree — — — 405, 499
——— Marſh — — 405, 500

Maple — — — — 455
Marestail — — — 168
Marjoram — — — 522
Marygold corn — — — 272
Marygold marſh — — — 352
Maſterwort — — — 244
Mayweed ſtinking—ſee Camomile
Meadow rue — — — — — 350
Medick yellow—ſee Lucern
Medlar — — — — 451
Melilot—ſee Trefoil
Mercury — — — 309
Mezerion—ſee Spurge Laurel
Milkwort — — 316, 343, 546
Milfoil hooded — — — — — 530
——— water — — — — 305, 324
——— ſee Yarrow
Mint — — — — 509
Miſſeltoe — — — — 310
Mnium — — — 152
Moonwort—ſee Fern
Moorballs—ſee Crowfilk
Moneywort — — — 390
——— ſee Willow herb
Morel — — — 27
Moſchatel — — — 376

Moſs bog 159
—— club 160
—— water 157
Motherwort 515
Mould 40
Mouſe ear—ſee Hawkweed
—— Chickweed 486
Mouſetail 482
Mudwort 390
Mugwort 281
Mullein 541
Muſhroom 1
—— bell'd 31
—— oblong 35
—— ſmooth 30
—— ſpunge 28
Muſtard 442
—— hedge 432
—— tower 438
—— treacle 429

N.

Narciſſus 341
Naſmythia 299
Navelwort 402
Nettle 311

Nettle dead red—ſee Archangel
—— dead yellow —— 517
—— hedge —— 518
—— Roman —— 305
Nightſhade —— 395
—— deadly —— 396
—— enchanters —— 407
Nipplewort —— 259

O.

Oak —— 226
Orache —— 325
—— ſtinking—ſee Gooſefoot
Orchis —— 362
—— bee—ſee Tway blade
—— fly—ſee ditto
—— frog—ſee Satyrion
—— man—ſee Tway blade
Orpine—ſee Stone crop
Oxlip—ſee Primroſe
Oxtongue —— 260
Oyſter green—ſee Laver
Ozier—ſee Willow

P.

Panſies—ſee Violet
Parnaſſus—Graſs of—— 452

Paris — — — — 443
Parſley — — — 246
—— breakſtone — — — — 322
—— fools — — — 248
—— hedge — — — 248
—— piert—ſee Parſley breakſtone
—— ſtone — — — 243
Parſnip cown — — — 245
—— water — — — 245, 252
—— wild — — — 254
Paſque flower—ſee Anemone
Pea — — — — 549
Peaſe heath—ſee Bittervetch
Pear — — — — 451
Pearlwort — — — 423
Pellitory — — — 315
Pennywort marſh — — — 298
Pepperwort — — 323, 422, 428
——-—— ſee Knotgraſs
——-—— graſs — — — 163
Perſicaria ſpotted—ſee Knotgraſs
——— willow leav'd—ſee Knotgraſs
Periwincle — — — — 398
Petty karſe—ſee Pepperwort
Phaſcum — — — 158

Pile-

Pilewort 505
Pimpernel 381, 392
Pine 228
Pink 458
—— Sea—ſee Thrift
Plantain 384
——— graſs 302
——— water 410
Plum 471
Polycarpe 327
Polypody 47
Pondweed 346
Poplar 233
Poppy 419
—— ſee Celandine
—— ſpeatling—ſee Campion
Primroſe 299, 391
Privet 386
Puff-ball 37
Purſlane water 322

Q.

Queen of the Meadows—ſee Dropwort
Quillwort 164

R.

Ragwort — — — 164
——— mountain—ſee Fleabane
Rampions — — — 298
——— horned — — — 381
——— bell—ſee Bellflower
Ranunculus — — — 496
Rape, or Raven—ſee Cabbage
Rattle — — — 535
Raſpberry—ſee Bramble
Reſt harrow — — — 546
Ribwort—ſee Plantain
Riccia — — — 113
Rocket — — — — 434
Rocket baſe—ſee Dyersweed
Rocket creſs — — — 427
——— ſee Water creſs
——— procumbent and wild—ſee Cabbage
——— ſea — — — — 429
Rockroſe — — — 494
Roſemary wild — — — 403
Roſe — — — — — 472
Roſeroot — — — — 308, 444
Rupturewort — — — 316
Ruſh — — — — 204, 331
—— flowering — — — — — 358

S.

Saffron crocus — 341

—— meadow — 345

—— mountain — 355

Sage meadow — 508

—— wood—ſee Germander

Saintfoin — 561

St. John's wort — 468

St. Peter's wort marſh—ſee St. John's wort

Sallow—ſee Willow

—— thorn — 309

Salt wort — 331

Samphire — 239

—— golden ſee Elecampane

—— marſh—ſee Glaſswort

—— prickly — 298

Sandweed—ſee Dock

Sandwort — 484

Sanicle — 238

Sarracens conſaund—ſee Ragwort

Satyrion — 367

Saw wort — 293

Saxifrage — 457

—— burnet — 377

—— golden — 316, 341

Saxifrage marſh—ſee Spurrey
——— meadow—ſee Hogs fennel
Scabious centaury—ſee Knapweed
——— 296
——— ſheeps—ſee Rampions
Scorpion graſs 399
Scurvey graſs 426
Sea beard—ſee Crowfilk
— belt—ſee Fucus
— caul 443
— laces—ſee Fucus
— oak—ſee Fucus
— ſpurrey—ſee Sandwort
— ſtock—ſee Wall-flower
— thong—ſee Fucus
— Wrack—ſee Fucus
Self-heal 518
Service 450
——— wild 449
Shave graſs—ſee Horſetail
Shepherds purſe 431
——— needle 250
Sheep rot—ſee Pennywort
Sherardia 375
Silverweed—ſee Cinquefoil
Simſon 273

Scull-

Skullcap —— — —— 523
Sloe—ſee Plumb
Smallage — —— —— 243
Snakeweed—ſee Knotgraſs
Snap dragon—ſee Toadflax
Snowdrop —— —— — 342
Soapwort — — — 457
Solomon's ſeal—ſee Lilly of the valley
Sorrel —— —— —— 312
—— wood — —— — 403
Southerwood—ſee Mugwort
Sow-bane—ſee Gooſefoot
Sparagus —— —— — 344
Spearwort—ſee Ranunculus
Speedwell —— — — 525
Spignel — — — — 249
Spikenard —— —— — 282
Spindle tree — —— — 414
Splachnum —— — — 156
Spleenwort — — — 45
—— ſee Fern
Spurge — — —— 415
—— laurel — — — — 343
Spurrey — —— —— 489
Squill —— — — 358
Squinancey berries—ſee Currant

Squi-

Squinancey wort—ſee Woodroof
Star of Bethlehem — 356
Starwort — 346
Stichwort — 483
Stone crop — 464
Strawberry — 476
——— tree — 404
Succory — 260
——— ſwines — 259
Sun dew — 452
Sun flower little — 495
Sycamore—ſee Maple

T.

Tanſey — 281
Tare — 554
—— ſee Vetch
Teazel — 295
Thiſtle — 287
——— barnaby — 291
——— carline — 287
——— corn — 290
——— gentle — 291
——— meadow—ſee Gentle Thiſtle
——— milk — 290
——— Sow — 263

Thiſtle ſtar —— —— —— 291
Thorn apple —— —— —— 395
Thorough wax —— —— —— 299
Thrift —— —— —— 300
Throatwort—ſee Bellflower
Thyme —— —— —— 523
Tillœa —— —— —— —— 408, 470
Toadflax —— —— —— 538
—— baſtard —— —— —— 315
Toothwort —— —— —— 431, 532
Tormentil —— —— —— 418
Touch me not—ſee Balſam and Ladies ſmock
Traveller's joy —— —— —— 351
Trefoil —— —— —— — 549
—— birdsfoot —— —— —— 562
—— hop and ſnail—ſee Lucern
—— purple—ſee Clover
—— marſh—ſee Bugbean
Tremella —— —— —— — 87
Trichomanes—ſee Spleenwort
Turkey feather—ſee Laver
Turnip—ſee Cabbage
Tway blade —— —— —— 368

V.

Valerian —— —— —— 310, 361
Valerian greek —— —— —— 394

Venus comb—ſee Shepherd's needle
Vervain 512
Vetch 536
—— bitter 561
—— horſhoe 548
—— kidney 547
—— milk 555
Vetchling 558
Viburnum 382
Violet 565
—— calathian—ſee Gentian
—— water 395

W.

Wake Robin—ſee Cuckow point
Wallflower 433
Wall rue—ſee Spleenwort
Walkweed 477
Wartweed—ſee Spurge
Waterwort 444
Waxen wood—ſee Baſebroom
Wetweed 170, 237
Wintergreen 456, 567
Whin 568
—— petty—ſee Baſebroom
Whitlow graſs 425

Whitlow graſs—ſee Kidneywort
——— —— creeping ——— ——— 324
Whorts—ſee Strawberry tree
——— ſee Bilberry
Willow —— ——— —— —— 229
——— herb —— —— —— 393, 412
Witch's butter—ſee Tremella
Woad —— ——— ——— 429
Wolf's bane —— ——— ——— 267
Woodroof —— ——— —— 336, 375
Wormſeed treacle—ſee Hedge Muſtard
Wormwood ——— —— —— 283
Wreck rod —— —— —— 168

Y.

Yarrow —— ——— ——— 276
Yellow wort —— —— —— 406